THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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SUBDUED BY AMERICANS.

Honduras Revolutionists Defeated by Defaulter Burke, of Louisiana, and Fifty Miners.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The steamer City of Dallas has arrived from Port Cortez, bringing the latest intelligence of the revolt in Spanish Honduras. Her captain, Charles F. Hardie, says: "I understood that the army of Bogram was victorious. Victory was entirely due to the valor of the Americans, who numbered about fifty miners, under Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans, and James Imbogan. We arrived in port on the 11th and left on the 15th. About an hour before we left a telegram was received by General Kraft from President Bogram proclaiming peace, and acknowledging the gratitude of the nation to the Americans for turning the tide in their favor. General Sanchez was not captured and executed, as reported. He died game. His son was captured and is reported to have been executed. Sanchez was the last man whom Bogram supposed would turn traitor to him, as he was his confidential advisor and a close friend."

Broke the Dumb-Bell Record.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—Louis Cyr to-day broke the dumb bell record, putting up 169 pounds with one hand, from the shoulder, twenty-seven times, against one hundred pounds twenty times, the previous record.

INDIANS NOT READY TO FIGHT

Still Engaged in Ghost Dances and Waiting for the Expected Messiah.

Active Measures Taken by the War Department Yesterday to Suppress an Outbreak Which May Possibly Take Place.

How the Situation Is Regarded by Gen. Miles and Other Army Officers.

Disposition of Troops on the Reservations —Gen. Brooke's Precautions at Pine Ridge —Features of the Religious Craze.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

Active Measures Taken by the War Department—All Troops Held in Readiness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Acting Indian Commissioner Bell this afternoon received the following telegram from Special Agent Cooper, at Pine Ridge agency: "Newspaper reports are false. Agent Royer is at his post. The Indians are still dancing. The police report that thirty Rosebud Indians have arrived at this reservation, and 600 or 700 more are en route to the agency. We hope to settle this Indian craze without bloodshed. All kinds of rumors are afloat. Will keep the department fully informed."

Such information as was received to-day at the War Department was not reassuring. In the course of the afternoon the following telegram was received from General Miles: "The number of Indians going from Rosebud agency to Pine Ridge agency is increasing. Reliable advices show that this Messiah craze is extending to our Indians near the mountain border and between the Sioux nation and the Canadian border."

A telegram received from General Miles this morning reads: "Reliable information has been received that the Yanktons and Gros Ventres, on the upper Missouri; also those near old Fort Belknap, have unanimously adopted the Messiah craze, the latter being quite ugly; that Sitting Bull has sent emissaries to these tribes, and to the forty-eight lodges of Sioux north of the British line, exciting them to get arms and ammunition and join the other warriors near Black Hills in the spring. Every effort is being made to allay and restrain the turbulent, but the violent overt act of any small party of the desperate ones may cause a general uprising. The latest reports from the northern Cheyennes is that they have abandoned the delusion. There should be no delay, however, in putting other troops than those in these two departments in proper equipment for the field."

Secretary Proctor carried the dispatches to the White House when he attended the Cabinet meeting at noon and they formed a subject of discussion at the meeting. Afterwards Major-general Schofield, commanding the army, was in consultation with the Secretary of War for an hour respecting the condition of Indian affairs. Secretary Proctor says that the suggestion made by General Miles that the troops in other divisions than his own command be gotten in readiness to reinforce him has already been anticipated. Orders have been sent to commanding officers of troops as far south as Texas and Arizona and as far west as California to prepare their men for immediate movement if an emergency arises. In any event it is the intention of the department to heavily reinforce the troops in the Dakotas during the winter, and they will be moved in from other divisions from time to time so as to not overtax transportation and supply facilities. In this way it is expected that the department will be able to mass an overwhelming force of troops at the agencies where the excitement is at its height so as to effectually suppress an Indian uprising in the spring time.

