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Carries No Passengers
Who are not Liberal Ad-
vertisers.

The Helena Independent.

A Large Reward
Is often missed by those
who do not read our Want
Columns.

VOL. XXXI—NO 340

HELENA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE
J. STEINMETZ
JEWELRY CO.
JANUARY TRADE.

The January trade in Helena ought to be pretty brisk at our establishment, because we have a large line of goods that are sure to please the buyer of useful articles in our line. Watches, more than any other thing, are the most staple articles the Jeweler keeps, being now almost as indispensable as clothes. For those who desire a fine watch of a medium size, the unrivalled

VACHERON & CONSTANTIN

Movements fill the bill perfectly, and we want to start off the first month of 1891 with a good sale of them. No wearer of them has ever "got left" as yet. In fact, the unvarying excellence of them is something phenomenal. If you don't know about them call and see the movements and learn the prices. Cased in Silver, Gold and Filled.

The Hampden Watch.

The Hampden watch is the regular large size American movement. They are excellent runners. We offer them at special prices in the "Railway" and "Perry" grades.

Headquarters for Watches.

Our store is preeminently the headquarters for watches in the state. We have a larger variety of makes and more of them in our cases and safes than any other house.

Waltham,

Rockford,

Elgin,

Howard

Wedding Presents.

We have them. More Solid Silver than any three concerns in the state. January weddings must be remembered. Make them joyous by your manifest good-will.

THE J. STEINMETZ JEWELRY CO.

Leading Jewelers,

HELENA, - - MONTANA

N. B.—Finest watch repairing in the Northwest. Jewelry made to order and repaired. Diamond setting and engraving, original and artistic. A MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. Write for a ring gauge to order just the fit with.

NOT BEING VERY HIGH.

Congressman Turner, of Kansas, Offers \$5,000 for Ingalls' Senatorial Seat.

The Offer Made to the President of the State Farmers' Alliance.

Reaction in the Nebraska Legislature—Popular Verdict Overthrown by New Hampshire Politicians.

TOPKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Alliance Advocate, the organ of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, in today's issue published a letter from Congressman V. J. Turner, of Kansas, to Frank McGrath, president of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, in connection with the pending senatorial contest. The letter has created considerable sensation in political circles. The following extracts are taken from it: "Ingalls will try to force his election or drive the alliance men into the caucus to agree upon their man. In order to force the election of an alliance man he can carry his party with him. I just received a letter from Farwell at Osborne, and he says that his representative does not like the alliance candidates and would vote for some good republican, but not for Ingalls. Farwell wants to know if I want his vote, and thinks it can be had. Sen. Berry, of Marshall, here yesterday. He is positively opposed to Ingalls, but will vote for him if there is no other republican. Judge Perkins asked me to talk to him in his (Perkins') interest and I did so. I told him to talk to Senator Wilson, of Hays City, as I thought he felt as Berry did. I shall write Wilson to-night and ask him what he thinks about the possibility of my election. I have no money to spend in a fight. If I succeeded I could put up \$5,000, but it is difficult to use it that way yet. You may have some friends who would be willing to take such a chance. Now I will leave the whole matter with you and Wilson and abide the result with content. Unless Wilson gets some alliance votes he will go in with sixty-two, who will vote for him a reasonable number of times, but as soon as their instructions are completed they will leave him. Some of the alliance candidates may expect to get some republican votes when they leave Ingalls. That would help all of them in the field. Coddling thought he could get the republican vote when Ingalls was out of the way. Of course, the alliance would name a man and thus settle it."

This letter came to McGrath's office with other correspondence and was opened by his confidential clerk, who turned it over to Chairman Chase, of the alliance legislative committee. Copies were made of the letter and the original was turned over to McGrath. The alliance leaders then asked McGrath to give the letter to the public and clear himself of any suspicion which might attach to the proposition contained in it. He refused to give the letter to Chairman Chase for publication, knowing nothing of copies having been made. Chase then turned over his copy of the letter to the editor of the Advocate. Accompanying the publication is a note by the editor, Dr. McLaughlin.

"We regret the position in which the publication of the letter places the president of the state's alliance, and a member of the executive board (Coddling). We leave them to make such personal explanation as they may have to make. The scheme that unfolded in this interesting document are worthy of some consideration at this time. We expect this publication to lead to other developments which we shall give to our readers as they unfold."

