

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

General Miles Has Laid Siege to the Hostile Indians.

HEMMEED IN AT THE BAD LANDS.

Marauding Bands in Nebraska—Striking Miners—Rumors of Another Fight.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

MILES LAYS SIEGE.

His Troops Surround Three Thousand Hostiles in the Bad Lands.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—General Schofield this morning received a telegram from General Miles, dated Pine Ridge Agency, January 1st, saying 3,000 Indians, including about 600 bucks, now encamped in the Bad Lands, about fifteen miles from Pine Ridge Agency. All avenues of escape are closed by the troops. General Miles says the Indians have gathered some cattle and provisions and appear to be determined to make their fight for supremacy at this point. He says he will make another effort to get them back to the agency without bloodshed, and in order to do so he has established a regular siege.

General Schofield says there was no truth in the report that General Brooke was relieved from the command at Pine Ridge. General Miles, he added, has charge of the campaign, and is sending himself at the most convenient point for general communication with his forces.

MILES CAMPAIGN CONTINUED.

The news contained in the dispatch to General Schofield spread quite rapidly over the departments this morning. There is a strong party in favor of a more decided style of hostilities. They say a single assault with intent to kill, if necessary, would precipitate a battle which would benefit the loss of a few men would not be regarded. The theory of this argument seems to be based entirely on the belief that the dead Indian is much more valuable to the Government than a captured Indian or one captured or frightened into submission.

On the other hand it is contended that such a campaign as that which is being conducted by the commander at Pine Ridge is not only simple, but the only proper style of military conduct to be regarded. They argue in rebuttal of the "dead Indian" theory, that the Sioux can be easily subdued and returned to their reservations if proper means are employed, and they think the present campaign is the only way to accomplish that end.

A prominent War Department official, commenting upon the Indian troubles, today said: "Mark my word—the reports are true that the Indians in Nebraska are hostile, leaving nothing behind but the squaws and children, there will be serious times. The fact is, the Indians never will remain contented as long as the agencies are political appointments. An Indian Agent knows he must make his pile in four years, and 900 pounds of beef for every 1000 Indians is not much. The Indians go hungry and get restless, and are easily led off by the fight-loving bucks. If Cody (Buffalo Bill) had been left alone he would have made a fortune. A parley and council of war would have resulted in a thorough understanding of what the Indians complained of, and friendly inclined Indians could easily have been pacified."

MORE TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

LINCOLN (Neb.), January 2.—In response to the urgent appeals from the inhabitants of northern Nebraska for protection against marauding bands of Indians, Governor Thayer to-night sent telegraphic instructions to the commanders of the militia at Fort Union, City and Tekamah to leave on the first train with their commands for the scene of action. These troops will be divided between the towns of Lincoln, Fort Union, City and Springs. The First Brigade has also been ordered to place itself in readiness to march on short notice.

Another militia comprised in this brigade be ordered to move, as now seems probable, practically the whole National Guard will be centered on the frontier.

MORE FRONTIER REPORTS.

Omaha, January 2.—Special to the Omaha Bee from Pine Ridge says: Fourteen cavalry horses, with saddles and other equipments, were brought into the hostile camp last night by young warriors. A scout heard hostile make remarks to the effect that there were fourteen less soldiers to fight and the hostiles lost only two warriors in getting fourteen cavalry horses. The scout's report has created a new sensation here, which is being followed up by increased activity around the military headquarters.

That a battle or skirmish has taken place in which Brooke or Carr's command have lost men, there is little doubt.

RUSHVILLE WANTS MORE AID.

Des Moines (Iowa), January 2.—A dispatch was to-day received from the office of Governor Boies from the Sheriff at Rushville, Nebraska, asking for one hundred guns for the settlers, saying he could get them in every direction. There were no more left. In Governor Boies' office no action was taken on this communication, which is being kept open until it comes through the Governor at Nebraska.

LAWYERS DID IT.

How the Union Pacific Troubled Over the Omaha Bridge Happened.

New York, January 2.—A representative banker, identified with the Presidents' Association, was interviewed and says: "The people are mistaken in supposing the Omaha bridge controversy will affect the President's agreement. The fact that a disagreement has been discovered, and prompt steps are being taken to remedy it, shows that there is a general disposition to maintain harmonious relations among all lines in every respect. The fact is that certain lawyers, in drawing up the Omaha bridge contract, overreached certain other lawyers. The lawyers have made a mistake, rather than the principals. It took the principals, however, in the new management of the Union Pacific, a very short time to discover its full effects. The new management has the sympathies of the outside railroad men as far as the facts are known."

TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

OMAHA, January 2.—The injunction case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul vs. the Union Pacific was removed to the Federal Court to-day and the hearing set for Monday.

OPENED AUSPICIOUSLY.

The New Year Looks Promising in Wall Street.

New York, January 2.—The year 1891 opened auspiciously in Wall street to-day, and the strength and activity displayed were unusual for the day after New Year's day, especially as it comes at the end of the week and on Friday, when monetary conditions are not generally favorable to advances.

Dealings on the whole had less of the professional appearance than they have had for a long time. There were realizations at the day work alone, but no marked impression was made upon the prices, which were the highest since in many days.

HUNGRY FLAMES.

They Devour the Fifth Avenue and Herrmann's Theater.