Indian Bureau officials quite generally discredit the warlike and threatening reports that come from the Sioux country. Acting Commissioner Bell, of the Indian Office, does not believe that the Indians contemplate hostile action toward the whites. The promised Messiah that they are looking for to lead them in their destruction of the whites has not, and will not materialize; but when they discover that he is not likely to be forthcoming disappointment may make them troublesome. They will then turn upon the medicine men who have made these predictions, and there may be difficulties that will spread beyond tribal limits. He thinks, however, that the precautions already adopted in sending troops to the reservations will be ample to prevent any serious outbreak.

Major Wright, who was to-day reinstated as agent at the Rosebud agency, left here to-night for that reservation. He said that, in his opinion, if a few of the ring-leaders were locked up the excitement would be apt to die out. He does not attribute the present trouble entirely to the religious craze, although he thinks that some of the Indians have been deluded into a belief in the Messiah. He says that this story about the coming Messiah was started mainly among the non-progressive Indians, who are led by such men as Sitting Bull and Red Cloud. These men have been deposed as chiefs because they opposed the recent sale to the government of a large part of the Sioux reservation and any other movement which was in the line of progress. The religious craze was originated by them in order to regain their control over the people. There is another factor which Mr. Wright thinks contributes to the present condition of affairs, and that is the bad crops of the past year. The Indians, he says, have not raised very much grain and they are now hungry. This makes them feel ugly and desperate. He thinks that if the leaders are gotten out of the way that possibly the Indians may be quieted down and all disturbance prevented.

VIEWS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

How Generals Miles and Williams and Col. Corbin Look at the Situation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—"Not a word from the scene of the turbulent Indians," said Gen. Miles this morning. "General Brooke has, by his forced march with the troops under his command, beyond all manner of doubt given the Indians to distinctly understand that he is there for the purpose of protecting the lives and property, and God help the first Indian who makes a bad break. It is not my intention to tolerate any nonsense. Now, I will tell you just one thing so far as regards the present ample supply of ammunition and the best patterns of Winchester rifles which the turbulent Indians are possessed with. Somebody up in that Northwest country is furnishing these arms and ammunition to the Indians, trading with them, and it will not be many days before I shall know just how this business is accomplished."

"All the dispatches we have received to-day," said Colonel Corbin, "are of an encouraging nature. There has been no outbreak at any of the agencies, and Gen. Ruger reports the situation as peaceful all around. The removal of the Cheyennes from the Pine Ridge agency will probably have a good effect. They are to be taken away at once. They will be taken back to their old reservation in the Big Horn valley. A commission, of which General Miles was chairman, went up there recently and investigated the advisability of taking them back to their old home. General Miles, before he left Pine Ridge agency, informed the Cheyennes that the commission would recommend their removal. Since then the removal has been ordered, and the carrying out of the order now will remove a disturbing element from Pine Ridge and divert the attention of all the other Indians."

"At army headquarters here to-night Gen. Williams said: "I have received a telegram from General Brooke, who is commanding the forces at Pine Ridge, saying his scheme for inducing the disloyal Sioux to abandon their tribe and join the loyals is working very successfully, and he soon hopes to have the hostile crowd entirely broken up. The report from Lieutenant Smith, who is in charge of the forces of the Rosebud agency, however, is not so encouraging. He telegraphs that when the forces under his command moved near the Indians' camp to-day they retreated back about fifteen miles, where to-night they are holding their ghost dances, and working up such a frenzy that some outbreak may occur before to-morrow night. I was also advised to-day that Sitting Bull has been sending out requests to all Sioux Indians, even in Canada, the Indian Territory and as far west as Wyoming to join his forces. He is assisted in his work by a large number of his tribe who have been educated in the East. If the Indians care to do so they can do a great deal of damage before they can be checked. Of course, their career would be short, but amends would never be made for the property or lives of settlers they might destroy."

At 11 o'clock to-night General Miles was shown Associated Press dispatches received from Washington, which told of the report made by Special Indian Agent Cooper, at Pine Ridge agency, to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, as also the dispatch from Washington sent by the General to-day detailing to the Secretary of War the status of affairs in the Northwest among the Indians and at the agencies. When asked if he did not regard the situation in the Northwest Indian country as critical, General Miles replied: "I have regarded it as critical all the while. It is not a new matter. It is not a new subject, for this religious craze has been going on for over one year, and I have not considered it a trifling matter, but upon the other hand, quite a serious subject."

