

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Opinion Regarding Timber Lands in California.

COMMANDER REITER DENIED A TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Bill Introduced to Cure the Defects Now Existing in the Mineral Land Act--Changes Made in the Fortification Bill by the Senate Committee--The President Dissatisfied with the Free Coinage Bill.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Assistant Attorney-General Shields, in response to a request of Secretary Noble, to-day submitted an opinion as to the legality of the steps by the Interior Department to prevent the Kaweah colonists from cutting timber in the Big Tree groves of California.

Instead of proceeding by injunction, General Shields says he would suggest the following three modes of procedure: First, to recognize the legality of the appellant's right to enter on land under the homestead law or Timber Act, as the case may be, and to order a hearing to establish the question as to their bona fide intent. Second, to refuse any recognition of the claimants' rights in the premises, and reject their applications on the ground that the lands are embraced in a reservation set apart by an Act of Congress, or third, to institute legal proceedings to eject the appellant, where the land and let all questions regarding their rights in the matter be settled by the courts.

The Assistant Commissioner suggests that the first method would be a just and proper one, except that for the declared determination and present defiant attitude of the claimants. Where the entries have been allowed by the local officers on lands within the limits of the reservation, in my opinion no action will lie against the entry, so long as the entries remain uncancelled, but in case of lands therein embraced in more filings which do not reserve the lands, I am of the opinion that the action of the Interior has authority under the Acts to direct the removal of any persons upon said reservation without his permission, and the standing said persons might have filed entries for lands under pre-emption of the lumber or stone Act (29 Stat. 89).

Where any lands have been entered under the homestead law, and the entries have not acquired title thereto, they may be restrained by a temporary injunction pending a final disposition of their claims by the Department from putting timber for sale, and not for the purpose of clearing and cultivating the land, and the Department is of the opinion that any entries of land within the reservation have been made in bad faith, or contrary to law, hearings should be promptly ordered, and notice to determine the validity of the same, and the case should be made special, in view of the public interests involved in the preservation of the reserved lands.

I am therefore of the opinion, and so advise you, that neither of the methods suggested by the Assistant Commissioner should be adopted, but that, first, the final entries of any said lands, prior to executive withdrawal from the reservation, should be prima facie valid, should be recognized as valid until duly canceled by the Land Department; second, that parties to such lands, but have merely made filings thereon, and are entering timber thereon, should be considered trespassers and ejected from the reservation; and where it shall appear that the homestead entry men, who have not completed their title to the tracts covered by their entries, are despoiling the land of timber for the purpose of sale, and not for the clearing and cultivating of the soil, proceedings should be instituted in court to prevent them from cutting such timber until the validity of their entries shall be fully determined by the land department.

MINERAL LANDS.

Bill to Cure the Defects in the Existing Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Representative Carter of Montana, to-day reported on Mines and Mining, to-day committed to the House, with an amendment, the Senate bill to cure the defects in the existing law, with relation to mineral lands, etc.

The bill, as reported, makes a number of changes in the existing law, among them being provisions preventing locations of mining claims by persons who neglect to perform the annual assessment work thereon, limiting the amount of placer ground that can be patented under one application to forty acres, and defining mineral lands as lands containing gold or silver, or other valuable metals, or material-metal in quantity sufficient to justify any reasonable investment in expending money or labor thereon.

It also permits incorporated cities or towns to locate townships on mineral lands subject to the provisions of the act, and provides that where mineral lands are reserved from the operations of land grants proof shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior as the results of recent years, which the patent is sought under such grant.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Changes Made as Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--The principal changes made in the fortification bill reported to the Senate were as follows: The omission of the appropriations for the improvement of the torpedo station at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and \$100,000 for carriages for steel breech-loading sea coast guns.

Reductions were made in the following items: Torpedoes for harbor defense from \$100,000 to \$50,000; casemates and galleries for submarine mines, from \$100,000 to \$50,000; gun and mortar batteries for San Francisco and other harbors, from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000; oil-tenspers for heavy caliber guns, from \$1,000,000 to \$800,000.

The only increase made by the committee is from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for appropriations for experiments by the Fortification Board. A new item was added, as follows: For breech-loading rifles, sea coast mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, 12-inch caliber, \$300,000, provided contracts may be made for not more than one-half the mortars herein provided for to be constructed on the Pacific coast, at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The second section of the bill of last year authorizing the Secretary to purchase guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch caliber, and authorizing the expenditure of \$3,750,000 for that purpose, which is shown to be inadequate as the results of recent proposals, has been modified by the committee by increasing the expenditure to \$4,250,000, and by the addition of a provision restricting \$50,000 for powder, and justities and castings, and another provision

authorizing the Secretary to provide a less number than 100 guns.

