

THE INDIAN WAR.

Another Soldier Victim's Body Recovered.

Intense Suffering Reported in the Hostile Camp.

Envoys Treating with General Miles for Terms of Peace.

A Few Hundred Fanatics Will Fight to the Death—Colonel Forsythe Reinstated.

Associated Press Dispatches.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—A special from Pine Ridge says: That the search for the dead was not conclusive, was proved today when an Indian brought in to the agency the body of Private Francis Chote, of Troop G, Seventh Cavalry. The body was found in a ravine six miles from the battlefield to the north. The unfortunate soldier had been mutilated in a horrible manner. Every bone in his body was broken and his scalp removed. Cnote was probably killed in one of the skirmishes and overlooked. He was buried today with military honors.

Sixty-five squaws, with about the same number of papooses, came in from the hostile camp, about six miles away, today, and are being taken care of. There is great suffering among the hostiles on account of the scarcity of food and shelter. No movement of the troops seems to be projected. It is stated that Colonel Forsythe is to be reinstated until the close of the campaign.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

A Wagon Train Attacked, but Saved by Timely Reinforcements.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—A special from a camp near Wounded Knee creek, S. D., gives the particulars of another engagement which took place at that point yesterday morning. A detachment of thirty men was sent out from the camp to meet a wagon train with supplies for the camp, and when ten miles out the wagons were found to be besieged by 100 Indians. On seeing the troops approaching the Indians scattered, but immediately returned to the attack on finding only a small number of men in the party. Couriers were sent back to the camp for reinforcements, but in the mean time an incessant fire was kept up on both sides, resulting in the wounding of one soldier and the killing and wounding of several Indians, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained, as the reds carried their dying and wounded away. About three hours after the couriers departed, troops were seen coming at full gallop to the rescue. The Indians scattered in all directions, and the wagon train was escorted in to camp in safety.

A MEMORABLE NIGHT.

Sunday Will Never Be Forgotten by Those Who Were at Pine Ridge.

DENVER, Jan. 6.—A News special from Pine Ridge says: Sunday night will never be forgotten by any one who spent it at Pine Ridge. The Indians always have been permitted to come in and during the day and evening wander around the agency as they pleased, carrying guns in their hands. By the excited actions of the half-breeds and squaw men, it was learned that there was a plan to take advantage of this leniency and gather in the town late in the evening, and at a given signal for each Indian to pick out his man and kill him on the spot. The success of such a plan is self-evident. There are less than 500 soldiers here, and they are on the far outskirts of the village at their earthworks. Such a force with their cannon would keep a large number of Indians at a distance in the day time, but at night the picket force was necessarily weakened and drawn out in too long a line to hold back any rush, while cannons are useless. The hostiles were to close at hand, and as soon as the firing began they were to rush in. Finally the half-breeds told certain Indians that the soldiers were "on to" the scheme and told the bucks to "light out" or the soldiers would make it warm for them. In an hour there was not an Indian in camp, except the scouts and police.

GENERAL MILES'S PROPOSITION.

He Strongly Urges Its Acceptance—The Cabinet Considers It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is stated at the interior department that the war department officials today received a telegram from General Miles, urging prompt approval of his recommendation that the Indian agents at the South Dakota agencies be superseded by army officers, and stating that the situation demands that the changes be made at once. Secretary Noble declined to say anything upon the subject when questioned today, but it is asserted that he will vigorously oppose the adoption of the plan, upon the ground that it would inevitably result in undoing all or nearly all the good that had been done in recent years toward the material advancement of the Indian tribes of the northwest.

The cabinet meeting today considered the Indian question, especially with reference to General Miles's proposition to relieve the Indian agents in charge of the agencies near the trouble, and replace them with officers of the army. Secretary Noble is known to be earnestly opposed to such plan, and its accomplishment is therefore a matter of doubt.

