peace which but a few weeks ago were on the point of being realized for our people so fried by many years of sacrifice and suffering. What Mr. Parnell asks us to do, stripped of all side issues, is to sacrifice all the hopes of an early settlement of the Irish struggle to his resolve to maintain his personal position. We are driven to choose between our leader and our cause. In that sad choice we cannot hesitate.

"We lay these views respectfully before all our colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary party, in the earnest belief that a decisive vote on their part will deliver Ireland from the fearful anxiety which now overhangs her people. We are convinced that a calm but resolute course of action on our part in this cruel emergency will redound to the advantage of our cause by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and of our people for self-government. We cannot relinquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the elective representatives of the Irish people Mr. Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often already in her tragic and unhappy history robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grasp, and will save him from undoing in one passionate hour the results of all his incomparable services to his country.

"JOHN DILLON,
"WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
"THOMAS P. O'CONNOR,
"T. D. SULLIVAN,
"THOMAS P. GILL.

"CHICAGO, Nov. 30."

HOW THE MANIFESTO WAS WRITTEN.

To-night at 10 o'clock three of the six Irish envoys in America were penning in a room in the Grand Pacific Hotel behind closed doors the last words of the document that severed their connection with their leader. At the same moment in a private residence two miles away on one of the boulevards the three other envoys, including two whose names were attached to the document, were dining in company with Mrs. Parnell, the aged mother of that chieftain.

The three to whom fell the task of writing the document that had been agreed upon in outline during the afternoon were O'Brien, Gill, and O'Connor. Those who fulfilled their engagement made for the party a fortnight or more ago to dine with Mrs. Parnell were Dillon, T. D. Sullivan, both of whom agreed to the paper against her son, and Timothy Harrington, whose sense of personal loyalty, it was reported, was too strong to down, even though it isolated him completely from his fellow men.

As far as could be learned, Mrs. Parnell knew nothing of what was being done in the closed room down town. At the dinner were a score or more of persons. After the dinner the company adjourned to the parlors and sang "God Save Ireland" and "Deep in Canadian Woods." Shortly after this John Dillon withdrew and hurried back to the hotel.

The manifesto to which his name was attached had already been nearly all given out, and as it was written, a few sheets at a time. The bulk of the document was at that very moment on the desks in the London newspaper offices, whether it had been cabled word by word as rapidly as it crossed the threshold of the room where O'Brien, Gill, and O'Connor were weighing their phrases.

Dillon was inaccessible to every one on his return. O'Brien was deeply agitated during the writing. His cheeks were feverish in appearance, and this was, whether from emotion or the tax of his speeches the night before, was broken and choked. Gill looked very white, and, like O'Brien, seemed deeply affected. T. P. O'Connor seemed to preserve his composure better than any of the others.

Not more than a word or two could be got from any of the party, but chance expressions indicated that their gravity was due not so much to discouragement as to the stern breaking away at last from a leader they had trusted for years.

A report generally credited gained circulation toward midnight that Harrington would separate to-morrow from the five comrades with whom he no longer agreed. Harrington's purpose, it was said, was to return at once to Ireland.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League to-day adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party, and the secretary was directed to telegraph the resolution to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, who are in Chicago, and to the Irish leaders in London. This branch is one of the oldest in this country, and has been regarded as one of the most important. It reached its decision after a discussion lasting more than an hour.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN.

He Says Parnell's Manifesto Has Widened the Gulf.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Gladstone, writing to Mr. Mellor, the Liberal candidate at Bassetlaw, says:

"Mr. Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf made by recent disclosures and separated him from the Liberal party, who have now to consider the great and noble cause of justice for Ireland apart from any individual name.

"But I am glad to think, so far as appears, there will not be a severance between us and the Nationalist party, for Mr. Parnell throws over his colleagues. He acknowledges in them no right or authority, and goes past the constitutional representatives of his country in his fancied appeal to the nation which had chosen them to speak its wants and wishes."

PARNELL'S DEFEAT PREDICTED.

There is no longer any doubt that Parnell will be overthrown to-morrow, but he will fight the battle all the same.

The opinion of Ireland is divided, but Cork seems to be against him, as only one of its members out of nine, Mr. Joseph Edward Kenny, who represents the southern division of the county, is in his favor. The clergy of Cork, too, is ranged in opposition to him.

A telegram from Killarney says that the opinion there is that Parnell should resign.

A Limerick manifesto has been approved by the Nationalists in favor of his retention as leader, and a vote of censure will be passed on the Limerick members if they vote against Parnell.