McGrath to-night said the alliance officers were at liberty to inspect all his letters. He could not prevent people from writing to him. Further he would not talk.

IF RICKARDS WERE THERE!

The Nebraska Legislature Evidently in Need of an Expert Mathematician.

LINCOLN, Jan. 7.—At the joint session of the legislature this afternoon to canvass votes for state officers there was an interesting struggle for supremacy, ending in a deadlock. Lieut.-Gov. Moecklejohn, republican, claimed the right to preside under the constitution and uniform practice. Speaker Elder, alliance, refused to vacate, and the two officers occupied chairs side by side, each claiming the gavel. The speaker attempted to call the body to order, but was himself called to order by the lieutenant governor. Intense excitement prevailed, but nothing more serious than loud talk followed. The official returns were brought in by the secretary of state and the lieutenant governor directed the speaker to read them. He began to do so but was advised by the attorney for the independent party to desist, which he did. The lieutenant governor ruled that no business could be transacted until the returns were canvassed. The joint session sat four hours, the time being occupied with arguments pro and con. Finally adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The alliance people, it is said, wished to prevent the announcement of the returns, preferring to seat their men directly. Lieut.-Gov. Moecklejohn holds that it is his duty to declare the officers having a majority on the face of the returns elected, and then let a contest follow in the regular way.

A Democratic Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—Both houses of the general assembly met this morning. The senate is democratic, the house republican. At 1:20 both houses took a recess until 2:30. This afternoon the house sent the official canvass to the senate with a resolution referring it to a joint committee. The senate had voted not to select such a committee and created a special committee of its own which, after two hours conference, declared Morris elected governor with the remainder of the regular democratic ticket. The republican member of the senate committee reported that various persons had been refused an opportunity to show that the returns were incorrect and that no one should be declared elected and the matter should be examined into. This was defeated and the senate, after declaring the state officers elected, adjourned until to-morrow. The house took a recess until to-morrow. The republican caucus to-night renominates Senator Platt.

The New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—Both houses were called to order about noon. In the house Clerk Jewett proceeded to call the roll of members prepared by him. Included in the roll were names of all the "entitled" members who presented certificates; also those from towns showing a decrease

in population under the census of 1890, below 500. Omitted from it were those from former classes or pro rata towns; also the names of members from Meredith and Wake on account of improper certificates. Clerk Jewett announced that a constitutional number of representatives appeared to be present and directed the sergeant-at-arms to administer the oath of office. The roll prepared by Clerk Jewett contains the names of 179 republicans and 124 democrats. After the members had been sworn Gallinger was elected temporary chairman. The democrats made no effort to obstruct proceedings.

The house and senate met in joint convention this afternoon and canvassed the returns for governor, showing Tuttle, republican, 42,879; Amundsen, democrat, 42,880; Fletcher, prohibitionist, 1,333; scattering, 25. Ballot was then taken for governor, resulting: Tuttle, 185; Amundsen, 150, and Tuttle was declared elected. Each house then adjourned.

Gathering of Nicker Solons.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 7.—The thirty-seventh general assembly of Illinois convened in regular session at noon to-day. The galleries of both houses were crowded.

The Deadlock Continues.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7.—A deadlock in the house of representatives was inaugurated yesterday over the election of a speaker. It continued to-day.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the senate the conference report on the public printing deficiency bill was agreed to. The financial bill was taken up and Daniel spoke in favor of free coinage. Plumb followed. He credited the silver act of last session with having had the effect of preventing universal financial panic. Whatever might be said about its shortcomings, its effect on the immediate situation had been of a magnificent character. He did not share the fears of the senator from Ohio (Sherman) as to what would happen from the free coinage of silver. He (Plumb) was not able to give his support to the bill reported by the financial committee. He was opposed to the first section, providing for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of silver. He would, of course, add that much money to circulation, but it would inevitably bear its face a disposition to help a certain class of persons at the expense of the treasury. Hiscock spoke against free coinage. He said he represented never believed the free coinage of silver would place that metal on a parity with gold. Sawyer moved an executive session.

Mr. Stewart expressed a desire that an early day be fixed for a vote, say Saturday.

Edmonds (in a tone of bitter sarcasm) "The session is drawing to a close and this most important and important bill ought to be got into the form of law at the earliest possible moment. The country, of course, is suffering for it. Disaster and bankruptcy are said to be impending, and therefore we ought not to leave a stone unturned to get an immediate vote upon it."