"As to the ordering of troops in Texas, Arizona and California to be prepared for an emergency, that is well, is it not?"

"It is the business of the troops to be prepared all the time. That is their profession; but as to what they are going to do, I don't consider it the business of any officer to announce it or to publish it, and, on the other hand, I consider it very detrimental to the service. It is no benefit to the public to know this, becuse the public expect that the troops will be in condition for any service, and that they will act to the best advantage, and the announcing of their purposes is simply giving information to the enemy, and it will be received in the Indians' camp quite as soon as it is spread over the other portion of the country. They have interpreters and educated Indians, squaw men and people who sympathize with them, encourage them, in fact, and give them all the information of that kind, which is simply giving information to the enemy."

WILL REQUIRE CARE AND PRUDENCE.

"You regard the situation as very serious, do you?"

"It will require the utmost care and prudence to prevent an outbreak, and then we may not succeed. The trouble is not only at one place; it exists at a great many places, widely separated, from fifty to one hundred miles distant, and the understanding is that the first hostile shot shall be the signal for the assembling and concentration of all that are disposed to be hostile to join in. That is the understanding which the warriors have in the different camps."

"Now so far as regards the number of troops up in the Indian country and their ability to cope with the turbulent Indians who may be there and undertake an outbreak at the Rosebud agency under command of General Brooke?"

"Well, you take it in that entire region of country; there are perhaps as six to nine dismounted men. There may be, take the mounted and dismounted soldiers, about equal, but of the mounted troops they would number about as one to five or six."

"Then you deem it as a precautionary measure to have a sufficient number of troops on hand to quell any disturbance at the first outbreak?"

"I say nothing about that; I simply state facts."

"Now, it is said an Indian called Bannock Jim claims to be the Messiah. Do you know or have you heard of him?"

"He was one of the Bannocks I captured in 1878, I think it was. If it is the one I think it is, he is a bright, sharp fellow. The first move in this thing was a party of Bannocks coming over the side of the mountains, bringing intelligence of this new religion to some of the Indians on this side. They were invited to go over and investigate it. Delegations went over to the Shoshones and Arapahoes. These Bannocks are over in the western part of Wyoming, and they came over to the Shoshones and gave the information. Then some of the Shoshones went visiting the Cheyennes, and thence to the Sioux. A party of them started a year ago this month from the Rosebud and from some of the Sioux camps. They visited the Shoshones and Arapahoes, then they traveled on the Union Pacific quite a long distance, and went to Fort Hall; then down to Pyramid lake, and that is the place they held their conclave, at which there were representatives of sixteen different tribes, Arapahoes, Utes, Pintes, Shoshones, Bannocks and others. They then returned, and the Sioux were very much taken with the new craze, but they thought the medicine was not strong enough, so they added to it the hostile part. That is, they all believed that this was the Christ whom they had seen out there, and that he was going to give the lands to those whites and Indians who believed in this doctrine, but he was going to do it in his own way, and advised them not to be disturbed, but to bide their time. But that did not suit the Sioux, who thought they ought to do something to remove the whites. That doctrine was very taking with the Sioux. Those in turn sent others to different bands of Sioux, who in turn went away down into the Indian Territory, so that the Messiah craze now exists among those wild tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory, and in all the different Sioux camps in Dakota and a portion of Montana, upon the north part of the Missouri, at Poplar Creek agency, and they have even sent messengers up north of the British line to the Indian camps."

AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

Officers Anxiously Awaiting a Move on the Part of the Indians—Situation Critical.