COMMANDER REITER.

Secretary Tracy Denies Him a Trial by Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Secretary Tracy has written a letter to Commander Reiter, who was censured for his action in the Burranda affair, denying the request for a Court-martial, and telling him that the Department regards his case as finally disposed of.

The Secretary says, in part: "You state that the Department's action in your case constitutes a public reprimand, and that this punishment can only be legally inflicted by a sentence of a naval general court-martial. You state that you are ignorant of the first principles of naval discipline. The assumption that the Secretary of the Navy cannot promulgate regulations in the private capacity of an officer for breach of discipline or failure of performance of duty without obtaining the sanction of the court is an absurdity of the highest order. It is most impartially awards praise or blame to an officer who deserves one or the other, as the occasion may arise, and the practice is as old as the hills."

The Secretary also reminds the commander that he was not censured without being heard, as he (the Secretary) granted him a personal hearing, during which he was given the fullest opportunity to make any statement.

Standard Time Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Dr. Eggleston of the Columbia College, delegate from the American Society of Civil Engineers, called on Senator Evaris and Representative Flower to-day and presented a memorial of the society urging Congress to legalize the use of a standard time throughout the United States.

Later in the day bills for this purpose were introduced in Congress. A Congressional action in order that it may form a basis of similar action by the European Governments and the adoption of a standard division of time throughout the world.

Mokelumne River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Brigadier-General Casey, Chief of Engineers, to-day transmitted to Congress, through Secretary Noble, a report of Major W. H. Heuer, of the Corps of Engineers, on the preliminary investigation of Mokelumne River, California. Major Heuer reports that no snagging is at present required on this river, but that certain obstructions exist in the vicinity of Shadgrass Slough and New Hope Landing, in the nature of shoals, bars, etc. The examination was made incidentally, and the report is not intended to be a permanent one. It is estimated that a cost of \$7,100.

Bounty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--In response to a request of the Treasury Department for an opinion as to whether the Tariff Act, authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to issue the license therein provided for prior to April, 1891, and to pay manufacturers a bounty on sugar produced between May 31st and July 1, 1891, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that any entries of land within the reservation have been made in bad faith, or contrary to law, hearings should be promptly ordered, and notice to determine the validity of the same, and the case should be made special, in view of the public interests involved in the preservation of the reserved lands.

The Free Coinage Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--While it is impossible to obtain an authoritative statement from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed that the silver bill, he intimates very broadly to gentlemen who have conversed with him on the subject that he is very much dissatisfied with the measure in its present shape, and will certainly veto it unless it undergoes a material modification before submitted to him. He is in entire accord with the Assistant Secretary on this subject, and the latter's opposition to free coinage is a matter of record.

Cruiser San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Commodore John Irwin, Commander Lewis Knapp, Chief Engineer George L. Burnap, Lieutenant John C. Wilson and Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster were to-day appointed a board to conduct the final trial of the cruiser San Francisco, in the vicinity of San Francisco, beginning on the 4th inst.

Senator Hearst's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--At 12:45 this morning Senator Hearst was resting comfortably. There was no change for better or worse in his general condition.

SHREWD POLITICAL SCHEME.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS MAY SECURE THE PRESIDENCY.

Presidential Electors to be Voted for by Congressional Districts.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.--Congressman Tarsney of Kansas City said to-night to the California Associated Press correspondent that his brother, Timothy Tarsney, who was at one time a member of Congress from Michigan, and is now a prominent Democratic politician of that State, has written to him that the Michigan Democratic Legislature will change the State's method of choosing Presidential Electors by allowing each Congressional District to elect one, and two for the State at large.

"The same thing will in all probability be done in Wisconsin," said Tarsney, "and it will give the Democrats at least two-thirds of the electoral votes of those States."

If this plan is carried out, the Democrats will be in position to say to New York, "We do not need you, and Cleveland will be nominated and elected as a candidate of the great west."

"If all of the States should adopt this method, we would have a Democratic President in full accord with the Democratic House," said Tarsney.

Cleveland's friends may have conceived this scheme so as to be independent of New York State in the election of 1892. Tarsney was asked if there was not some constitutional provision which the electoral college.