A Sioux Runner Whipped.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Jan. 6.—News has just reached this city from Rock-

ford, that last Friday a Sioux runner came to the Coeur D'Alene reservation and tried to induce those Indians to join the hostiles. The agent of the Coeur D'Alene, learning his mission, ordered his arrest and confinement in the guard house, and Saturday had him whipped, after which he was escorted to the limits of the reservation and dismissed, with a warning not to return.

COLONEL FORSYTHE'S CASE.

The Correspondence Leading to His Suspension—Gen. Miles Responsible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following correspondence in regard to Colonel Forsythe's case was made public today: Under date of December 30th General Schofield telegraphed General Miles, expressing the belief that he would soon be master of the situation, and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave Seventh Cavalry for their splendid conduct."

Under date of January 1st, Miles telegraphed Schofield as follows: "Your telegram of congratulation of the Seventh Cavalry received, but as the action of the colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration, and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation, I thought proper to advise you. In view of the above facts, do you wish your telegram transmitted as sent? It is stated that the disposition of 400 soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and that a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to Indian men."

General Schofield telegraphed in reply, under date of January 2d: "In view of the aspect of the case presented by your telegram yesterday, it will be better not to deliver my message to the Seventh Cavalry until I have seen your report after the investigation you propose. Therefore you will please withhold it until further advised by me."

He also telegraphed General Miles again on the same day, as follows: "Your dispatch to me yesterday, and that to the adjutant-general were shown the president, and in reply the secretary of war directs me to say that the president has heard with great regret the failure of your efforts to secure a settlement of the Sioux trouble without bloodshed. He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that might prevent their breaking into the settlements, and give the Indians time to recover from their present excitement, would be well; but he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would not have you omit anything that is necessary to protect the settlements. He hopes that the report of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee, is unfounded, and directs you to cause an immediate inquiry to be made and report the result to the department. If there was any unsoldierly conduct, you will relieve the responsible party, and so use the troops under you to avoid its repetition. I wish to add to the president's suggestions, the hope that I still entertain, in spite of the unfortunate occurrences which occurred, that you may be able, by convincing the Indians that the purposes of the army are not hostile to them, but on the contrary friendly and dictated by a desire to secure to them future peace and prosperity, to obtain their surrender without further conflict."

General Miles telegraphed Schofield, under date of January 3d, as follows: "The directions of the president and yourself have been acted upon. I have placed nearly all of the Sixth and Ninth Cavalry, and the Seventh and Seventeenth Infantry, with one hundred Indian scouts, practically on three sides of them, along the Beaver and White rivers and Porcupine creek, with General Brooke in command. This may hold them in check. I am in close communication with them, and have informed them that the only safe road is toward the agency, and about half the others are making desperate efforts to keep all at war. I consider it very important that the five officers that I recommended be placed in charge of the five agencies. Please inform me if this is approved or disapproved. I have a very great amount of information concerning the conspiracy. It involved all the tribes in the northwest and the wild tribes in Indian territory. Sitting Bull would have been at the head, and a move was to be made in the spring. They expected to strike west to where the ghost illusion originated, in Nevada."

General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles at Pine Ridge, dated January 5th, as follows: "In accordance with your telegram and the president's order, I have detailed a board of officers, consisting of Colonel Carr, of the Sixth Cavalry, Major Kent, Fifth Infantry, and Captain Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, to investigate the affair at Wounded Knee. Is this in conformity with the president's directions, and does it direct that it constitute a court of inquiry with power to take testimony under oath? Colonel Forsythe's command consisted of twenty-six officers and 453 men. Eighty-two Indians and sixty women and children were buried on or near the ground. I have relieved Colonel Forsythe from command."

General Schofield telegraphed General Miles on the 6th as follows: "In reply to your telegram yesterday, I am directed by the secretary of war to inform you that it was not the intention to appoint a court of inquiry, nor to order at this time, in the midst of the campaign, any further inquiry than you could yourself make without the necessity of a court, the purpose being simply to determine whether any officer has been so far derelict in duty as to make it necessary to relieve him from command, such result to follow upon the inquiry which you were expected to cause to be made. You were expected yourself first to inquire into the facts, and in the event of its being disclosed that there had been unsoldierly conduct, to relieve the responsible officer. The directions of the president were suggested by your telegram of the 1st instant to me."

