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EXCURSION TICKETS Between all stations at the rate of 1-3 Fare for the Round Trip

On the following dates: Wednesday, Dec. 24; Thursday, Dec. 25; Wednesday, Dec. 31; Thursday, Jan. 1.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year For tickets and full information call at the Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street, 13 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

HOLIDAY RATES ON THE C., H. & D. R. R.

On Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1 the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad will sell tickets from Indianapolis to any point on their own line, also to points on connecting lines mentioned below, at

One and One-third Fare for the Round Trip. Tickets good to return until Jan. 5, 1891.

To all points on— Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R., Chicago & Erie R. R., Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., Cincinnati Southern R. R., Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern R. R., Flint & Pierre Marquette R. R., Kentucky Central R. R., Louisville & Nashville R. R., N. Y. & O. R. R., Ohio & North Western R. R., and P. A. & S. M. R. R.

5 Trains to Cincinnati via C., H. & D. NO THIRD PARTY.

Kansas Farmers Find the South with Them Only So Long as They Are Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The following interview with President Frank McGrath, published to-day, would indicate that the Alliance has, for the present, decided to drop the third-party movement. He says: "The agitation in the South over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of any independent movement at this time. While in Ocala I investigated the conditions as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit, and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will come about in time, but the time is not this year."

The delegation of Kansas editors which has returned from a tour through the South, having made a thorough investigation of the farmers' movement there, found that a large majority of the Southern farmers believe in working for their reforms here, and not in the Democratic party. In Louisiana, for example, the editors found few, if any, advocates of the third-party movement.

The president of the Alliance in that State, Theodore Adams, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, in a conversation with a correspondent who accompanied the Kansas delegation, said: "The political conditions in this State preclude the possibility of an independent political movement at this time. With us it is a battle for white supremacy, and any movement which would divide the white people politically will not find favor."

The editors found that Mr. Adams expressed the sentiment pretty generally held by the Southern farmers, and also concluded that it would be impossible to do anything with the new movement at the present time.

Wheat in the Northwest. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—Figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller show the stock of wheat in private elevators here, and not including the reserve supply statement, to have increased 56,000 bushels during the week, now being 3,945,000 bushels. The total stock in Minneapolis and Duluth is 13,775,400 bushels, a gain of 294,428 over last week. The Market Record estimates the stock in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 8,847,000 bushels, an increase of 537,000 bushels. The aggregate stocks in the Northwest are thus made 21,428 bushels larger than a week ago, the amount being 21,822,400 bushels.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Market Review to-morrow will publish a summary of the condition of winter wheat in Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky. The report shows the condition is good in nearly all the territory named, but that in many places there is danger of deterioration from lack of snow to cover the crop.

American Geologists. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Geological Society of America began its annual meeting at Columbian University, this city, this afternoon. It will continue in session several days. This society has a membership of two hundred persons, comprising many of the leading geologists of the United States. The programme of papers to be read during the meeting numbers upward of fifty. James D. Dana, of New Haven, Conn., is president of the society, but was not able to be present at to-day's meeting, so Mr. Alex. Winchell, of Michigan, one of the vice-presidents, presided. The afternoon's programme included papers from George F. Becker, George M. Dawson, C. Willard Hayes, Daniel W. Langdon, J. W. Spencer and R. D. Hill.

The Lymph at Johns Hopkins. BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—The lymph patients at Johns Hopkins Hospital are reported as improving under the treatment. The doctors say the patients have without doubt been greatly benefited by the inoculation. Dr. Hurd to-day expressed his great faith in Koch's discovery by saying it would save thousands of lives every year. Dr. Abbott, who went to Berlin for another supply of lymph, returned with it to-day. He is enthusiastic over its curative merits.

FIRST BLOOD OF THE SIOUX WAR

Skirmish Arises While Troops Are Disarming Big Foot's Surrendered Band.

Captain Wallace and Five Soldiers Reported Killed, While Lieutenant Garlington and Fifteen Men Are Wounded.

Daring Treachery on the Part of the Redskins Precipitated the Battle.

Very Few of Them Believed to Have Escaped—Two Strikers Men Running from the Agency—Gen. Miles Fears Further Trouble.