"No," said he, "each State has a right to regulate its own elections, and if the Michigan people choose their Presidential electors by Congressional districts they have an undoubted right to do so."

After this mode of choosing electoral delegates is adopted by certain Northern States, it is believed that a majority of congressional districts will be Democratic.

It is confessed that the scheme, as above set forth, sounds rather startling, not to say sensational, yet Tarsney is regarded by all who know him as a man of sense, and to conservative to broach such a scheme as above, unless there seemed some probability of carrying it out.

COAST CHRONICLES.

A Mexican Mining Suit Satisfactorily Adjusted.

AN INDIAN HANGED IN BRITISH COLONIA.

An Ex-County Clerk of San Diego Short in His Accounts--The Marysville Citrus Fair Continues to Draw Large Crowds--Award of Prizes--The Puyallup Reservation Lands.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.--The suit in the Superior Court brought by Alvinza Hayward and others for the recovery of moneys paid to the Aguayo brothers, of Mexico, in the purchase of the Mulatos mine, has been dismissed.

It appears that Mr. Donde, a Mexican lawyer, wrote to Mr. Hayward early in the present month, stating that the Aguayo brothers were willing to make a settlement, and requesting that an authorized agent be sent to Mexico to arrange matters. Captain C. Egan was sent as agent, and agreed on a basis of settlement. The Aguayo brothers agreed to pay Messrs. Hayward, Hobart and Crocker \$1,427,000 of the purchase money and \$30,000 out of the output of the mine since they have controlled it. The Aguayo retain \$152,000 in cash.

Before the mine was purchased by Hayward and his co-partners, an expert went to Mexico to examine it. They took out during the daytime sacks of ore, which were sealed up in bags and locked up in an iron safe. The safe was carried to the house, and despite the fact of the bags being sealed, contrived to insert a small quantity through the cracks, and introduced quantities of fine gold dust. Naturally, when the ore was taken through the mill, the yield was rich, and Hayward & Co., in September, 1889, paid to W. Louisa, of this city, as the Aguayo's agent, \$740,000 in cash and \$85,000 in promissory notes.

When Superintendent Montgomery went to work the mine he immediately informed his principals that the ore had been sealed. Still was then brought in San Francisco, and Hayward & Co. recovered the money paid. Hayward's notes, \$100,000 worth of securities and \$200,000 in cash were turned over by Louisa, but \$200,000 had been loaned to the mine and the balance expended on Aguayo's orders. Louisa disclaimed any connection with the matter beyond acting as Aguayo's agent.

The Superior Court appointed J. C. Maynard as receiver, and now that the suit is dismissed, the receiver is to take all the properties in his hands to the rightful owners.

Death Record.

RED BLUFF, Jan. 16.--Alexander Vestal, father of ex-Sheriff Geo. W. Vestal, a pioneer California resident of Tehama County, 85 years of age, died last night. He will be buried by the Masonic fraternity to-morrow.

E. S. Cushing, ex-Sheriff of Tehama County, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died at Red Bluff, Wednesday. He was buried to-day.

NEWYADA (Cal.), Jan. 16.--A. L. Woodruff, 70 years of age, died last night at his home in Columbia Hill. He belonged to the Masonic order, and was a Knight Templar. His funeral will take place in this city on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of Manzanita Lodge, of North San Juan.

Marysville Citrus Fair.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 16.--The fifth day of the fair was as interesting and well attended as the previous days. There was no excursion, but all regular trains were crowded. The fair is well patronized by the excursionists to-morrow. Telegraphic advices state that over 1,200 people are to arrive. The fair manager has done his best to have the grounds ready to receive the large number of people to accommodate those unable to attend before.

The award of prizes was made to-day. Butte County received the prize, Yuba the second, Shasta the third, Placer the fourth. Thermolet gets the premium for naval oranges.

An Indian Hanged.

NEW WESTMINSTER (B. C.), Jan. 16.--An old Indian named Samach was hanged in the jail-yard here this morning. He was so weak that he had to be helped to the scaffold, and was held up while the noose was being adjusted. The gallows fell at 8 o'clock. Samach was about 75 years old. He is believed to have committed a number of murders. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of Louis Bec, a half-breed, whom he shot and killed while fishing in Lillooet Slough September 8th. After murdering Bec Samach took to the woods, and sank in the stream. He was tried and convicted and sentenced on November 10th.

The Puyallup Reservation.