LIMERICK, Nov. 30.—Archbishop Croke has sent the following to Mr. Justin McCarthy as representing the views both of himself and of the Roman Catholic clergy of Cashel:

"We are all sorry for Parnell, but in God's name let him retire quietly and with God's grace from the leadership. If he does so, the Irish party will be kept together, the honorable alliance with the Gladstonian Liberals will be maintained, success at the general election assured, and home rule will be certain.

"But if he does not retire, the alliance will be dissolved, the election lost, the Irish party seriously damaged if not broken up, and home rule indefinitely postponed. Coercion will be repeated, the evicted tenants will be hopelessly crushed, and the public conscience outraged. Parnell's manifesto is flat and discreditable."

MR. MORLEY'S REPLY.

He Doubts the Accuracy of Parnell's Statements Affecting Him.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Morley writes to the press as follows:

"The manifesto of Mr. Parnell contains two or three statements affecting me which I desire, without loss of time, to correct.

"First—I made no sort of attempt to fetter Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the Land bill. He agreed with me in all our conversations that the bill ought to be opposed, as omitting the principle of local control, and for other reasons specified in his speech of April 21. The only question was as to the form of motion for the rejection of the bill. I pointed out to him on April 14 that as many Liberals objected to the whole principle of the bill, an amendment giving their reasons would be less suitable than a motion for its rejection *simpliciter*. Parnell assented. Two days later he explained to me his alternative plan for fining down rents, and this, at his request, was immediately commenced by Mr. Gladstone. The same evening I wrote to Parnell that Mr. Gladstone felt we could have nothing to say about his plan one way or another, but that, of course, he was perfectly free to propound it on his own responsibility, so completely did we recognize that our relations with the Irish party were those of an independent alliance and not of a fusion.

"Second—Mr. Parnell imputes to me in our conversation of Nov. 10, five days before the proceedings in court were begun, a remarkable proposal with the object of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free, confidential discussion of the possible future I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladstone's information that Parnell still held to his self-denying declaration of 1880. His answer to my inquiry was what I fully anticipated.

"Third—Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is wholly incorrect. I observed that some direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw difficulties in the way of legislation, I never said that I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusions against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish Parliament to do anything in the matter. I did say that, whether by direct or indirect action, evicted tenants ought not to be allowed to suffer. As to Tipperary, there is all the difference between a sensible perception of difficulties and the despair which Mr. Parnell ascribes to me.

"Mr. Gladstone is well able to deal with his own share of the manifesto, but I am bound to say that on Nov. 10 I was under the most distinct impression that Mr. Parnell did not object to the suggestions thrown out at Hawarden a year ago as subjects for provisional examination, if those suggestions were likely to make the scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain."

PARNELL STILL IN FIGHTING MOOD.

It Is Expected Now That He Will Be Badly Defeated To-Day.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Parnell, by telegraph, invited those of his colleagues who were favorable to his retention in the leadership, to meet him on Saturday evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Twenty-four of those invited met Mr. Parnell and together they discussed the situation. Mr. Parnell informed those present of the relations between himself and the Liberal leaders, and expressed a determination to fight to the last.

Another canvass of the Parnellite party was made yesterday for the purpose of forecasting the result of the vote to be taken at to-morrow's meeting regarding Mr. Parnell's retention. It showed that Messrs. Justin McCarthy, MacNeill, McKenna, and Tuite are now pledged against Parnell, and Messrs. Leamy, James P. O'Gorman, Mahon, and Clancy are for him.

It is estimated that forty-eight members of the party will vote against Mr. Parnell and twenty-four for him. The votes of seven are considered doubtful. This estimate does not include the delegates now in America.

It is said that at the meeting called by Mr. Parnell last night, Messrs. Congdon, Roche, Deasy, and Lane urged Parnell to retire, Mr. Deasy giving it as his opinion that Parnell would be defeated by a majority of thirty.

The anti-Parnellites have decided to do as little speechmaking as possible at to-morrow's meeting. If the other side adopts obstructive tactics the opponents of Parnell will leave the meeting in a body, and vote for his retirement elsewhere.

A report is current that, unless Mr. Gladstone withdraws the denials contained in his letter, Mr. Parnell will produce proofs, hitherto withheld, of the accuracy of the statements made in his manifesto.

Archbishop Walsh to-day telegraphed to Mr. William Martin Murphy, member of Parliament for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, that the Hierarchy would meet on Wednesday next to consider the situation. The Archbishop says:

"We have been slow to act, trusting that the party will act manfully. Our considerate patience has been met by dishonestly interpreted, but Archbishop Croke's telegram will make further misrepresentation impossible."