News of the Row Excites the Capitulated Savages Camped at Pine Ridge Agency.

Darkness Brings On a General Fight at That Point and Burning Villages Illumine the Sky—Rushville Fears an Attack.

KICKED OUT OF THE TRACES. An Indiana F. M. R. A. Lodge Refuses to Be Led Into the Third-Party Movement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROME, Ind., Dec. 29.—For some time past the lodges of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in the several school districts near here have shown a marked degree of cooling down. It seems as if water is getting to the fire from some source. Some of the lodges wish to hold together for mutual benefit, for social intercourse and for making purchases of seeds at club rates, but there seem to be evils creeping into the order which overbalance all possible benefits. Saturday night, at a regular meeting of the lodge No. 2387, at which seven members were present, six of whom were charter members, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the connection between the lodge and the political party, which has been formed for the purpose of forming a new party, and which has been formed for the purpose of forming a new party, is hereby dissolved.

Resolved, That we favor the present national banking system.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the subterfuge or government depositories for farm products, and consider it would be a ruinous measure.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the government assuming control of or owning public lands.

Resolved, That we favor the passage of the Lodge elections bill.

The resolutions are signed by E. H. Groves, president; D. R. Connor, vice-president; David A. Boyle, secretary; Elias J. Kaid, treasurer; George M. Earles, John K. Groves and O. L. Groves.

SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

Cotton Crop and Pig-Iron Statistics That Run Up Into Large Figures.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The Manufacturer's Record publishes in this week's issue its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and prosperity throughout that section. The total assessed value of property for 1890 is nearly \$4,500,000,000, a gain of \$70,000,000 over 1889, and of \$1,000,000,000 over 1880. The number of national banks in the South is 500, with an aggregate capital of \$90,763,705, an increase during the year of \$1,000,000, and \$10,865,000 in capital. Only two Southern national banks failed during the year, and both of these failures were due to disinvestment in management, according to government reports. During the year 3,450 miles of railroad were built in the South, against 3,290 miles in 1889.

The production of iron in the South for the first eleven months of 1890 was \$268,200,000, an increase of \$4,141,010 over the corresponding months of 1889, while the increase in the balance of the country was only \$4,834,474. The increase at Southern ports being five times as great as the combined gain at all other ports.

The production of pig-iron for the year foots up about 1,900,000 tons, or a gain of 335,000 tons over 1889, or 500,000 tons over 1888, and of 1,000,000 tons over 1887. The total production of cotton of the last six years has been 43,000,000 bales, worth—including the increase in the price—about \$2,300,000,000. The consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 549,498 bales last year, against 296,000 bales in 1889, a gain of over 100 per cent. During the year 3,917 new manufacturing enterprises covering every variety of industry from tack-works to steel-works, were organized in the South, making a total during the last five years of over 17,000 new enterprises.

Boy Fatticide on Trial. ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The trial of Herbert Warren, a sixteen-year-old boy, charged with the murder of his father, J. Frank Warren, was commenced here to-day before Judge Smith. The elder Warren was a traveling man and was home but little. He brought his family here from Michigan, and then took long trips away himself. Mrs. Warren is an invalid. Warren was engaged in a quarrel with a woman in Connecticut, who alleged, and his wife learned of it. On June 12, last, he came home and had a quarrel with his wife. At 2 in the morning Warren was shot down by his son Herbert, who claimed that his father was assaulting his mother and that she called on him for assistance.

To Build Whale-Back Ships. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—A special from Duluth, Minn., to the Tribune says: "It was definitely settled to-day that Capt. McDougall, manager of the Steel-barge Company, will start for the Pacific coast in ten days to establish a ship-yard on Puget Sound for the building of steel whale-back vessels for the Pacific coast trade. The company has submitted plans of its peculiar style of vessel to the United States navy, and if the government lets any contracts to the company a ship-yard will be established on the Atlantic coast. The Puget sound yard will cost \$1,000,000 and be larger than the one in this city."

Do Not Like the Quarantine. OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—The action of Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in closing certain Vermont ports for entry of Canadian cattle into the United States owing to the alleged existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the Dominion, has met with criticism here. The government officials assert that there is no single case of disease in existence in the Dominion.