TACOMA, Jan. 16.--The commission appointed by President Harrison to investigate the question of the opening of the opening of the Puyallup Reservation applied here to-day. The commission is composed of ex-County Clerk M. D. Hamilton to recover \$4,420, as it has been discovered that his accounts are short to that amount. Hamilton was formerly Mayor of this city, and has held other prominent positions. He retired from the office of County Clerk on the first of this month, and the shortage was discovered soon afterwards. Unfortunate speculation is supposed to account for the missing funds.

Short in His Accounts.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 16.--The Board of Supervisors to-day ordered the District Attorney to commence suit against the bondsmen of ex-County Clerk M. D. Hamilton to recover \$4,420, as it has been discovered that his accounts are short to that amount. Hamilton was formerly Mayor of this city, and has held other prominent positions. He retired from the office of County Clerk on the first of this month, and the shortage was discovered soon afterwards. Unfortunate speculation is supposed to account for the missing funds.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Metropolitan Theater was crowded in all parts last night to see Fay Templeton and Charley Reed in the farce and burlesque, "Miss McGinty." It is an odd mixture of song, character acting, dance and witicism. As a play it amounts to little. But there is plenty of good burlesque in it, notably that on an act of Canille. Miss Templeton has not much to do, but is piquant and graceful, and proves her versatility by a clever disguise, some graceful dancing, some song and some burlesque acting.

The audience expected a show in which the female form is displayed in "undress." It was grievously disappointed. The costuming, indeed, was severely proper and plain. The most merit was created by

Charley Reed and Dan Daly. Reed is as good as ever, original and very droll, and his songs are splendid. Daly is one of the best eccentric low comedians and character actors we have had here in many a day. Everything he did set the audience laughing. Daly's singing was much above the average in such troupes, and one duet between Daly and Miss Templeton, in which many new songs were given, by the two stars, variations in time only, was a charming and very amusing thing. C. V. Seaman and Wm. F. Mack are also good eccentric actors, and the latter a good singer. The laughter of the audience was almost continuous, and the applause more than plentiful. The people were evidently well pleased. They sang an annual and they certainly were gratified. To-night will be the last appearance of the company here, as it opens in San Francisco the New California Theater Monday night.

ACROSS THE ROCKIES.

Important Indian Conference at Pine Ridge.

THE BRULES ADVISED TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

Many Operators on the St. Paul Railroad Go Out on a Strike--Sensational Developments Looked for in the Kansas Legislature Over the Election of United States Senator--Railroad Accident.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 16.--This afternoon an important conference took place on invitation of the Ogallalas in the vicinity of the friendly camp. Six hundred Brules were present. The Ogallalas had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The only white men present were Lieutenant Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, Commander of the Ogallalas Scouts, and ex-Gen. McGillivuddy. All the prominent Ogallala and Brule chiefs were present.

American Horse made a strong talk in favor of the Indians complying with General Miles' disarming order, and saying that the Brules should return to their homes and bring their young men up to respect their white friends, dissuade them from violence and compel the children to return to school.

Short Bull said many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge, because they knew they would be treated better there. They were still burning Rosebud sometimes. They wanted to live with their brothers in one place. The people carried lies about the Indians when they were in one place. The High Pipe and Two Strikes also spoke, and were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young chief, a member of the Taylor scout, who had been with the agency to make trouble, and had killed friendly Indians. That had caused the soldiers to be sent against them, and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because he had been fighting against them for some time ago. He had brought to White Hat (Lieut. Taylor) a good many of Sitting Bull's men. They were now in camp. They had been well treated, and their ponies fed with grain and hay. If Big Foot and his band had come in they would have been treated in the same way as they were now. He hoped they would be brought on by his own people.

Dr. McGillivuddy then gave the Indians a talk, in which he pointed out the fact that the Indians had received from the government a large amount of money, and that they were to be paid for their services. He said that the government was not to be trifled with, and that they were to be paid for their services. He said that the government was not to be trifled with, and that they were to be paid for their services.

Lieutenant Taylor was asked by the Indians to speak. He said he knew very many Ogallalas, and he thought they were friendly. He did not know the Brules so well, but felt that there were good men among them. The trouble they had experienced had been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. In the greater part of the Indian troubles, he had observed that the Indians always had a good excuse, and he was satisfied that he had seen this in this instance. The trouble was now over, and if they wished to remain in peace, and if they wished to comply with the order of General Miles, those who had good sense should set the example to and control the young men. They had been in very few guns, and every one knew they had many more. The Great Spirit had so far this winter given extraordinary good weather. If the Indians would come up, their children and women would die, and they and the soldiers would suffer. He hoped they would immediately comply with the general Miles' order, and that the soldiers could soon go home. If they did, some of the chiefs would be taken to Washington to state their grievances to the Great Father, and they would be recognized by the present officers over them.