New York, January 2.—Shortly after

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Revival of the Lower California Annexation Story.

CONGRESS MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

A Denver Mining Man Who Will Test the Constitutionality of the Silver Law.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A Possibility that It Will Soon Beleged to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"Sooner or later, and it may come very soon, there is going to be trouble between the United States and Mexico over Lower California," said General Cadwalader, of San Diego, in a Post man. "Geographically it is a piece of country that fits into our area much more naturally than as a possession of Mexico. The men whom our side are continually going down there prospecting, and if there should be any big gold discoveries, as there is quite probable, seeing that it is very rich in minerals, there would be a rush of people into Lower California who would no more pay respect to the Mexican authority or laws than they would to the United States. This may not be the origin of the difficulty, but it is only a question of time when trouble will be added to the bad things that are already going on from the country from our Mexican friends. Congressman Vandever intends to see if he cannot prevent the present session of the House from passing any such act as this, but I don't know what the Mexicans would want for it, or even if they would be willing to accept it. It is a very shrewd people, and doubtless have long ago found out that the strip is far more valuable to the United States than to them."

THE ENGLISH OCTOPUS.

The press dispatches from Eszenada, Lower California, regarding the removal of American settlers on the peninsula over the recent treatment of Americans by English land-owners and agents of the London syndicate, who not only refuse the removal under American concession, have created considerable interest in the matter at the State Department. It will be remembered, that when an alleged scheme to capture Lower California was made public, the State Department, acting through the State Department, was sent to Lower California to investigate and report to the Department the real state of affairs. While the report was being prepared, the filibustering scheme to capture the peninsula, the great volume of testimony taken by him has never been made public. In view of the fact that the London syndicate is believed to be the Foster testimony will be given to the public soon. If it has no other effect it may result in the establishment of a large military post at San Diego, and the removal of General Vandever, Governor Murray and General Cadwalader of San Diego, are using every effort in this direction. To-day a dispatch from Eszenada, California, with Congressman Vandever's proposition to purchase. At one time it was a fact that a conditional grant had been made by the Government to the syndicate, which was called the International Company of Mexico. The grant was first held by Connecticut parties. They were afterwards transferred to an English syndicate, who controlled it in the interests of the English and against the interests of the large number of colonists who had come to the peninsula from the United States. While the Connecticut company owned and controlled this grant they induced the investment of large amounts of money by American citizens, mostly living in Southern California. Contracts which they entered into have, since the English syndicate came into control, been distributed to the English syndicate. "I have now in my hands, to be presented to Congress," says General Vandever, "a petition, signed by hundreds of the best people in the southern part of my country, calling upon Congress to authorize the purchase of the peninsula, and to protect their interests, and reimburse them for money which they have expended in Mexico. The latter have controlled the peninsula through military officers, notably Colonel Scott, of the British army, but this fact, which is well known to Americans, is a small matter beside the more important one, that the English are now establishing a coaling station at San Quentin on the peninsula.

Another matter, which is of no importance to the Government to overlook. If the English are allowed to continue in the possession of Lower California, they will control the most important river, one of the principal rivers of our country, and one that drains a large amount of country in the States of Colorado, Nevada and California. The option of this river ought not to be in control of a European power."

General Murray's presence in this city has occasioned considerable speculation among the people of this city regarding the matter. It is believed that he, as well as General Cadwalader, are at work urging the adoption by Congress of Vandever's scheme for negotiation with Mexico. It is also believed that General Murray, with other Salt Lake business men, left Utah to engage in land speculation at or near Eszenada.

WILL MANDAMUS THE MINT.

A Mine-Owner to Test the Constitutionality of the Silver Law.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"I am going to take a pretty bold step," said Judge Harley B. Morse, the wealthy mine-owner of Denver, "and I intend to bring suit at Philadelphia to-morrow or next day, to request the officials there to coin a bar of silver that I shall carry with me, into silver California. If my request is refused, I shall, through my counsel, apply to the Courts for a mandamus to compel the Mint to coin my bullion. I am not alone in this matter, but am acting for other miners who, like myself, have grown weary of waiting for relief at the hands of the Government. We have engaged one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and will test the constitutionality of the Act demonetizing silver, the most infamous piece of legislation in the history of this country."

PUBLIC DEBT.

It Was Reduced By Over \$11,000,000 During the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The public debt is as follows: Treasury, \$778,449,928; total cash in the treasury, \$978,449,928; total cash in treasury, December 31, 1890, \$862,439,581; debt on January 1, 1891, \$130,000,000; aggregate of certificates and bonds in treasury, \$1,839,928,212; aggregate of debt, including certificates and bonds, \$1,969,928,212; decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$1,474,928; total cash in treasury, December 31, 1890, \$862,439,581; debt on January 1, 1891, \$130,000,000; aggregate of certificates and bonds in treasury, \$1,839,928,212; aggregate of debt, including certificates and bonds, \$1,969,928,212; decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$1,474,928; total cash in treasury, December 31, 1890, \$862,439,581; debt on January 1, 1891, \$130,000,000; aggregate of certificates and bonds in treasury, \$1,839,928,212; aggregate of debt, including certificates and bonds, \$1,969,928,212; decrease of bonded debt during the month, \$1,474,928; total cash in treasury, December 31, 1890, \$862,439,581; 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