OMAHA, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Pine Ridge reports affairs temporarily quiet, though intensely uncertain. The troops from Omaha are in good condition, with the exception of being foot-sore as a result of their twenty-six-mile jaunt over a strange and very hilly route, and in darkness so intense as to be almost phenomenal. The very heart of the town part of the reservation has been appropriated by these representatives of the government. The camp includes the four companies from Omaha, one company of the Eighth Infantry, which is serving as an artillery attachment, with a Gatling gun and a Hotchkiss cannon; three companies of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Captain Steadman commanding the cavalry battalion; Major Butler, of the Second Infantry, commands the whole. General Brooke is also on the spot. Additional troops are coming from Forts Meade, Niobrara and McKinney. General Brooke has occupied the agency quarters since his arrival and has been busily engaged in receiving and replying to communications relative to the situation. He is anxiously awaiting the instructions from the department at Washington, which were due before he left Omaha, regarding whether or not he shall interfere with the ghost dance—the stimulating factor of the Messiah craze.

This ghost dance is now going on at Wounded Knee, sixteen miles northeast, and at Porcupine, thirty miles north, while a scout who has just come in reports that a band of five hundred copper-faces have appeared at a point nine miles northeast. In all these instances the Indians are dancing with their rifles strapped upon their backs. The Indians dancing at Wounded Knee announce openly and above board that if the soldiers attempt to take Little Womb, Jack Red Cloud, a son of old Red Cloud, Big Road and Little Road away, they (the Indians) will cut off the soldiers' ears and otherwise maim them. Every officer on the ground, and especially those high in authority, look on the situation as very critical. To be still more explicit is to say that the officers consider it next to probable that six or eight thousand Indians may sweep down on the agency at any moment. "Nothing but a marvel could save us from Custer's fate," said a prominent officer, "and I hope," he added, "that reinforcements will arrive before the red devils make their break."

The Indians in sight seem to be exceedingly friendly and they are trusted by all, but still it is well to keep in mind that blood is thicker than water. Red Cloud, who has been and is still sympathizing with the new Christ fanatics, but is here instead of being off at the ghost dances, continues very sullen, and he is being keenly watched. A false move on his part, and he will be put in irons. He seems to be thoroughly bent on producing an uprising.

Another dispatch says: The dancing Indians have the agency and the surrounding country in a state of terror. The ghost dances under the lead of Little Wound, Six Feathers, and other chiefs are still going on at Wounded Knee creek, White Clay and Medicine, and the Indians have their guns strapped to their backs as they dance. Yesterday a large band of Indians left Rosebud agency and headed this way. It is within the bounds of possibility that the dancing Indians may consolidate their forces at Wounded Knee, and in that case a fight may be expected at any moment. Medicine Root, the farthest point from the agency where the dancing is going on, is thirty miles away, Wounded Knee is fifteen and Porcupine twenty-five. General Brooke held a long consultation during the day with Indian Agent Royer and Special Indian Agent Cooper. It is probable that with the force at hand no attempt will be made to stop the dancing at present. Both the Indian agents said at the conclusion of the interview that the situation was certainly grave. They confirmed the reports of armed Indians dancing at different points, and said that parties of them were probably moving about the reservation. The wives and children of all the traders and other whites about the agency have left for safer points along the railroad, and the men here are prepared for the worst.

General Brooke to-day ordered all ammunition for Hotchkiss guns stored at Fort Robinson to be sent to Pine Ridge. He has also sent word to all friendly Indians to return to the agency. They are coming in as fast as word can reach them, and all are expected by to-morrow. When the friendly and bad Indians are separated the Indian police will be sent to Wounded Knee, No Water, Medicine Root, White Clay and other villages to stop the dancing. If they fail, then the troops will be called on. Red Cloud came in to Pine Ridge to-day to join the feast of welcome to the recently returned wild west Indians. He denies that he joined in the dance at Wounded Knee, or that he gave it his countenance. On the contrary, he claims he tried to induce the dancers to desist. No credence is placed in his assertions, as the character of the wily old Cheyenne leader is well known and his record during the Sitting Bull war is too bad. Last night a big dance at No Water was witnessed by several white men, whom the Indians did not offer to harm. It is now thought the dancing will be stopped without bloodshed.

