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VOL. 35.—NO. 78.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1890.

FIVE CENTS.

HEAP GOOD INDIANS.

The Terrible Slaughter at Wounded Knee.

Big Foot's Band Almost Completely Wiped Out.

The Killed and Wounded Count Way Up in the Hundreds.

The Seventh Cavalry's Loss Twenty-eight Killed and Forty Wounded. Additional Skirmishes.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The commissioner of Indian affairs this morning received the following dispatch from agent D. F. Royer, dated Pine Ridge Indian Agency, December 29th: "On Wounded Knee creek, this morning, while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band, after his surrender, a fight took place, which resulted in the killing of about three hundred Indians and several soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number of wounded. Two Strike and party, camped on White Clay creek, just below Red Cloud's house, opened fire on the agency from the hill tops opposite the boarding school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire, killing two of Two Strike's Indians, and wounding two others. Two Strike and band have retreated in a northwesterly direction from the agency, and are supposed to be trying to make their way back to the Bad Lands. Thus far the Pine Ridge Indians have taken no active part in the war, but Big Foot, Slow Bear, Kickin Bear and Two Strike have been, and are, active in the disturbance."

THE SLAUGHTER AT WOUNDED KNEE.

General Schofield this afternoon received the following telegram from General Miles, dated Hermosa, S. D.: "General Brooke telegraphs as follows: Colonel Forsythe says sixty-two dead Indian men were counted on the plain, where the attempt was made to disarm Big Foot's band, and where the fight began. On other parts of the ground there were eighteen more. These do not include those killed in the ravines where dead warriors were seen, but not counted. Six were brought in badly wounded, and six others were with a party of twenty-three men and women which Captain Jackson had to abandon when attacked by about 150 Brule Indians from the agency. This accounts for ninety-two men killed and leaves but a few alive and unharmed. The women and children broke for the hills when the fight commenced, and comparatively few of them were hurt and few brought in. Thirty-nine are here, of which number twenty-one are wounded. Had it not been for the attack by the Brules, an accurate count would have been made, but the ravines were not searched afterwards. I think this gives you my apprehension from Big Foot's band in the future. A party of forty is reported to be held by scouts at the head of Mexican creek. These consist of all sizes, and the cavalry from Rosebud will bring them in if it is true."

A LESSON TO THE SIOUX.

General Miles adds: "These Indians under Big Foot were among the most desperate. There were thirty-eight of the remainder of Sitting Bull's following that joined Big Foot on Cheyenne river, and thirty that broke away from Hump's following, when he took his band and Sitting Bull's Indians to Fort Bennett, making in all nearly 160 warriors. Before leaving their camp on Fort Cheyenne, however, they cut up their horses and broke their wagons, and started south for the Bad Lands, evading the Indians who were pursuing them, but, to go to war. They were placed between themselves and the Bad Lands, and they never succeeded in joining the hostiles there, all their movements were anticipated, and their safety less at the hands of the Seventh cavalry may be a wholesome lesson to the Sioux."

FULL DISCRETION.

Secretary of War conferred with the president this morning regarding the Indian matter. In the absence of official details regarding yesterday's engagement, the secretary declined to talk about it. He said, however, that inasmuch as General Miles had been given ample discretionary power to act in an emergency, it would be unnecessary to send him any further directions. He decided that no action was necessary today at this end of the line.

General Schofield said the fight was a occurrence, but he could have been avoided. He said the opinion that he was master of the situation (Miles) would be expressed to the officers and men of the Seventh cavalry for the want of discretion displayed by them.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY'S LOSS.

The surgeon general has received from Medical Director Baché, at Pine Ridge, a report of the casualties among the troops at yesterday's fight, as follows: "Captain Wallace, twenty-five men of the Seventh cavalry, and one Indian scout killed. Lieutenant Garlington, of the Seventh cavalry; Lieutenant Hawthorne, of the Second artillery, and thirty-eight men wounded. Many of the wounds were severe. Hospital Steward Pollock was killed. We have also about thirty wounded Indians—men, women and children."