The council closed in the best possible humor. The Brules had listened attentively. Good results are expected from the council.

Up to this evening the Indians have turned out fifty-one guns, and about 1,400 which they are believed to possess. Standing Elk's and Little Chief's bands of Cheyennes left here to-day for the Tongue River, where they are believed to be about 400 miles. They are accompanied by Captain Evers, whose duty, among other things, will be to satisfy the settlers on the Tongue River that they are peaceable, and no danger need be apprehended. The transfer is made in pursuance of an agreement entered into several months ago by General Miles and the other Cheyenne Commissioners, at the request of the Cheyennes, who are not to be reduced to slavery, but to be treated as a free people.

The disposition of the various bodies of troops remains unchanged.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Operators on the St. Paul Railroad Out on a Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.--Just seventy-two operators and station agents employed on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system quit work to-day.

General Manager Earling says: "The road is prepared for any emergency, and at every station where an operator quit work another is ready to take his place, so that the telegraphic business of the system is not seriously affected by the strike. They claim to have advised that 400 of the 450 on the line are out, and that additional resignations are constantly being received by telegraph and mail, making the knock-out practically unanimous.

The railroad officials claim that only a few men are out and that their places have been promptly filled, but it is claimed by the representative operators that one of the officials' clerks, siding with the strikers, carried a telegram to the strikers' headquarters this morning on the sly, which announced that large numbers are quitting.

QUIET AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.--The St. Paul railroad officials here say they have received no word that any of their operators and station agents of the St. Paul division is working all right, and local operators are at work as usual this morning.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 16.--A strike of the agents and operators of the St. Paul road was inaugurated this morning.

ACROSS THE ROCKIES.

Important Indian Conference at Pine Ridge.

THE BRULES ADVISED TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

Many Operators on the St. Paul Railroad Go Out on a Strike--Sensational Developments Looked for in the Kansas Legislature Over the Election of United States Senator--Railroad Accident.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 16.--This afternoon an important conference took place on invitation of the Ogallalas in the vicinity of the friendly camp. Six hundred Brules were present. The Ogallalas had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The only white men present were Lieutenant Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, Commander of the Ogallalas Scouts, and ex-Gen. McGillivuddy. All the prominent Ogallala and Brule chiefs were present.

American Horse made a strong talk in favor of the Indians complying with General Miles' disarming order, and saying that the Brules should return to their homes and bring their young men up to respect their white friends, dissuade them from violence and compel the children to return to school.

Short Bull said many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge, because they knew they would be treated better there. They were still burning Rosebud sometimes. They wanted to live with their brothers in one place. The people carried lies about the Indians when they were in one place. The High Pipe and Two Strikes also spoke, and were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young chief, a member of the Taylor scout, who had been with the agency to make trouble, and had killed friendly Indians. That had caused the soldiers to be sent against them, and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because he had been fighting against them for some time ago. He had brought to White Hat (Lieut. Taylor) a good many of Sitting Bull's men. They were now in camp. They had been well treated, and their ponies fed with grain and hay. If Big Foot and his band had come in they would have been treated in the same way as they were now. He hoped they would be brought on by his own people.

Dr. McGillivuddy then gave the Indians a talk, in which he pointed out the fact that the Indians had received from the government a large amount of money, and that they were to be paid for their services. He said that the government was not to be trifled with, and that they were to be paid for their services.

Lieutenant Taylor was asked by the Indians to speak. He said he knew very many Ogallalas, and he thought they were friendly. He did not know the Brules so well, but felt that there were good men among them. The trouble they had experienced had been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. In the greater part of the Indian troubles, he had observed that the Indians always had a good excuse, and he was satisfied that he had seen this in this instance. The trouble was now over, and if they wished to remain in peace, and if they wished to comply with the order of General Miles, those who had good sense should set the example to and control the young men. They had been in very few guns, and every one knew they had many more. The Great Spirit had so far this winter given extraordinary good weather. If the Indians would come up, their children and women would die, and they and the soldiers would suffer. He hoped they would immediately comply with the general Miles' order, and that the soldiers could soon go home. If they did, some of the chiefs would be taken to Washington to state their grievances to the Great Father, and they would be recognized by the present officers over them.