Another Storm in Vermont. ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 29.—The fiercest storm of the season prevailed here last night and this morning. The mercury fell to below zero and the wind blew a gale from the south. The country roads and a portion of the railroads are badly drifted. It is still snowing quite heavily, but the wind has subsided.

ATTACKING THE AGENCY.

Reds Go Crazy at Pine Ridge—Rushville Thought to Be in Danger. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROSHVILLE, Neb., Dec. 29.—When the news of to-day's fight at Wounded Knee reached the agency at Pine Ridge pandemonium broke loose among the five thousand Indians gathered there, and a large number of these broke away. The friendly Indians, including Red Cloud, joined the army forces under General Brooke.

At sundown fighting had commenced within three miles of the agency buildings, and a determined effort was being made by the reds to reach and burn the agency. An Indian village of friendly Indians, in plain sight of the agency, was seen to go up in flames just before dark. These facts were from an official courier, who was an eye-witness to the trouble that occurred at and near the agency. He came here by order of the agency authorities, bringing special dispatches, and to warn the settlers everywhere to be on the guard.

The captain of the Rushville Home Guards received official notice from the agency, this afternoon, to make every possible preparation for defending the town and to see that adjacent settlers were notified. Soon the terrified people came in, and before midnight the town was crowded. It is thought by all cooler heads that no danger, however, or at least no immediate danger, threatens the railroad towns. To-day's battle has made it almost certain that a bloody war will follow. A large number of warriors who favored peace, have gone to the Bad Lands, and now, with a strong force of fighting bucks, it will be a difficult matter to dislodge Kicking Bear. Two Strike's band was coming toward the agency, but it is now certain they will turn back.

OTHER REPORTS OF THE FIGHT. Big Foot's Band Displayed Treachery After Surrendering to the Seventh Cavalry.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—A special to the Bee from Pine Ridge agency says: Couriers from the Bad Lands, who arrived here this morning, announced that a bloody and desperate conflict occurred this morning on Porcupine creek between the United States troops and hostiles. Big Foot's band had been surrounded by the troops as detailed in the Bee's dispatches, and when the former was being disarmed by Colonel Forsythe, a bloody encounter took place. Captain Wallace, commanding K troop of the Seventh Cavalry, was killed; Lieutenant Garlington, of the same regiment, was shot in the arm. Several soldiers were also killed and a number of Indians also bit the dust. The greatest excitement prevails here among agency employes and also among the friendly Indians, many of whom are relatives of the young bucks now on the war-path. Grave fears are entertained here for the safety of this post. Details of the battle are expected hourly.

The courier who brought news of the conflict could only give the facts relating to the above news, which were substantiated by an official dispatch received at headquarters of the Department of the Platte. It caused a great deal of excitement and regret. It had been fondly hoped by all the departmental officers that the difficulty would be averted without bloodshed, especially as the campaign seemed to be on the eve of closing. The manner in which the Indians acted; however, as described in this morning's telegrams, caused some of the Indian-fighters to feel that treachery would be practiced when the troops came to the actual work of disarming them. These fears have been realized. The Seventh Cavalry is the regiment the contingent of which died around Custer in 1875, and the fate of some of its members now will have an effect on the survivors which will not be at all friendly toward the hostiles.

A Second Fight. OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—A second special to the Bee from Pine Ridge agency says: Another fight has occurred, this time near the agency. This afternoon one of Colonel Forsythe's troops of the Seventh Cavalry was fired on by some Indians who went out from the Rosebud camp near Pine Ridge, and on their return they fired into the agency. This caused a skirmish in which two soldiers were wounded. The Indians who were camped near where this skirmish took place moved west to a creek near the agency. Owing to the absence of the cavalry there is great trepidation here. Indian scouts who have just come in say that but few of Big Foot's men are left alive.