In an interview, Archbishop Walsh, referring to his recent letter on the Parnell difficulty, says: "The letter was guarded because Mr. Parnell had not then spoken. But now his manifesto enables me to speak more plainly. Unless Mr. Parnell clears himself of the charge of adultery, the party taking or retaining him as their leader will not find the support, cooperation, or confidence of the Irish Bishops. Mr. Parnell's attempt to wrench of Mr. Gladstone's confidence is blamable."

Archbishop Walsh speaks only of the moral aspect of the manifesto saying that he leaves its political bearings to the Irish members.

A THREAT FROM PARNELL.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: Mr. Parnell sent his ultimatum to Mr. Gladstone with the threat that unless he receives in twenty-four hours a reply favorable to his interests he will resign everything—past, present, and future—confirming the relations of the English Radical party and himself. Mr. Gladstone ignores the threat."

MRS. O'SHEA AT BRIGHTON.

Mrs. O'Shea is at Brighton with her four daughters, and Mr. Parnell was with her there during the Parliamentary recess. Mr. Parnell returned to Brighton after the trial of the O'Shea divorce suit. He left there on Friday, and expected to go to Cork to-day.

Michael Davitt to-day saw a telegram from America saying that five of the Irish delegates in America declared that Mr. Parnell's continuance in the leadership was an impossibility. He said:

"I never doubted the decision of Dillon and O'Brien when the case was fully before them. It must have cost them much pain to arrive at such a decision. Its weight with the Irish people will be immense. The party has come through the ordeal with the greatest honor, and I believe it will remain united and independent. Its claim to the confidence of Irishmen is stronger than ever.

"I cannot praise too highly the many who risked the closing of their Parliamentary career, and stood true to Ireland in this trying crisis. Their names will not be forgotten. With regard to to-morrow's decision, I believe it will be practically unanimous. A few may join Parnell's treason; but it speaks well for the patriotism of all that no hard words have been said, so that those who previously supported him may still take the patriotic side without loss of dignity.

"If I continued Mr. Davitt, "Parnell remains in Parliament and is hostile to the Irish party he will be an intolerable menace to their efficiency and unity. Ireland to a man will repudiate him, and Cork will do its duty. Home rule must not be further endangered by misplaced generosity toward him or those who may uphold his effort to smash the party. Mr. Gladstone is more than ever bound to the Irish people and their cause. They have given proof through their representatives of faith in his resolve to give them generous home rule, and he will not disappoint such confidence. His hand will be strengthened in England by Parnell's ill-aimed shaft. Altogether the position is clearer and more hopeful.

"As for Parnell, though he has lost Ireland's confidence, he still retains her gratitude. But if he makes any further attempts to disturb the party he will be crushed."

There is a rumor that Mr. Parnell has offered to retire voluntarily if Mr. Gladstone will sign a paper pledging himself to include in his next Home Rule bill certain points specified by Parnell.

Musical Notes From Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30.—The well-known organist, Thorall Jerichan, and Albert Lous, the baritone, have sailed for New York on a concert tour.

Little Otto Hegner, whose pianoforte playing is creating such a sensation in Europe, has given three concerts here. Before leaving he was received by the King and Queen of Denmark, before whom he played several pieces, and the King presented him with a handsome pin.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson, the American soprano, gave a concert here last night and will give another on Tuesday night. Among the artists who appear with her is Mlle. Clotilde Kleeberg.

Princess Victoria's Wedding Tour.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The Princess Victoria and her husband have arrived here from Buckeburg. The royal couple were attended by a lady and gentleman, who will accompany them to Egypt. They will leave on Thursday for Venice, where a steamer furnished by her Majesty the Queen of England will be awaiting them. Their next stop will be at Corfu. Then they will go to Malta and Alexandria. They will make a three weeks' journey up the Nile and visit the pyramids.

A Fat Men's Congress.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—A congress of fat men was held here to-day. Among the heavy weights were Herr Berg, from Stralau, a brewer, who is the champion, as he turned the scale at 399 pounds; Ferdinand Cohn, a saloon keeper from Angermunde, who weighs 375 pounds, and Herr Hubert of Berlin, who has a record of 374 pounds.

Tourist Huts in Lapland.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 30.—For the benefit of American and English tourists the Swedish Tourist Society is erecting three tourist huts in Lapland at Haresprangel, Stora Sjofolet, and close to Kvitskjokk in order to enable tourists crossing from Norway to north Sweden to spend the nights there.

The Protection of Workmen.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Several journals here say that the Minister of Commerce will call a conference to meet here the middle of December. The object of this conference, they say, will be to consider the expediency of international legislation for the protection of workmen.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND KILLS HIMSELF.

He was a Lawyer of this City, but Not the Famous Criminal Advocate.