HEAVY INDIAN LOSSES.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, late this afternoon, received a telegram from Special Agent Cooper, at Pine Ridge, saying in yesterday's fight, 150 Indians were killed and thirty wounded and captured. He also states that the Indians attacked a wagon train this (Tuesday) morning, two miles north of the agency, killing one soldier of the advance guard.

THIRTY MORE BRAVES KILLED.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—A Bee special from Rushville, says: At daybreak this morning thirty Indians, belonging to Two Strike's band, tried to capture a provision train of the cavalry, two miles

from Pine Ridge. The Indians were all killed. People are flocking into town by hundreds from the territory bordering the reservation.

COL. FORSYTHE REPORTS.

Colonel Forsythe reached Pine Ridge agency this morning with the Seventh cavalry, and the surviving prisoners. He reports twenty-five of his men killed and thirty-four wounded.

FOUGHT LIKE FIENDS.

A Graphic Account of the Fight at Wounded Knee.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Bee from its special correspondent, regarding yesterday's battle, says the Indians waited until the dismounted men of K and A troops were gathered in a group about the tepees, searching for arms, and then suddenly without warning threw down their blankets and poured volleys from their rifles. The fact that the soldiers were grouped in a compact body is an explanation of the great execution done by the Indians' bullets. It took the troops but a moment, however, to recover from their surprise, and maddened by the sight of their comrades lying dead and dying on the ground, the soldiers poured in their fire with frightful effect. Through the cloud of smoke, a buck could be seen here and there running away, but there were not many of them. They were pursued and most of them soon brought to a stop with a bullet. The wounded Indians lying on the battle field fought like fiends. They continued shooting until killed or their ammunition was exhausted. There were many single-handed ferocious combats between wounded soldiers and Indians. After the first few minutes when the Galling and Hotchkiss guns could be used they were turned loose on such of the fugitives as were running down the ravine. It was a war of extermination now with the troops; it was difficult to restrain them. Tactics were almost abandoned. About the only tactics were to kill while it could be done. Wherever an Indian was seen firing was directed, and so went on until not a live buck was in sight.

TWO STRIKE'S STRIKE.

Particulars of the Attack on the Wagon Train.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—A special from Pine Ridge about the skirmish says: As the Seventh and Ninth cavalry were returning from the scene of yesterday's battle, followed at some distance by a wagon train, about four miles from the agency, and just before daylight, a band of Indians, headed by Two Strike, dashed at the train, with the intention of rushing it off to the Bad Lands. The cavalry quickly returned, however, in which it is estimated twenty or thirty Indians were wounded more or less seriously. One soldier was killed and two wounded. The sudden outbreak of Two Strike's men followed the receipt of the news of yesterday's fight, and there is considerable apprehension lest many others of the supposed friends will follow their example. General Brooke, however, is quite sure no more will run away. It is also understood that the Indians who have been in the Bad Lands, are coming in under the convoy of Colonel Henry's command. This will wind up all the rebels, except Two Strike's men.

ROUNDING THEM UP.

Col. Henry Bringing 700 Indians from the Bad Lands.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—The Bee's Rushville, Neb., correspondent says: Col. Henry is coming into Pine Ridge with 700 of the Bad Lands Indians. This is believed to include all the remnants of the rebels on the reservation, and hopes are entertained of a speedy settlement. It has cost the lives of about 250 Indians and twenty-five or thirty soldiers to offset this result, if indeed peace is established.

Later.—An examination of the burnt district showed that St. Bennet's church is not entirely destroyed, as at first thought. Besides a high wind today, the weather was extremely cold, water freezing all over the fire apparatus, and the firemen. There was no loss of life and few accidents among the firemen. The total losses aggregate \$2,000,000.

A naphtha refinery in the suburb of Hackney burned tonight. An explosion of tanks of spirits was heard for miles. The loss is very heavy. One or two men were seriously injured.

HINDOO SUBJECTS.

The Natives Claim to be Good Citizens as Englishmen.