The Report Confirmed. CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The following was received at army headquarters to-night at a late hour: RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 29. To Colonel Corbin, Army Headquarters, Chicago: Colonel Forsythe reports that while disarming Big Foot's band a fight occurred. Captain Wallace and a few soldiers were killed. Lieutenant Garlington and fifteen men were wounded. This again confirmed the rumor of all the Indians, which would have taken place in a short time had this not occurred. Forsythe had two battalions and Hotchkiss guns. Quite a large number of young warriors have been away from the camp, who were going from the Bad Lands. Also quite a number of Two Strike's band are going towards Forsythe. The troops are in close proximity. MILLS, Commanding.

Official Dispatches. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Official dispatches from General Miles, dated Rapid City, S. D., were received to-night by General Schofield, telling of the fight in the Bad Lands, to-day, between the Indian hostiles and the white troops. The dispatches were first sent by General Brooke to General Miles. The first was as follows: "Whiteside had four troops of cavalry, and held the Indians till Forsythe reached him with four more troops last night. At 8:30 this morning, while disarming the Indians, a fight commenced. I think very few Indians have escaped. I think we will have this matter in hand as soon as all are in position. There was no precaution omitted. The fight occurred near the head of Wounded Knee creek. I have just seen many of the Indians who went out towards Forsythe this morning come back. General Brooke reports that Forsythe's troops while disarming Big Foot's band this morning a fight occurred. Captain Wallace and five soldiers were killed and Lieutenant Garlington and fifteen men wounded. The Indians are being hunted up in all directions. None are known to have gotten their powder. General Brooke also reports that many of the young warriors that were going out from the camp in the Bad Lands to the agency have gone toward Forsythe. All troops have been notified. Colonel Forsythe had two battalions of the Seventh Cavalry and Hotchkiss guns. Other troops are in close proximity." "General Brooke reports that two shots were fired near the agency at Pine Ridge by some one, and several were fired in return. Quite a large number of the Indians were ready for the purpose, and hurried into Fort Yates as fast as horses could carry him. And right here lies the great secret of the whole plan, and that is that it was not a matter of taking the Sioux Indians who are devoted to both Cody and myself, our acquaintance with many of them having begun upward of twenty years ago."

MATTHEWS WAS MURDERED

The Young Mississippi Postmaster Was Slain in Pursuance to a Conspiracy.

This Crime Likely to Have a Bearing on the Elections Bill, Which the Republican Senators Are Determined to Push Through.

Democrats Seize a Point for Quibble and Delay on the Idaho Senatorial Question.

Civil-Service Commission Replies to the Postmaster-General's Report—Oration to Gen. Sherman—Election Contests Pending.

HOW MATTHEWS WAS KILLED. It Was Done in Pursuance of a Plot to Murder—Refused Protection by the Sheriff. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Much was said at the Capitol to-day about the killing in cold blood of young John Prentiss Matthews, the postmaster at Carrollton, Miss., last week. It will be remembered that Matthews's father and other members of the family, all Republicans, were murdered for their politics by shotgun Bourbons, and it is the general opinion among Republicans here that the Democrats of Mississippi are determined that there shall not be a Republican organization maintained in that State if the members of the party have to be murdered as fast as they appear. The killing will undoubtedly give strength to the elections bill pending before the Senate, as it emphasizes the political conditions existing in some sections of the country and the necessity for a wholesome and just election law. The Star of to-day says: "The killing of John Prentiss Matthews, the postmaster at Carrollton, Miss., by young McBride will probably turn out to be a cause celebre. Matthews was shot down on the street by McBride. A Star reporter yesterday at Carrollton, Miss., by a young McBride, who was the Republican candidate for Congress against General Hooker at the last election, and who is also a brother of the murdered man. Mr. Matthews had just received the following telegram from Carrollton: "John was murdered by a mob. He had been notified by a dozen men that a mob was going to kill him that day. He saw the men with their guns, and he got a rifle. When he did this the sheriff arrested him and placed him under bonds. John pointed three men out to the sheriff, and asked him to arrest them and protect his life. The sheriff refused. It was a plot, and all were in on it. He was a good man, and was working for him he thought they would kill him before night. He stayed at the postoffice until his second dinner-bell rang, when he said he would go to dinner. He begged him not to go, but he said he would. When he reached the hotel steps McBride, who was still in the drug store, shot him down with a shotgun, killing him instantly. Not satisfied with this, McBride fired five shots at him from a revolver after he was dead. The mob then began dancing and shouting around the body until the most vile abuse and curses. John had received several anonymous letters, telling him he must leave the town. He had good friends, and all because they must have the postoffice at Carrollton. "My brother," said Mr. Matthews, "was only twenty-one years old. He was a bright, intelligent boy. He was appointed postmaster several months ago at Carrollton, and while there he was a number of threats at his life. I do not know who would come of it. He was the first Republican postmaster to take the Carrollton office for many years, and it was freely said that no Republican should hold the office there. Mr. Matthews, the dead, comes from an old family in Mississippi. In 1888 his father was shot down by a mob at Hazelhurst, Miss."