The man who killed himself by jumping from the Palisades at Englewood on Friday was identified yesterday as John D. Townsend, a lawyer of this city who lived at Inwood. He was not the well-known criminal lawyer of that name.

Mr. Townsend came of an old colonial family. He was married 25 years ago, and his wife died in Europe. Since her death he had been travelling abroad. He had recently returned and lived at Inwood. He had retired from business, and was supposed to be worth about $200,000. He was a brother-in-law of E. L. Howes.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the suicide, who was well dressed, and who had arrived in Englewood on the 1:20 train from New York, hired a hackman to take him to the Palisades.

A young man saw the stranger, a little later, take off his overcoat and throw it over the cliff, which is 175 feet high at that point. In a few minutes the stranger threw up his arms and jumped from the precipice.

The man was about 45 years old, had dark sandy side whiskers and moustache, and a dark complexion. He was neatly dressed in dark clothes. A leather strap was around the waist. He wore a nickel watch, new, black and white face. He had $6 in a pocket book. In the pockets of his dark blue overcoat were a leather dice box, a Colt's revolver, and a pocket handkerchief marked "T." His hat and shirt were also marked "T."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Latest Information of Interest From All Quarters.

The decision of the Circuit Court of Washington county, Maryland, giving the bondholders of 1844 permission to repair and operate the canal as a waterway, virtually turns over the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, notwithstanding the act of the last Legislature which provided that the canal should be leased to the Washington and Cumberland Railroad, this company promising to pay $15,000 a year for the privilege of occupying the bed of the canal. If the canal is now repaired and operated the State of Maryland will, as heretofore, receive nothing. But this is not all the State will lose. The Washington and Cumberland Railroad would have spent several million dollars in constructing its line and terminals and equipment, which would have added largely to the taxable property and revenue of the State. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the canal are to a large extent, the canal entirely, exempt from taxation, so that as a waterway the canal does not produce any revenue to the State. That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is the real manipulator of the canal repairing scheme is confirmed by the resignation of the trustees of the bonds of 1844, and the substitution of appointees of the Baltimore and Ohio company, one, the senior counsel of the company, and the parties who have acted as agents of the company for the Baltimore and Ohio company is supposed to own about $300,000 of the $500,000 Chesapeake and Ohio bonds of 1878, which will leave, at par and accrued interest, about $250,000 to be paid to redeem the bonds in private hands. The canal can probably be patched up for $250,000, and probably $100,000 will pay outstanding claims, expense of receivership, &c., say, in all, $600,000. The $250,000 expended in redeeming the $200,000 bonds of 1878 will not be lost, as the bonds are good and must some day be paid. So that for $950,000 and the cost of operating an idiotic competition the Baltimore and Ohio company will secure the monopoly of the coal carrying trade. The decision was really obtained on a technicality, and the Attorney-General of the State has been instructed to appeal to the State Court of Appeals.

IN THE NAME OF SUFFERING IRELAND.

Some One Hires a Hall and Sells Tickets for a Benefit that Doesn't Come Off.

Somebody has been busy for two months past selling at a dollar each green tickets for an entertainment at Hardman Hall "in aid of the famine in Ireland." Last night was the date mentioned on the tickets for the entertainment. There was nothing on the tickets to indicate that they were issued by any one authorized to collect money for the famine fund.

At 8 o'clock last night there were present enough men and women to crowd the concert room of Hardman Hall. Some professional entertainers, who had been engaged to appear, were in an anteroom awaiting the coming of the manager of the entertainment. An hour went by without word from him, and the audience, grown impatient of the delay, demanded that the entertainment proceed.

An agent of Mr. Hardman, owner of the hall, came out and said that the manager hadn't appeared, and that the entertainers were not there, and that he supposed the entertainment couldn't go on without a leader. This angered the men and women who had bought tickets. They demanded the return turn of their money. The agent said that he hadn't any money to return, as no tickets had been sold in the house. All that he could tell was that a man had hired the hall two months ago, and had paid $5 down.

The men in the audience demanded that the police be called in, and Policeman Conkling was called. He listened to the angry appeals of the ticket holders, and said he regretted that there didn't appear to be anybody around to arrest. He finally persuaded the ticket holders to go home.

WM. P. KIRK HEARD FROM.

It is a Baltimore Sporting Man Who is Suing Mrs. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—William P. Kirk, whose suit to recover $10,800 on a contract from Mrs. P. Rosa Vincent, is resisted by the latter in the New York courts on the allegation that she signed the contract under duress and because she was threatened with a scandal, lives in this city. He is a sporting man.