CALCUTTA, December 30.—The delegates to the national Indian conference are indignant at the action of the authorities of Bengal, for bidding officials of the Indian government to attend the conference, even as spectators. This action is condemned as unworthy of Englishmen. A delegate said this would probably prove to be the blunder of some subordinate, otherwise, they say, the order was a piece of gratuitous insolence. The conference decided to send one hundred native delegates to hold a conference in London, with the object of proving before the English public, the fitness of the natives of India to be treated as fellow citizens by the British.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Parnell and O'Brien Hold a Secret Conference at Boulogne.

BOLOGNE, Dec. 30.—A conference between Parnell and O'Brien was held this afternoon, only Irish members of parliament being allowed to take part. The only information given out was that the conference would be continued to morrow or later. It is impossible to learn what was done.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that Parnell proposes that his formal re-election as chairman by the whole Irish parliamentary party shall precede his withdrawal from the chairmanship.

COLD IN EUROPE.

Rivers Congested and People Frozen to Death in the Streets.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The weather now prevailing throughout England is the severest experienced since 1883. The river Thames is completely frozen over, and the Thames partly so.

On the continent nearly all points report weather equally severe. In Frankfurt seven persons were found frozen in death in the streets.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Work has been suspended in the government factory in Spandau. The water in the reservoirs is frozen up as the result of the intensely cold weather prevailing.

A Hightoned Duel.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 30.—A duel was fought near this city today. The principals are said to have been a Hunga-

THE PREY OF FLAMES

A Big Conflagration in the Heart of London.

The Fire Brigade Shows Its Inefficiency.

Two Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

A Cold Wave Sweeping Over Europe. Parnell and O'Brien Meet at Conference at Boulogne.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A terrible conflagration raged in this city this afternoon. The scene of the fire was on Queen Victoria and Thames streets, near Black Friar's bridge. Numerous warehouses were blazing, and it was soon apparent that London was destined to suffer one of the largest and most destructive fires in its history of recent years.

Fourteen fire engines were soon on the spot. The firemen did their utmost, but with little success, to check the course of the flames. A high wind blowing materially added to the fury of the flames, while hindering the firemen in their efforts to save property. Clouds of hot smoke frequently whirled dangerously near them. The large wholesale fur manufactory of Revillon Freres, 127 to 141 Queen Victoria street, was doomed after the fire gained a strong headway. Following this a large copper warehouse, a number of fancy goods stores, and the Gulcher electric light and power company's building also became a complete prey to the flames. The flames spread rapidly on all sides as if there were no firemen or fire engines present. Immense crowds of people were present on the bridges over the Thames and in the streets running down to the river to where a good view of the conflagration could be had. Many expressed the opinion that the disaster would at last bring about a reform in the London fire brigade.

As the fire progressed it spread to the headquarters of the Salvation army. The Salvationists worked like beavers in their efforts to save the records and other property of the army in a place of safety.

At 4 p. m. the fire was rapidly spreading in all directions. All the buildings from the corner of Bennett's Hill to No. 135, Queen Victoria street, were either blazing fiercely or else were smouldering ruins.

The fire originated in the building of C. Davidson & Sons, paper manufacturers and bag makers, at 110 Queen Victoria street. This building was a large structure, and was completely gutted, as was also that of Adolf Frankau & Co., manufacturers of pipes and importers of tobacco. The old Bennett church on Upper Thames street, a famous Welsh church, also caught fire.

At 4:30 p. m. what would be termed in New York four large blocks of buildings were in flames and burning steadily.

By 5 o'clock St. Bennet's church was almost completely enveloped in flames. The firemen, however, managed to save the headquarters of the Salvation army, and it was then announced that the fire was under control.

Later.—An examination of the burnt district showed that St. Bennet's church is not entirely destroyed, as at first thought.

BESIDES.—The movement among the Polish inhabitants of Bremen, in the direction of founding colonies in Brazil, is increasing. The magistrates in Posen have issued a notice that the North German Lloyds company will convey no more German subjects to Brazil.