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house the senate bill increasing from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 the number of army officers who may be detailed for duty at military colleges was passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the shipping bill.

THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

Business Transacted at the Regular Weekly Meeting Last Evening.

A meeting of the Builders and Manufacturers' exchange of Helena was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night with about twenty members present, President Steadman presiding.

The matter of renting suitable quarters was considered. The committee appointed for that purpose at the last meeting reported they could secure the first floor of the Electric building for a rental of \$1,800 and that the sum of \$1,200 had been guaranteed by members of the association who would rent office room. A committee was finally appointed, after some discussion, to secure a two week's refusal of the premises, on a basis of \$1,000 a year with the privilege of leasing it for three years.

Mr. Timothy O'Brien said he knew a gentleman who was desirous of erecting a Board of Trade or Builders' Exchange building, 10x125 feet, any size and style wanted, provided that he could be guaranteed that the organizations accepting the offer would guarantee him a satisfactory lease of one floor and he would take the remaining floor. Or he would lease the building entirely to three organizations. A simple statement was made, without any suggestion of appointing a committee to investigate, and the matter was dropped.

Thos. Goff and Sturrock & Brown applied for membership. They will be balloted for next meeting.

A question arose as to whether more than one or more members of a firm could be entitled to membership. The by-laws state that as many members of a firm or corporation that so desire can become members of the exchange, but they shall only be entitled to one vote and be issued only one certificate of membership. It is probable that the by-laws will be amended in this respect, so that the sense of many of the members that whoever paid his membership fee was entitled to a vote.

Messrs. Hoos, T. P. Fuller, Workman, Jones, Gebauer and Ketchum were appointed a special committee to solicit membership. The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Quarterly Report of Business—A Northern Pacific Land Case.

The report of the Helena land office for the quarter ending December 31, 1890, has been completed. The total receipts for the three months were \$62,631.69. The number of acres of land sold was 31,863,005, for which \$29,147.57 was paid. The fees and commissions amounted to \$3,484.03. There were 347 entries divided as follows: Forty-five homesteads, 134 preemptions, 91 mineral claims, 45 original desert claims and one coal entry.

Testimony in a land contest is now being taken in that office. The case is entitled Leopold Doebler vs. Northern Pacific Railroad company, the question at issue being the character of the land. The ground involved is the s. w. 1/4 of sec. 33, township 10, n. r. 3 w., immediately adjoining the Lehigh addition on the southeast. It appears that about two years ago Doebler made a mineral location on the ground calling it the King lode. Being an odd numbered section the railroad company's interest is as agricultural land. In his evidence, Doebler admitted that he did not think the ground would pay to work. Four witnesses have been examined and there are six or eight more to be heard.

Yesterday's Fire.

At 7:30 yesterday morning the fire department was called out in response to an alarm sent in from box 52. The fire was in the residence of Mr. Bradley, the jeweler. It was caused by the burning of a cloth that was stuffed in a stovepipe in the servant's room. The burning cloth fell on the bed, which was destroyed by fire. The mattress was thrown through the window and the fire extinguished without unroofing the house.

THE SHAME OF MONTANA

The Course of Power and Sanders Rapidly Bringing Disgrace Upon the State.

The Oayuse Mercilessly Flagellated for Insolent Criticism of His Betters.

He Betrays the Cause of Silver—Sanders' Narrow Partisan Speech Militates Against Montana.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: The republican brethren are not dwelling together in peace and harmony. Even the silver senators are quarrelling among themselves. Those statesmen who are fierce in their demands for the free coinage of silver are indignant at the treachery, as they term it, of Power and Sanders, of Montana. They are particularly angry at Power, who, they say, has been captured by the gold bugs, and who has an offensive way of expressing his opinion about his colleagues. Monday after the coup d'etat Power criticized Senator Teller for his course in the matter, whereupon the senior senator from Colorado made reply as follows:

"Mr. Power, if I thought you were a fair representative of the state of Montana I would never have voted to admit that state to the union, and having admitted it, I would not have voted to seat in this body a man about whose honest election I have always entertained a good deal of doubt."

Senator [pseudo] Sanders surprised his colleagues Tuesday by making a speech that exceeded in partisan bitterness even that of Senator Frye, and that is saying all that can be said for it. Although he has been in the senate but a few months, this breezy westerner sailed into the old senators like Teller, Jones and others and gave them a most vigorous dressing down for what he called their disloyalty to party. The Montana man's temerity surprised everybody, and one or two of the silver senators were so disgusted at his talk that they did not attempt to conceal their feelings.