Kirk says that when Mrs. Vincent lived in Minnesota he helped her in her suit for divorce from her husband, handled all the papers, and attended to her private business. When finally the divorce was granted Kirk was appointed trustee by order of the Court, with the consent of Mrs. Vincent, and became her private secretary. In this capacity, he says, he attended her whenever she travelled. She went to Cincinnati, where she has property, and finally came here. Kirk all this time accompanying her. Soon after he entered her service a salary of $5,000 a year was suggested by Kirk, and he says Mrs. Vincent did not object. Last year they became estranged, and Kirk, as he says, entered suit for five years' salary. Mrs. Vincent demurred to the bill, and, so Kirk says, signed an agreement to pay him $13,000. Of this amount she has paid $2,200, and suit was brought for the rest. Kirk denies the charge of blackmail, and says he can prove his claim. He and Mrs. Vincent have not been on good terms of late. Mrs. Vincent is wealthy.

THE HOODLUM KILLED THIS TIME.

The Husband of a Woman He Insulted Stabbed Him with His Own Knife.

John Costigan of 450 Third street, Jersey City, died yesterday morning of a stab wound, received in an altercation with Frank Richardson. On Monday night last Richardson and his wife were walking up Newark avenue at a late hour on the way to their home, 393 Third street, when they were accosted by a gang of hoodlums, led by Costigan. Richardson and his wife hastened their footsteps, but the gang followed. Costigan ran up and grossly insulted Mrs. Richardson. Her husband resented it and a fight followed. Costigan drew a knife. In the struggle that followed Richardson got possession of the knife and plunged it into Costigan's neck, between the first vertebra of the spinal column and the base of the skull.

Richardson, who was in custody awaiting the result of Costigan's injuries, was accused of murder yesterday.

One Clergyman Threatens Another.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 30.—The Rev. C. C. Hembre of Norway is under arrest for using a revolver against the Rev. J. H Anghey, who had been sent to Norman by the Presbytery to take Hembre's place in the pulpit. Hembre, who had stood high in the estimation of his congregation and the Presbytery, became involved in a disreputable predicament. At the request of the congregation and the citizens the Presbytery sent J. H. Anghey to take the pulpit at Norman. He appeared at the proper time and handed his orders to Hembre.

"I have been ordered here to take this pulpit," said Anghey.

"Take a seat or I'll take you out," replied Hembre.

Anghey did not go, and Hembre, true to his word, compelled him to go. He was tried in Norman by the Presbytery specially convened, and found guilty. As the verdict was announced he jumped to his feet and threatened to exterminate the ministers and editors in this city who had mentioned his doings in any way. Sheriff Wood Lyttle arrested him and relieved him of his revolvers.

The Southern Football Championship.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—The University of Virginia football team defeated the Trinity College team of North Carolina for the championship of the South on Saturday by a score of 10 to 8.

THAT BIG INDIAN SCARE.

THE INDIANS SEEM TO BE SCARED MORE THAN ANY ONE ELSE.

Twelve Hundred Soldiers on Guard and all the Indians Shaking in Their Moccasins—The President Countermands the Order for Sitting Bull's Arrest.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., via Rushville, Neb., Nov. 30.—The situation here when sifted from a hundred or more handsewed and double pegged lies is as follows: Twelve hundred soldiers, with cannon and solid shot, are smoking tobacco and drilling on Sandy Plain, and wondering what they are here for. The Indians, who were first accused of plotting, assassination, and pillage, are either here beating tom-toms for harmless squaw dances or are on the way to their homes. Thirty miles to the north are 500 lodges of Rosebud Indians, who are nearly scared to death at the display made by the military, and who have committed many depredations in the country, deserted by friendly Sioux, who came to the agency at the request of Agent Royer. The Rosebud Indians are away from their reservation without authority, and would have came peaceably to the agency to treat with officials as to their transfer from their reservation to Pine Ridge had they not been frightened by stories of the coming of the soldiers to kill them. The efforts of the officials here to dismiss from the minds of the Indians the belief that they are to be slaughtered to a man are as bungling as the rest of the moves which have made this campaign a fake, and a cruel and expensive invasion.

A few responsible runners have been sent to tell them to come to the agency, but in nearly every instance, as far as can be learned, these messengers have aggravated the fear of the truants by telling them stories about the bellicose intentions of the soldiers.

Instead of sending a white man in authority to treat with them as the Rosebuds have requested, the officials here prefer to remain inactive, and listen to harrowing stories of war dances, painted horses, and defiant threats against the whites, which are all the result of the scare which seems to pervade all classes. The young braves of the Rosebud Indians, who are commanded by Crow Dog, Short Bull, and Two Strike, have ransacked several cabins, and probably do not care to come to the agency for fear of arrest, but the majority of the 2,000 people, including all the chiefs, declare that they want peace, and will come here if they can get any assurance that they will not be killed.