A dispatch from Pine Ridge agency late to-night says: A picket line of double the usual number of men was thrown out a distance of a mile surrounding the camp. The Indian police force of 100 men are now on duty, and every soldier instructed to sleep on arms. General Brooke received dispatches this morning from General Miles to separate the good Indians from the bad and bring the peaceable ones into the agency. Captain Wells and three companies of Fort Meade cavalry will arrive to-day or to-morrow from Oelrichs, and two cavalry companies from Wyoming will be here by the 23d. By the time these reinforcements arrive consultation will be forced with the belligerents. If they refuse to stop dancing they will be arrested, and if they resist arrest force will be employed. A scout just arrived reports to General Brooke that a vast number of ghost-dancers from the Rosebud agency have left the reservation, and that they are rapidly moving toward this point. They are now only forty miles away. There are 1,500 Indians at this agency, about two-thirds of whom are believed to be hostile.

SHORT BULL'S SERMON.

Sample of the Stuff Preached to the Indians by a Prophet of the Messiah.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—This evening General Miles was in receipt of a telegram dated Rosebud Indian agency, South Dakota, in which the officer making the official report from that agency has the following interesting communication which he made to his superior officer. He says: "In advance of my formal report I send you the sermon of Short Bull, the so-called prophet of the Messiah, at this agency, delivered by him at Red Leaf camp:

"My Friends and Relatives—I will soon start the things in running order. I have told this would come to pass, but since the whites are interfering so much, I will advance the time from what my father above told me. The time will be shorter. Therefore you must not be afraid of anything. Some of my relatives have no ears, so I will have them blown away. Now there will be a tree sprout up, and then all the members of our religion, and the tribe must gather together. That will be the place where we will see our relatives. But before this time we must dance the balance of the moon, at the end of which time the earth will shiver very hard. Whenever this thing occurs I will start the wind to blow. We are the ones who will see our fathers, mothers and everybody—we, the tribe of Indians and the ones who are living the sacred life. God, our father himself, has told and commanded, and shown me to do these things. Our Father in heaven has placed a mark at each point of the four winds. First, a clay pipe which lies at the setting of the sun, and represents the Sioux tribe; second, there is a holy arrow lying at the north, which represents the Cheyenne tribe; third, at the rising of the sun there lies hail, representing the Arapahoe tribe; and fourth, there lies a pipe and nice feather at the south, which represents the Crow tribe.

"My Father has shown me these things; therefore we must continue the dance. There may soldiers surround you, but pay no attention to them; continue the dance. If the soldiers surround you four deep, three of you upon whom I have put holy shirts will sing a song which I have taught you, and some of them will drop dead; then the rest will start to run, but their horses will sink into the earth. The riders will jump from their horses, but they will sink into the earth, and you can do what you desire with them.

"Now you must know this—that all the soldiers and the white race will be dead. There will be only 5,000 of them left living on the earth. My friends and relatives, this is straight and true. Now we must gather at Pass creek when the tree is sprouting. Then we will go among our dead relatives. You must not take any earthly things with you. Then the men and the women must disrobe themselves. My Father above has told us to do this, and we must do as he says. You must not be afraid of anything. The guns are the only things that we are afraid of, but they belong to our Father in heaven. He will see that they do no harm. Whatever white men may tell you do not listen to them. My relations, this is all. I will now raise my hand up to my Father, and close what he has said to you through me."

THE GHOST DANCE.

Weird Doings of Fanatics Described by a Woman Who Witnessed Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Mrs. James A. Finley, wife of ex-Councilman Finley, of this city, now postmaster and post-trader at Pine Ridge agency, is in this city. Mrs. Finley left the agency a few days ago by direction of her husband, who sent her here for safety. In an interview to-day she described the ghost dances. She said: "These dances have been in progress for some time. The first the agent learned of them was last August, when a crowd of Indians left the reservation to hold, as they said, a council, but when the police found them they were engaged in the dance. Since then they have been holding them regularly. One ghost dance that I saw was participated in by 480 Indians. In preparing for the dance they cut the tallest tree they can find, and having dragged it to a level piece of prairie set it up in the ground. Under this tree four of the head men stand. The others form in a circle and begin to go around and around the tree. They begin the dance on Friday afternoon. It is kept up Saturday and Sunday until sundown. During all this time they do not eat or drink. They keep going round in one direction until they become so dizzy that they can scarcely stand, then turn and go in the other direction and keep it up till they swoon from exhaustion. This is what they strive to do, for, while they are in swoon, they think they see and talk with the new Christ.