TO ROB THE FARMERS.

Asked to Give \$7,000,000 to a Few Ship Builders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the house Herbert, of Alabama, opposed the shipping bill because it proposed an indiscriminate subsidy to vessels of every character in foreign trade. "It is the natural result of the McKinley bill," Dingley, of Maine, reviewing the decadence of American shipping interests, said that in such a condition as the country now found itself, with only 12 1/2 per cent of the foreign carrying trade, with Great Britain entrenched on every ocean route, it was obvious that it was utterly out of the power of private individuals, without assistance in some direction, to dislodge the shipping of Great Britain. It was said the bill would not do for our merchant marine what was claimed for it. We could judge of that by what a similar policy had done for France, with a less maritime people than those of the United States. Within five years from the establishment of a subsidy system the steam tonnage of France doubled. With the widest extent of coast known to any nation, the United States could reap a benefit from subsidies far greater than any other nation. Italy adopted a subsidy policy in 1856 and in four years her steam tonnage increased 40 per cent. The maximum expense of the bill the first year would be \$2,000,000, of which all but \$300,000 or \$400,000 would come from postage and tonnage dues. Taking the highest rate of increase in tonnage intimated as a result of the provisions of the bill, and the greatest amount of expenditures that would be needed in one year would be \$7,000,000, after which the rate of payment would steadily diminish.

Dockery, of Missouri, said three causes constituted an effectual barrier against any attempt to restore the American carrying trade: First, the difference of cost between American and foreign vessels; second, the greater running expenses American vessels were under, and third, the harsh and restrictive features of our navigation laws, exacting heavy tonnage dues, consular fees and other dues. Furthermore the republican policy of the exclusion of imports was at war with the interest of the American carrying trade. He opposed subsidies and all other protection to special industries, and asked Parquhar, chairman of the committee, how much the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which, at one session he said, corrupted the employees of the house, would get. Parquhar replied that it would get the same as all other steamship companies. Dockery said that was no answer and asked if the Pacific Mail stock had not risen on the possibility of the passage of this bill. Parquhar warmly replied that if it were so he was glad of it, and hoped the stock of every American company would increase in value. Dockery retorting, said he wanted to take the fast home to the farmers of the west that \$3,000,000 was being taken out of the treasury to sustain and support New England ship owners. George Gould, he understood, was one of the "laboring men" to be benefited.

Dockery then invited attention to the restrictive scope of the reciprocity advocated by Secretary Blaine, so far as the farmer was concerned, a defect that was fatal to the subsidy and was alike fatal to reciprocity. The farmer could derive no benefit from reciprocity, because the South American countries produce almost every article necessary for their own consumption. Let the country return to that protective policy under which it explored every sea and cast anchor in every harbor. Divested of artificial restrictions our marine could renew and assert its importance on the deep.

Want to Establish a Colony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A unique measure was introduced to-day in the shape of a bill by Senator Teller, at the request of some colored people's association of this city. It directs the secretary of the treasury to pay to certain agents to be named hereafter \$50,000,000 to secure land in Lower California for the permanent settlement of colored people of the United States who wish to establish a colored colony there. The money is to be returned to the government with interest in forty years.

Not a Howling Success.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 7.—The great ghost dance which was to have begun to-day at Red Rock, and in which representatives of many Indian territory tribes were to participate, was a fizzle.

A VILLAIN RUN DOWN.

Dastardly Crime of a Jeweler Arrested in Spokane.

SPokane Falls, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Two months ago the chief of police of this city and the sheriff of Spokane county received notice from the authorities of Arkansas City, Kan., that a young man named E. T. Wilmes, charged with the seduction and attempted murder of a young girl, had skipped bail and was supposed to have come west. A reward of \$100 was offered for his apprehension. A description and photograph were also sent. Tonight Deputy Sheriff Pugh arrested Wilmes and locked him up in the county jail. It seems that Wilmes, who is a jeweler by trade, has been working for the pawnbrokers in this city for several weeks. He would take work to his room and rarely appeared on the street. He went by the name of Smith. When confronted by the officer tonight he indignantly denied that he was the man wanted, but when shown a photo of himself sent by the authorities of Arkansas City he broke down and admitted his guilt. The prisoner is a young man, not over 23, light complexioned and good looking. The crime with which he was charged occurred last spring. He had been paying attention to a young girl several months and finally accomplished her ruin. Failing to get her consent to an abortion, he tried to poison her. Not succeeding in this, he induced her to elope with him, promising to marry her in some distant city. She fled with him and he deserted her in St. Louis, leaving her penniless and alone. He was arrested and taken back to Arkansas City, where he was admitted to bail and a few days later skipped out. A telegram has been sent the authorities of Arkansas City announcing Wilmes' arrest.