It seems probable that the terrible fear of the Indians has been construed here as a confession of hostility, but it is safe to say that unless goaded into war there is no more fight in the Sioux of Pine Ridge and Rosebud than there is in the Senecas of New York State.

There is a story to-day that a band of 300 Cheyenne River Agency Indians are on their way here to join the so-called hostiles of Pine Ridge. Gen. Brooke is reported to have received a message from Gen. Ruger to this effect late last night.

The Rosebud Indians have again shifted their camp and are now said to be at the mouth of Wounded Knee Creek. Some of them have crossed White River, and the alarmists say the whole band is rushing to the Bad Lands, where it will make a fight.

A lean white pony with a sore back, which was said to have been taken from their camp, was dragged up before Agent Royer and all the military last night. An examination, it was said, had revealed war paint on the haunches of the beast; but if there was any paint there it was probably the work of some young Sioux wag.

The soldiers have a story that the reason why the troops are not sent out to round-up the roving bands of Rosebuds is because the Republican Administration, having been paying in rather hard luck of late, does not care to carry the responsibility of an Indian war. It is true that no move can be made here until it is ordered from Washington. Meantime, the Rosebuds are running things to suit themselves along the northern end of the reservation.

One man who may prove to be as big a liar as the rest of the population of Pine Ridge reports to-day that the school houses along Medicine Root Creek have been destroyed by the Indians. Few facts about the condition of affairs north of the barren buttes, which surround this agency, will be known until the soldiers go there. That may be to-morrow night, and it may not be at all.

Only the prompt action of Secretary Noble and a personal order from President Harrison averted what might have been very serious trouble at this agency yesterday. The arrival of Col. Cody accompanied by Dr. Powell, with an order from Gen. Miles for the arrest of Sitting Bull, disconcerted Major McLaughlin and might have caused trouble had the order for Sitting Bull's arrest been carried out. Major McLaughlin has from the beginning of this trouble urged the removal of Sitting Bull from the reservation as the quickest and most effective method of putting an end to all further trouble at this agency. His first action upon his return to Pine Ridge was to lay before Col. Cody the exact situation here, and just what would be the result if Bull were to be forcibly arrested and allowed to pose as a martyr before his people.

Cody insisted on going to Bull's camp. Major McLaughlin then sent a message to acting Commissioner Bell, in which he urged that the order to arrest Sitting Bull be suspended if possible. Immediately Secretary Noble and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs interviewed the President, who, recognizing the importance of the matter, finally told Secretary Noble to send an answer over his own signature suspending the order for Sitting Bull's arrest.

This despatch was not received until three hours after Cody and his party started for Bull's camp. Scouts and Indian police were at once started bearing duplicate copies of a message from Col. Drum to Col. Cody. He was stopped before he had gone many miles from the post, and went into camp for the night near Four-Mile Creek. This morning he returned to Fort Yates with his party and beat a rapid retreat for Bismarck.

It is said that Cody's plan was to try to induce Sitting Bull to join his Wild West Show. Both the Colonel and Dr. Powell had big rolls of currency with them with which to tempt the cupidity of the high priest of the Sioux, and it is reported that, in place of making a formal arrest, Cody intended to drive a bargain with Sitting Bull by buying his absence from the reservation.

The alleged Indian troubles are causing much alarm to settlers in remote places west of here. Citizens of Bellfield, twenty miles west, were surprised yesterday to see settlers coming from all directions, all very much scared, they having heard that Indians were camped on Grand River, fifty miles south. The alarm among women and children at Bellfield is so great that they are comforted only when the men patrol the streets on guard.

A Train Robbing Exploit.

WEST POINT, Miss., Nov. 30.—The express car on the west bound train of the Georgia and Pacific was robbed near Indianaola last night, and the robbers were captured here this afternoon and placed in jail. Just as the train entered Bogus Chitto Swamp, a large, heavy set man with a red bandana handkerchief over his face effected an entrance into the mail car and covered the mail agent with a revolver.

The mail agent was standing with his back to the door and was not aware of the presence of the robber until he felt the cold barrel of a revolver against the back of his head. The robber told the clerk that he did not want anything from him, but that he must precede him into the express car.

Once in the express car the robber intimidated the express agent in a like manner, and compelled him to deliver his money packages. He then backed out of the car and jumped off, leaving the agents too badly frightened to stop the train and attempt his capture. Fortunately all the money packages, with one exception, were transferred at Winona for New Orleans, and the robber, Paul was light, only one package, containing about $850, being secured.