"When they regain consciousness they tell their experiences to the four wise men under the tree. All their tales end with the same story about the two mountains that are to belch forth mud and bury the white man and the return of good old Indian times. They lose all of their senses in the dance. They think they are animals. Some get down on all fours and bob about like buffaloes. When they cannot lose their senses from exhaustion they butt their heads together, beat them upon the ground and do anything to become insensible, so that they may be ushered into the presence of the new Christ. One poor Indian when he recovered his senses said that Christ had told him he must return to earth because he had not brought with him his wife and child. His child had died two years before, and the way the poor fellow cried was the most heartrending thing I ever saw. At the end of the dance they have a grand feast, the revel lasting all Sunday night. They kill several steers, and eat them raw, drink and gorge themselves to make up for their fast.

"The arrival of the troops there will make the Indians much worse, and they will surely fight. They have said all along that nothing should break up the ghost dance, even if they were all killed. But then if they had been allowed to continue I think they would have gone crazy, so that they would have taken the war-path any way. They are all well armed, and have plenty of ammunition.

"At last Friday's dance one of the braves was to go into a trance, and remain in this condition four days. At the close of this period he was to come to life as a buffalo—he would still have the form of a man, but he would be a buffalo. They were then to kill the buffalo and every Indian who did not eat a piece of him would become a dog. The man who was to turn into a buffalo was perfectly willing, and I suppose they have killed and eaten him by this time.

"If the government just lets them alone there will be no need of troops; they will kill themselves dancing. Seven or eight of them died as a result of one dance near Wounded Knee. They are now dancing on a creek about five miles south of Wounded Knee, and dancing with all their arms. Every Indian has about four war clubs made out of round stones twisted in rawhide. They throw these around during the dance, strew the ground with them and beat their heads against them. The agent with his Indian police cannot control them and it was necessary to have the troops on the ground."

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Sitting Bull Is Master of the Situation, and Is Causing All the Trouble.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 21.—A Mandan, N. D., dispatch says: A correspondent obtains information from the Sioux agency from two absolutely reliable sources—one via Hettinger county from the western part of the reservation, and one from Standing Rock, via Bismarck—as follows: The chances are against an immediate uprising, unless Sitting Bull makes up his mind it would pay. Sitting Bull would be arrested and put in irons, but the agent is afraid this would precipitate trouble. Agent McLaughlin has lost control of Sitting Bull and other leaders. At Sitting Bull's camp a dance of two hundred braves keeps up day and night. All reports that come by wire from Fort Yates are colored. Nothing but war censorship is exercised on every message. Many agents found it impossible to wire the facts they wanted to wire contained in this message. The Indians with Sitting Bull do not welcome even friendly whites, and will not shake hands with them. They say all white men will be turned into buffaloes and catfish in the spring. The Indians from Pine Ridge now with Sitting Bull are inspiring his followers with the Messianic heresy. There are insufficient troops at Standing Rock to justify such measures of the suppression of Sitting Bull as prudence would demand. In regard to a former report that the Indian police had thrown down their uniforms, the facts are that Agent McLaughlin sent them to arrest refractory Indians, and, instead of obeying orders, they threw off their clothes and joined in the dance. They returned to the agency without the prisoners and offered no excuse. McLaughlin is afraid to punish them, and condoned their offenses. Sitting Bull is jealous of the increase of the cattle on Cannon Ball river belonging to white settlers. He teaches his followers that if a raid is made on the settlers and they are killed the Indians can surrender on the appearance of the soldiers and be forgiven. Then because of the fate of the former settlers, no new ones will come here. The Indians who have followed the advice of Major McLaughlin and accumulated property are opposed to the proposed uprising. Young bucks who have nothing and older ones who are lazy, led by Sitting Bull, are causing all the trouble. Governor Miller is in Mandan this evening. He visited Fort Lincoln and told the correspondent there was nothing between the white settlers south of town and a massacre but the good will of the Indians. He indorses all of the precautionary measures that have been taken.