The council closed in the best possible humor. The Brules had listened attentively. Good results are expected from the council.

Up to this evening the Indians have turned out fifty-one guns, and about 1,400 which they are believed to possess. Standing Elk's and Little Chief's bands of Cheyennes left here to-day for the Tongue River, where they are believed to be about 400 miles. They are accompanied by Captain Evers, whose duty, among other things, will be to satisfy the settlers on the Tongue River that they are peaceable, and no danger need be apprehended. The transfer is made in pursuance of an agreement entered into several months ago by General Miles and the other Cheyenne Commissioners, at the request of the Cheyennes, who are not to be reduced to slavery, but to be treated as a free people.

The disposition of the various bodies of troops remains unchanged.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Operators on the St. Paul Railroad Out on a Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.--Just seventy-two operators and station agents employed on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system quit work to-day.

General Manager Earling says: "The road is prepared for any emergency, and at every station where an operator quit work another is ready to take his place, so that the telegraphic business of the system is not seriously affected by the strike. They claim to have advised that 400 of the 450 on the line are out, and that additional resignations are constantly being received by telegraph and mail, making the knock-out practically unanimous.

The railroad officials claim that only a few men are out and that their places have been promptly filled, but it is claimed by the representative operators that one of the officials' clerks, siding with the strikers, carried a telegram to the strikers' headquarters this morning on the sly, which announced that large numbers are quitting.

QUIET AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 16.--The St. Paul railroad officials here say they have received no word that any of their operators and station agents of the St. Paul division is working all right, and local operators are at work as usual this morning.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 16.--A strike of the agents and operators of the St. Paul road was inaugurated this morning.

ACROSS THE ROCKIES.

Important Indian Conference at Pine Ridge.

THE BRULES ADVISED TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

Many Operators on the St. Paul Railroad Go Out on a Strike--Sensational Developments Looked for in the Kansas Legislature Over the Election of United States Senator--Railroad Accident.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 16.--This afternoon an important conference took place on invitation of the Ogallalas in the vicinity of the friendly camp. Six hundred Brules were present. The Ogallalas had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The only white men present were Lieutenant Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, Commander of the Ogallalas Scouts, and ex-Gen. McGillivuddy. All the prominent Ogallala and Brule chiefs were present.

American Horse made a strong talk in favor of the Indians complying with General Miles' disarming order, and saying that the Brules should return to their homes and bring their young men up to respect their white friends, dissuade them from violence and compel the children to return to school.

Short Bull said many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge, because they knew they would be treated better there. They were still burning Rosebud sometimes. They wanted to live with their brothers in one place. The people carried lies about the Indians when they were in one place. The High Pipe and Two Strikes also spoke, and were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young chief, a member of the Taylor scout, who had been with the agency to make trouble, and had killed friendly Indians. That had caused the soldiers to be sent against them, and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because he had been fighting against them for some time ago. He had brought to White Hat (Lieut. Taylor) a good many of Sitting Bull's men. They were now in camp. They had been well treated, and their ponies fed with grain and hay. If Big Foot and his band had come in they would have been treated in the same way as they were now. He hoped they would be brought on by his own people.

Dr. McGillivuddy then gave the Indians a talk, in which he pointed out the fact that the Indians had received from the government a large amount of money, and that they were to be paid for their services. He said that the government was not to be trifled with, and that they were to be paid for their services.

Lieutenant Taylor was asked by the Indians to speak. He said he knew very many Ogallalas, and he thought they were friendly. He did not know the Brules so well, but felt that there were good men among them. The trouble they had experienced had been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. In the greater part of the Indian troubles, he had observed that the Indians always had a good excuse, and he was satisfied that he had seen this in this instance. The trouble was now over, and if they wished to remain in peace, and if they wished to comply with the order of General Miles, those who had good sense should set the example to and control the young men. They had been in very few guns, and every one knew they had many more. The Great Spirit had so far this winter given extraordinary good weather. If the Indians would come up, their children and women would die, and they and the soldiers would suffer. He hoped they would immediately comply with the general Miles' order, and that the soldiers could soon go home. If they did, some of the chiefs would be taken to Washington to state their grievances to the Great Father, and they would be recognized by the present officers over them.

The council closed in the best possible humor. The Brules had listened attentively. Good results are expected from the council.