The agents gave as good a description of the robber as was possible. This afternoon a man answering the description of the robber got on a train at a small station west of here. Arriving at West Point, the conductor informed Agent Evans of the robbery, and pointed out the man who answered the description. The fellow at once took to his heels and endeavored to get away. Marshal Stacey and several others started out to capture him and were successful in catching him near the city limits. The fellow had been joined by a pal, and both were arrested and taken to jail. When searched considerable silver was found on the suspect. Both men are now in jail and will be held until the mail and express agents can be brought here to identify them. The officers are confident they have the right men.

While many furniture stores keep goods for years and then have an auction, the Geo. C. Flint Co., 14th st. and 6th av., mark plainly lower than auction prices any goods that drag.—Adv.

Why Is It

That Hood's Sarsaparilla is so successful as a remedy for catarrh? The reason is simple enough. Catarrh is really a disease of the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. If you did not have catarrh you might have some other form of blood disease, such as scrofula or salt rheum. While it eliminates all impurities from the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla also tones and builds up the system, and thus overcomes that tired feeling, cures indigestion, and creates a good appetite. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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INDIAN POLICE AND SCOUTS.

Their Value in the Present Troubles and Their Prospective Uses.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—From the beginning of the Messiah agitation one of the important questions has been as to how it would affect the loyalty of those of the red men who are in the Government service. Of these there are two classes. One is the reservation police, who, though armed, are a civil force, under the orders and control of the civil authorities at the agency. The other is a regularly enlisted military force of Indian scouts, forming a part of the army, provided with a uniform and insignia fixed by the War Department, and organized into companies, with their own corporals and sergeants, but commanded by white commissioned officers.

These two bodies already play a valuable part in the government of the Indian race. Until the outbreak of actual hostilities the duties of the Indian police are perhaps the more important. They serve to keep order on the reservation, to guard property and the lives of Government officers, and to arrest disturbers of the peace. They enforce laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians, and take care both of the drunken and riotous and of the illicit traders. If to known courage and stalwart build they add the advantage of being well-known and men of consequence in the tribe, they can exert a valuable moral as well as physical influence toward preserving order. But when war has broken out, the Indian scouts come into play, and their value as trailers and skirmishers has been warmly acknowledged by army officers.

In the present troubles these Indian employees have not only conducted themselves in a creditable way, but have rendered important active service. This has been seen in the task of breaking up the ghost dances. The policy of attempting this has been for a long time under consideration. One of the doubts was whether the use of troops for the purpose would not drive the Indians into open hostility. At the Lower Brulé agency, in South Dakota, the agent solved the difficulty by sending a force of his Indian police to the mouth of White River, where a dance was going on, and they made a raid upon the crowd, capturing eight of them, who were brought to the agency under arrest. This successful affair the Chief of Police distinguished himself. The value of an Indian constabulary in such tasks is apparent.

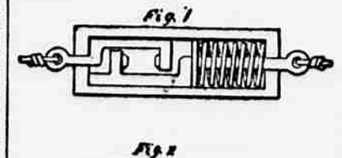
Not less encouraging thus far is the attitude of the Indian scouts. During the trouble with the White Mountain Indians, some years ago, the treachery of a body of scouts created some prejudice against employing such allies; but it is clear that that was an exceptional occurrence. It is now believed by prominent army officers to be good policy to keep a large force of Indian scouts in the service, even if only to furnish an outlet for the military energies and aspirations of the young Indians, which can be much better employed in this way than in stirring up tribal hostilities. When the last outbreak among the Crows occurred—which, by the way, was accompanied by pretensions to supernatural power on the part of Sword Bearer, who headed it—Gen. Ruger, after suppressing the revolt, advised that enlistments of scouts should be authorized in this band, in order to give a wiser turn to their warlike energies. The same policy is going on now, a great number of additional enlistments of scouts among the Crows being now made. At Pine Ridge a hundred Indian policemen have been sworn in and seventy-five extra scouts are to be secured. It is believed that as many as 500 additional Indian scouts will be authorized in the Department of Dakota. For the present they will be employed at disturbed reservations like Rosebud and Pine Ridge, both police and scouts are under military direction.

This action is itself sufficient testimony to the degree of reliance placed upon the Indian police and scouts by the War Department in an exigency like the present. One advantage thereby secured is the increased ability to learn what is really going on among the Indians themselves, and to communicate the desires and purposes of the Government through many different channels in the association of these men with their tribes. Only a few months ago the War Department gave the Indian scouts a distinctive uniform, instead of the cavalry outfit, and distinctive insignia were added, as in the hat ornaments, while the guidon was also made distinctive. Should the Indian police and Indian scouts prove trustworthy and valuable during the present operations their numbers will probably be permanently increased, while in the degree of executive responsibility intrusted to them among their tribes may be found the germ of a larger system of home rule under complete citizenship.