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ROMA, Dec. 30.—The pope has information that the Bundesrath has decided to refuse permission for the Jesuits to return to Germany, but favors permitting the Redemptorist fathers to return.

Snow in Oregon.

PENDLETON, Ore., Dec. 30.—The first snow of the season is falling throughout eastern Oregon tonight, and at 7 o'clock it is four inches deep.

WIRE WAIFS.

Joe McAuliffe has sailed for New York on the Britannic.

Alexander William Kinglake, the English historian, is dying.

Three Polish laborers were struck by a New York Central train, at Buffalo, and killed.

Ignatius Donnelly has been elected president of the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance.

Sergius Stenik, the noted Russian writer, has arrived from Europe, and will lecture in New York.

Tommy Warren, of California, defeated Tommy Miller, of Indianapolis, in three rounds. Miller was not in the fight and was badly punished.

A terrific storm has prevailed on the Adriatic sea since Sunday, and much damage has been done. It is feared many vessels have been wrecked.

Miss Helen Newell, daughter of President Newell of the Lake Shore road, and James F. Garfield, second son of the late President Garfield, were married in Chicago, Tuesday night.

Sixty glass manufacturers, representing nearly all the western plants, have finally completed the organization of the American Window Glass company. It is a trust, and dealers look for a sharp advance in prices soon.

The New York Tribune says Bateman & Co., well-known bankers, will make an assignment today, because of the failure of debtors to meet obligations. Commodore Bateman will also make an individual assignment.

When a south bound passenger train from Chicago stopped at Columbus, Ind., three strangers entered the day coach, drew revolvers, went through the passengers, securing several hundred dollars, and escaped.

A man named Simon, who has been living in great style, near Dresden, has been arrested, it having been learned that he was the head of a big robbery syndicate, operating in all the European cities. Their thefts have been many and daring.

President Harrison, with the assistance of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, is making an investigation into the recent killing of Postmaster Matthews, at Carrollton, Miss. Senator George has received a letter from a Baptist minister at Carrollton, saying the killing was the result of a personal difficulty, and politics did not enter into the case.

rian nobleman (believed to be a son of an ex-minister) and the son of a distinguished Parisian. Alleged intrigue upon the part of the wife of the nobleman and the Parisian is understood to have been the cause. The keenest curiosity is manifested here, and in Paris, as to the identity of the parties concerned.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

Severe Conflicts Between Germans and Native.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The Tagblatt has a letter from a correspondent in Zanzibar, stating that Emin Pasha recently sent Lieutenants Langheld and Brelov to the head of a body of troops to Urambo, where they fought a battle with the Watutai tribe, defeating the latter with severe loss. The Watutai subsequently joined forces with another tribe and again attacked the Germans. Their allies did not stick to them well, however, and they were again badly defeated. The Germans had three killed and nine wounded. Commander Stuhmann recently captured a slaves' camp, near Victoria Nyanza, killing many Arabs and releasing a large number of slaves.

CHRISTIANS VS. MOSLEM.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Advices from Uganda state that in a recent conflict on the frontier, the Christian forces defeated the Moslems. Peace has been established throughout the country. The Protestants have opened a new church. The services are attended by great crowds; many natives accepted the Christian faith and were baptized.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

A Los Angeles Man Accidentally Killed at Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 30.—J. M. Babcock, contractor, was struck by a motor on the Portland and Vancouver railway, this morning, and received injuries, which terminated fatally.

Babcock stepped aside to get out of the way of the train, but he did not step far enough, and was struck by the engine and knocked down, his head striking on a tie. He lived only a few minutes. Babcock was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in Los Angeles.

A Murderer's Victim.

PENDLETON, Ore., Dec. 30.—A dead man was found Sunday in the bushes on the reservation, near the railway, fifteen miles east of Pendleton. Papers on the dead man's person identified him as Henry A. Brown. There was a receipt on his person from the Northwestern employment company, Tacoma, and a watch and eleven dollars in money. The coroner's jury found that the man was murdered by some one unknown. His skull had been crushed, and bullet holes were in the right temple and in his back. It is supposed he was murdered for money.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.