Court at Boulder.

BOULDER, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The following are the proceedings in the district court to-day: Thomas McDermott vs. Amos Shreve; motion to strike out sustained, ten days to file amended answer and furnish copy.

Jacob Switzer vs. R. A. Allen et al; on trial.

In the case of George F. Thompson the jury came in late last night, returning a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment. Judge Hunt sentenced him this morning to be confined in the state penitentiary for a term of fourteen years. On motion of Robert Smith, his counsel, sixty days time was granted to file bill of exceptions and statement on motion for new trial.

Covered by Insurance.

BUTTE, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Shortly before midnight the building on North Main street, occupied by Morgan's photograph gallery, was discovered to be on fire. The fire had gained such headway when seen that nothing could be done but save the fixtures in the front room, the building and remaining contents being destroyed. As nearly as can be learned tonight the total loss will be fully covered by insurance.

Crime at Missoula.

MISSOULA, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—A man by the name of Ed. Smith was brought before Judge Logan this afternoon on the charge of cruel and inhuman treatment of his boy, 11 years of age, compelling him to sleep out of doors in a barrel. Smith was fined \$25 and costs. M. Fitzpatrick was sentenced by Judge Marshall this morning to one year in the state prison. Under Sheriff McClain took him to Deer Lodge this afternoon.

One More Unfortunate.

MISSOULA, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Cora Munger, an unfortunate of this city, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid to-night. She had been discarded by a former friend. She was in the throes of death when found and help was of no avail.

PARNELL AND MCCARTHY.

A Leader of the Reunited Party Will Succeed Them.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says at yesterday's conference between the Irish leaders at Bonlogne-sur-Mer, it was agreed that Justin McCarthy should resign the chairmanship of the anti-Parnell party and that a full meeting will be called to elect a new leader. The participation of the Parnellites in the vote for a new leader is tantamount to a reconstruction of the party and will be entirely satisfactory to Parnell. An authorized statement has been issued by the Irish leaders who were present at the conference here. They announce that the conference terminated to-day and both parties interested have resolved that the proceedings should be regarded as of a confidential nature. It is understood, however, that the exchange of views which have taken place have led to the hope that a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute will ensue.

BY ANOTHER NAME.

General Managers Will Hereafter be General Superintendents.

OMAHA, Jan. 7.—General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific, made an order to-day reorganizing the Union Pacific management and abolishing the present system of general managers. General Manager Brinkerhoff, of the Missouri River division, becomes general superintendent of the Kansas division; Superintendent Hlekenacker, of the Nebraska division, becomes acting general superintendent; R. J. Duncan is made general superintendent of the Gulf division, succeeding General Manager Meek; W. H. Emmerott becomes general superintendent of the Mountain division, succeeding General Manager Resequie; General Manager McNeil, of the Pacific division, is retained as general superintendent.

Heavy Damages Asked.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The American Cotton Seed Oil company began suit to-day in the federal court against Armour & Co. for \$250,000 damages. It is said the company agreed in 1889 to furnish Armour the amount of oil required by him for the year ending June 1, 1890, not less than 100,000 nor more than 150,000 barrels at a price to be based on the cost of cotton seed for the year. About that time there was much disturbance in the business, prices went up very high and then dropped very low. When the decline came, this alleged Armour & Co. purchased oil from other parties and in this way plaintiff has been injured.

Gen. Devens Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Associate Justice Charles Devens, of the Massachusetts supreme court, died to-night, aged 71. He was attorney general of the United States from '77 until the close of Hayes' administration.

HOPEFUL TO THE LAST.

Miles Will Wait Yet a While Longer for the Return of the Hostiles.

Couriers From Among the Redskins Say That Nothing Can Avert Bloodshed.