THE OVERHEAD WIRE DANGER.

A Simple Contrivance That Seems to Reduce it to a Minimum.

A device which seems to furnish adequate protection against certain forms of accidents from heavily charged overhead wires has just been perfected by F. L. Jones, Assistant Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company. It is a contrivance designed to render instantly harmless the loose ends of any wire which from any cause happens to break. The accompanying cuts explain the device almost at a glance:



A small cylinder of hard rubber contains two metal plugs which are brought into contact by an automatic spring unless held apart by tension at each end. It is designed to place one of these devices in a tangent wire which will be attached to the current-carrying wire close to each pole or support. The tangent wire will lead via the pole or other vehicle to the earth. The tangent wire will be attached to the line wire at such tension that normally the metal plugs in the rubber cylinder will be held apart. If, however, the line wire should break, the tension on the tangent wire would be released and the spring would instantly bring the metal plugs in contact. This would have the effect of establishing complete metallic connection between the line wire and the earth, and the current, obeying a universal law of electricity, would be instantly diverted by this channel to the ground, leaving the loose ends of the wire harmless. The cost of adopting the precaution, it is said, would be comparatively trifling.

The Headstrong Ram and the Strategic Maids.

From the Albany Journal.

Two pretty girls of North Chatham walking in a large field looking for four-leaf clover, saw a large buck sheep coming for them at full speed with head down. They knew what that meant, and also knew that they could not escape by running. So deciding, quickly they stood close together, and as the sheep came up, they quickly jumped aside and then pounced on the sheep and downed him, holding him to the ground.

Then what next to do was the question. They then took a handkerchief and placed it over the sheep's eyes, unfastened their garters and tied the sheep's legs together firmly. They did not want to leave the sheep there to die, neither did they want to lose their garters; so, after taking a rest, they took hold of the ram's horns and dragged him across the lot to the fence, they then climbed over and reached through the fence, untied the sheep's legs and sained their garters. The sheep looked very mad to think that he had been outwitted, but the girls with rosy cheeks went on their way rejoicing.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

GOMPERS'S MEN TO GATHER.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT DETROIT, DEC. 8.

Representatives from Many Cities to Attend—The Federation's Stand Against the Knights of Labor—What the Socialists May Do to Make Trouble.

Toward the end of this week the delegates to the tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will start from nearly every big city in the United States for Detroit. The convention will be called to order at 10 A. M., Dec. 8, and will be in session for a week. During that time Detroit will be the centre of interest for the hundreds of thousands in this country who are interested in the labor movement, and the proceedings of the convention will be followed by the readers of the daily papers with the greatest interest. This convention will, without a doubt, be the most important gathering of representatives of bodies of organized workingmen held in recent years. Questions of the greatest importance bearing upon the policy and even the vital principles of the Federation will be discussed.

Upon one question in particular, which will surely produce a whirlwind of argument, may depend the character of the labor movement of the future. That question is, Shall the Socialists be allowed to gain a foothold in the trade unions? Then, again, the recent developments in the history of the Knights of Labor will bring up for discussion the advisability of making some changes in the constitution of the Federation, by which that body will take upon itself some of the features which won popularity and strength for the Knights, while at the same time steering clear of the reefs and shoals upon which that order was so ingloriously wrecked.

In its openness and its simplicity the Federation has come to be looked upon by many as quite a good organization of workingmen. Its policy, it has been proclaimed, has always been to improve the condition of workingmen all over the world without regard to political or religious belief or affiliation with any other organization, and not to despoil its members in order to enrich its officers. Its very existence is antagonistic to the older body—the Knights of Labor—and in the disintegration of the latter, the Federation sees an opportunity of strengthening itself so that the laboring class may lose nothing through the decay of the order upon which it once based all its hopes.

The most interesting feature of the convention will undoubtedly be the attempt of the Socialists to gain recognition. Should they obtain representation in the meeting they confidently expect to run the whole convention, and past experience has shown that if they should gain admittance they have good prospects of carrying out their intentions. The Central Labor Federation of this city is going to be the cause of all the trouble. Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has repeatedly refused to grant a charter to this local body, because it numbered among its delegates representatives of the Socialist Labor Party. This has given rise to a very acrimonious discussion, in which the Socialists called Mr. Gompers an ignorant fool, and Mr. Gompers retorted that the Socialists were a lot of misguided agitators. When Secretary Ev