REPUBLICANS MEAN BUSINESS. The Closure Resolution Placed Where It Can Be Taken Up at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Indications are not wanting to evidence the purpose of the majority of the Republican Senators to terminate the debate on the elections bill, which has occupied the time of the Senate since it assembled nearly a month ago. Mr. Aldrich's move this afternoon was one step in the direction of the execution of the wishes of his Republican colleagues, and the comment made by Senator Cockerill upon Mr. Aldrich's proceeding shows that the Democratic Senators are fully aware of the purpose of the enemy and have at last arrived at the conclusion that there will be a determined effort made to adopt the closure rule and to press the elections bill to a speedy determination.

Mr. Aldrich to-day refused to allow the closure resolution to be referred to the committee on rules, or at least secured the same result by asking that it be referred under the rule. His purpose was to prevent the consideration and detention of the new rule in committee, for, owing to the absence of Senator Hoar, the committee on rules is now evenly divided as to politics and it might be possible for the Democratic members of the committee to delay the rule indefinitely before a report could be ordered upon it.

The Republican Senators want to have the rule in such a position that it can be reached at short notice, and which has been met by Mr. Aldrich's conduct of the matter to-day. The purpose is to let the resolution go on the calendar, from which it can be taken up at any time by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senate.

On the floor of the Senate this afternoon Mr. Aldrich offered his resolution for the amendment of the rules which he had heretofore given notice of, and asked that it be printed and laid over. Mr. Cockerill asked whether it was now in order to move to refer the resolution to the committee on rules. Mr. Aldrich replied: "Not now. That motion will be in order when the resolution comes up. It is not now before the Senate." Mr. Cockerill asked: "Why is it not in order when he got it through his head, the resolution went over."

Mr. Stewart's notice given in the Senate that he would to-morrow call up the financial bill reported by the committee on finance, gave rise to some speculation as to the effect of his action upon the programme as arranged in some quarters. It was said that having in view Mr. Stewart's openly expressed opposition to the elections bill, it was his design to endeavor to create a split in the ranks of the Republicans by placing the silver Senators in the dilemma of being obliged to make a choice between the elections bill and the financial bill. It appears, however, that Mr. Stewart is desirous of making a speech—probably for an hour—upon the financial subject, and that there is no intention of his taking the financial bill up for action to-morrow, or in fact any day this week.

ELECTIONS BILL DEFENDED. Mr. Hoar Speaks on the Measure and Gets Even with His Abusers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—When the Senate resumed the consideration of the elections bill Mr. Hoar yielded the floor to Mr. Hiscock, who addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Hiscock's speech Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate. He likened the progress of liberty to the advance of tide. After the tide receded it seemed as if its only office had been to leave upon the sand a little fifth and a little sixth, or to deposit in the rank and the carcasses of drowned animals or of decaying fishes, but in eternal, ever-changing, never-changing ocean kept what it gained. It renewed its strength. It re-

most inevitable. That this trouble would end without a conflict of this kind was almost too true to hope for. So far as he could see just now, there appeared to be no further danger at hand except that to be feared from the disarmament of the band of hostiles. It was a case where the excitement following the fight of to-day might be the means of leading to further trouble. Secretary Proctor expressed regret at the occurrence, as he had hoped for the settlement of the trouble without further bloodshed. He supposed that, inasmuch as Big Foot was connected with Sitting Bull's band, it was a case where the Indians wanted revenge for the killing of their friend. Both Secretary Proctor and General Schofield felt disinclined to talk at length in the absence of detailed information.

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