Little Wound to be Exhibited in the East—Pickets Fired Upon in the Darkness of Night.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 7.—Couriers from amongst the hostiles repeat the announcement that nothing can avert bloodshed. At headquarters, however, hopes are entertained that the trouble will soon end in peace. Gen. Miles has not yet heard from Big Road, Jack Red Cloud, Ho Dog and Little Hawk, who conferred with him on Monday and returned to the hostiles. He expects them to-night or to-morrow. If they do not come then it is possible that the general will take the field after them with little delay. Late this evening the general received word from old Red Cloud that he would come in to-morrow and bring all the Indians he could with him. The general thinks Two Strike will accompany Red Cloud and that they may be followed by all the other Indians. Advice from Washington announcing the approval of Gen. Miles' suggestion of putting all the agencies where trouble exists under military control, was received to-night. Miles is satisfied that this reform will act to the benefit and happiness of the Indians, basing his opinion upon the record of the officers he has selected. All of them have in times past had experience in handling Indians and with success.

Mrs. Sykes, formerly superintendent of Indian schools at this agency, has received permission of Gen. Miles to take Little Wound to Chicago and the east. She hopes to have this warrior, who is now among the hostiles and was one of those earliest affected, tell the story of the reported wrongs of his people. She returned only a few days ago from Washington and bore a letter from the president to Gen. Miles, on the strength of which her request was granted.

Gen. Colby, of the Nebraska state militia, has eighteen companies, numbering about 1,700 men, protecting towns along the western border of Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies. Col. Baker, of Omaha, and Maj. Comery, of Cheyenne, arrived to-day to pay the troops. It will require \$66,000.

FIRING GOING ON.

An Early Morning Special Reports a Battle—Lieut. Casey's Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A Herald Pine Ridge special says a courier has just come in from Gen. Brooke's headquarters on Wounded Knee creek with a dispatch for Gen. Miles, to the effect that heavy firing is going on in the direction of the hostile camp and he believes some portion of the troops has engaged the rebellious Sioux. His forces are ready to move just as soon as it can be definitely learned where and what the fight is. Scouts have been sent out from here to get at the truth and all excitement.

Gen. Miles also received official report that Lieut. Edward Casey, Co. H, Twenty-second infantry, had been killed by hostiles. The unfortunate young officer had gone too near the hostile camp when he was fired on and shot through the head. His body has been recovered. Lieut. Casey was born in California but was appointed to the military academy at West Point from Louisiana in 1879. On graduating in 1879 he was appointed as second lieutenant in the Twenty-second infantry and promoted to a first lieutenant in 1880. He served with his regiment in the departments of Texas, Dakota and Missouri up to 1883, when he was made senior assistant instructor of infantry and artillery tactics at West Point, serving there one year. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1884 to 1887. He was regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the service.

AWAITING THE ORDER.

Troops Ready to Make an Attack at any Moment.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—The News' correspondent at the camp on White Clay creek writes: "No new developments have occurred at this point. All are waiting anxiously for the word to attack the hostiles. Gen. Brooke and staff are encamped at Wounded Knee, where they have established headquarters of the department of the Platte. A cordon of troops is closing in around the hostiles in the valley of the White Clay creek. Gen. Brooke has given instructions to each commander of troops in this vicinity to patrol the country from one command to the other to see that the hostiles do not escape."

"Late last night the camp was aroused by shots from the outside. A picket rode into camp and said a band of Indians tried to surprise them, shooting at them from behind a pile of rocks. They immediately returned the fire. As the night was dark the number of Indians is unknown, but judging from the number of shots fired, they must have numbered at least twenty. Two troops of cavalry hurried to the scene, but on their arrival they could find no Indians. During the firing the pickets slightly wounded some Indians."

All Hostile Now.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—The Journal's Springfield, Neb., special says Chief Yellow Horse, formerly lieutenant of Indian police at Rosebud, passed through there with a considerable following. When asked if he was not afraid to meet the warring element of his tribe, he replied: "No, we are all hostiles now." Yellow Horse was supposed to be a friendly. Swift Bear and his band, formerly of the agency, have also declared war. Both chiefs are supposed to be bearing for the hostile camp near Pine Ridge. Advices from the Nebraska border towns indicate a more quiet feeling since the arrival of state militia. Settlers are returning to their farms.

Miles Has Full Discretion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Schofield said this morning that the court of inquiry established by Gen. Miles at Pine Ridge for the investigation of Col. Forsythe's action at Wounded Knee creek had been dissolved, but he had received no official confirmation of the press dispatches that Gen. Miles had restored Col. Forsythe to his command. Gen. Miles, he added, had full discretion in the matter.