REPORTS FROM OTHER POINTS.

Excitement Subsiding at Several Places, but Increasing at Others.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 21.—Late and reliable advices from Eureka, S. D., state that the settlers who gathered at that place last night from Campbell and Emmons counties on account of the Indian scare, are returning home satisfied that there is no cause for alarm. There are no Indians this side of the Missouri, and Agent McLaughlin, at Standing Rock, wires that matters are quiet there. Excited settlers early this morning telegraphed Governor Mellette for arms and ammunition.

A dispatch from Pierre, S. D., says: Lieut. Hale, of Fort Bennett, arrived here to-day, and reports threatenings on the part of the Indians carrying on their ghost dance to resist any interruption by force of arms. Indian police sent to insist upon their stopping the dance were disarmed and obliged to return to the fort. An extra company of soldiers have been forwarded from Fort Sully to Fort Bennett, and preparations have been made in case of trouble.

Hot Springs, S. D., reports that great excitement exists there over the arrival of a body of Indians claiming that the Messiah, who had promised to restore Hot Springs to the Sioux nation, had sent them there to await delivery. The citizens are arming themselves. Word was received from Springview that the Indians are banding together on Parma creek, about twenty miles north of there, for the purpose of raiding the settlements along the reservation line. To-day the town is full of settlers and wagons loaded with household goods, all being cared for by the citizens of Springview.

A special from Merino, Wyo., says freighters from the west report numerous squads of Indians from various locations seem to be collecting on Belle Fouche. All are armed to the teeth, and have a large supply of provisions and ammunition. They are mostly Ogallala Sioux from the Pine Ridge agency. Bad Billie and two other Crows, from the Crow reservation, are with them. They say they are on their way to see the new Christ.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, to-day complied with the telegraphic requests from citizens of Harrison and Rushville, sending a supply of muskets and ammunition for use in case of an Indian uprising in that locality.

Deputy Marshal Killed in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 21.—Deputy United States Marshal Samuel Lestrange was instantly killed at Webster to-day by R. E. Burford, whom he sought to arrest for violation of the postal laws.

GREAT SHRINKAGE IN VALUES

Over Four Hundred Millions Lost by British Speculators in Various Schemes.

Legitimate Trade in America Influenced Very Little by Stock-Gambling Operations, Though Money Is Tight at Some Places.

Complete Collapse of the Democratic Campaign Scare About High Prices.

Tin, Sugar and Other Articles Dropping Downward—Developments in the Failure of Barker Bros. & Co.—Western Banks.

DUN & CO.'S TRADE REVIEW.

Enormous Shrinkage in Speculative Values—Products Yielding in Price.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The marvel to-day is that the business world has been able to stand, with so little disturbance thus far, such shock and strain as the past two weeks have brought. With the assets of the largest commercial banking house in Great Britain turned over to the Bank of England, with several large stock failures here and one at Philadelphia and some savings banks besieged by ignorant depositors in a panic, the legitimate business of the country has hardly been affected at all as yet. Stringency has checked some buying, difficulty of making foreign exchange has threatened to retard the movement of cotton, and a more conservative temper is seen in trading, but everything thus far indicates a sounder condition of legitimate business than many supposed. The collapse of many great speculations has brought heavy losses, but the public has not been taking much part in such operations. It may be hoped that financial institutions, forced at last to drop speculations which absorbed enormous capital, will have more available assets after the storm has passed for the use of industry and commerce. British losses by the shrinkage of South American stocks, Nitrates, cedulas and South African securities, are estimated at $439,000,000. The depression in American stocks since last spring has involved a loss of more than $200,000,000, and in wheat and other products losses have been heavy, but the number of failures up to this time has been smaller than was apprehended. While money markets are generally tight there is still no unusual complaint as to collections, though renewals and rediscounts have been large.

The volume of business continues to exceed that of any previous year at all clearing-houses outside of New York—about 18½ per cent. for the month, thus far. Exports have been checked at New York, falling 9 per cent. below last year's for the month, but the imports here, in the first half of November, exceed last year's by 29 per cent. Prices are yielding, which will help exports of products. Wheat has fallen 4 cents during the week, corn about 2 cents and oats 2½ cents, sales of 45,000,000 bushels of wheat here indicating large liquidation. Cotton has fallen ⅛ of a cent, coffee ½c, oil 4⅝c, pork 75c per brl, and hogs 30c per one hundred pounds. Sugar is also an eighth lower, tin is demoralized, lead weaker and no takers are reported for copper at 16¾c. The general average of prices has fallen 1¼ per cent. this month, but is still about 7 per cent. above that of the same date last year.

Neither the shrinkage in price nor the stringency in the money markets can be attributed to operations of the Treasury, which has put out during the week $2,300,000 more of the new silver notes, while taking in only $200,000 of other forms of money. The volume of currency in circulation outside the Treasury is now over $1,500,000,000, against $1,415,000,000 a year ago, but there are very few interior markets at which more or less stringency is not reported. Baltimore, Pittsburg and Galveston are exceptions, being well supplied, but at Chicago and most other points, while the demand is sharp, no trouble is reported.

Reports of trade from other cities are encouraging. The South is moving the largest crop of cotton ever grown and while exchange causes some embarrassment, the movement is rapid. Sugar comes in largely at good prices, and the receipts of molasses at New Orleans are liberal at some decline, with moderate receipts of rice. Trade is healthy at Memphis, Louisville, Atlanta and Galveston, though in Texas lower prices cause some country failures. Baltimore notes no disturbance because of Eastern troubles, and at St. Louis trade in all lines is good, with bright prospects. Trade at Denver and Kansas City is fair; at St. Paul active, though money pressure is felt; at Milwaukee and Detroit good, except that mild whether checks retail trade, and the same cause affects the shoe trade at Cleveland. Cincinnati reports manufacturers busy, dry goods fairly active and the carriage trade closing a very profitable season. Pittsburg notes fair business at all mills, no change in iron and steel and a good trade in glass.

Of the great centers, Chicago fares the best, feeling Eastern troubles little; the movement of wheat and corn is slightly less than for the same week last year; cured meats, lard, butter and cheese larger and oats nearly double, but in dressed beef and hides there is heavy decline. The dry-goods trade equals last year, and the trade in clothing and shoes is ending a profitable season. Even at Boston and Philadelphia the great failures are felt less in commercial circles than might have been expected. At Philadelphia money is tight and commercial paper almost unsalable, but trade in wool improves; in groceries trade is good, though in tea and coffee dull; in produce trade is fair, though collections are slow. Boston notes a very quiet wool market; lumber is in very fair demand, and prices of boots and shoes are firm, though some grades of leather are lower, and hides are depressed. On the whole, the commercial outlook is decidedly more favorable than might have been expected, and while the demand for iron and rails is slack, buyers holding off as far as possible, the producers of finished forms of iron and steel are generally well occupied, and prices do not decline.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number 274, as compared with 266 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 277.

THE PHILADELPHIA FAILURE.

Barker Bros. & Co. Trying to Unravel Their Affairs—The Finance Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The doors of Barker Bros. & Co. were opened this morning, and the affairs in and around the bank resumed something of their wonted appearance, although no business was being transacted. It was impossible to see either member of the firm, as they were busy straightening out their tangled business, but one of the employes stated that no statement of the firm's situation would be made at present.

The fund of $800,000 subscribed yesterday by a number of banks and private banking-houses to aid the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, if occasion arose, to meet its obligations, has not yet been drawn upon by the company, it being fully able to meet its liabilities. Mr. Wharton Barker was vice-president of this company, and it was feared his connection therewith might cause a run upon its financial affairs. The investment company of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Wharton Barker was one of the directors, claims to be perfectly solvent and unaffected by the failure of Barker Brothers & Co. The stock of the company, which yesterday declined upon the announcement of the failure, advanced this morning $1 per share to $36.

There were rumors on the street this afternoon that a hitch had occurred in the arrangement for the formation of a pool by several financial houses and banks to assist