INDIAN ENVOYS.

A Committee of Five Comes in to Hear General Miles' Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—General Schofield has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated Pine Ridge, S. D., January 5th: "In answer to a communication I sent to the hostile camp yesterday, saying five men could come in and learn what I expected them to do, the following came in: Big Road, He-

Dog, Little Hawk, Jack Red Cloud and Big Hawk. The prospects at present are favorable for the whole company to surrender, but I do not wish to anticipate. There are no changes in the condition of the troops."

NOTES OF THE FRAY.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—A special from Crawford, Neb., says: Captain O'Connell, of the First Infantry, arrived here tonight with the Indian chief, Young-Man-Ainsid-of-His-Horses, accompanied by three other Indians. They will proceed to Pine Ridge agency tomorrow, where they will use their influence to quell the present trouble.

THE STOLEN CATTLE.

The commissioner of Indian affairs received the following telegram, dated Pine Ridge: "Chief Herder Hugh has returned with 300 cattle. We have no information as to whether any more are scattered on the range. Hugh says he thinks the hostiles burned the ranch after he left."

These 300 head are all that have been recovered from the original herd of about 3500 head driven off by the hostiles.

THE DECISIVE MOMENT AT HAND.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Captain Huggins, at army headquarters, received word from Pine Ridge this evening that Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin arrived at the agency today. Captain Huggins thought decisive operations were at hand. The situation had apparently become such that a definite move to end the present crisis could not be long delayed.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO A BATTLE.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—A special from Pine Ridge says everything points to a battle between the hostile and the friendly Indians who desire to leave camp and come to the agency. The Brules threaten death to the first person who attempts to desert the hostile band. The older Indians want to come in, but the young bucks insist on fighting.

NEZ PERCES DANCING.

COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 6.—Advices from Moscow, Idaho, state that the Nez Percés Indians are engaged in ghost dances at their reservation near Moscow, and considerable anxiety is felt by the settlers.

EASTERN ECHOES.

President Harrison gave a dinner to his cabinet on Tuesday evening. It is understood that negotiations are nearly completed for the consolidation of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific roads.

A Chesapeake and Ohio express went through a trestle near Stephens, England, on Tuesday, and fireman McNeil was killed.

At Mexico, Mo., F. N. Byrne, a farmer, cut his wife's throat and then killed himself. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sever Scriley, whose term of office as county treasurer expired Monday, was arrested Tuesday, charged with being \$19,000 short.

At Coshocton, Ohio, a Pan Handle passenger train ran into two hand-cars containing twenty-two laborers, John Curran, Robert Davis and Captain Burgess were killed.

Governor Fifer's message to the Illinois legislature, discusses at length the world's fair and the legislation necessary for the Illinois exhibit. He recommends a generous appropriation.

The foreign affairs committee of the world's fair has decided to establish headquarters of the exposition at New York city. A bureau of promotion and publicity will also be located there.

The police of Hoboken, N. J., took from the German steamer Elbe four fire-bombs that were riotous on shore. The German minister complained to Secretary Blaine, and the latter has asked the governor of New Jersey to explain.

Smallpox is on the increase in Texas, and at several points appears to be assuming an epidemic form. The state board of health is vigorously at work. Several small towns have quarantined against San Antonio because of a few cases in that city.

Two freight trains on the Rock Island road at Berne, Kansas, collided. Engineer Neal was killed and engineer Halsey, Firemen Castaman and Allen and Conductors Wilkins and Ransom injured, but not fatally. A large amount of property was destroyed.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Secretary Blaine Sued by a Holder of Confederate Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—J. Van Raalte, the Dutch consul at Glasgow, has brought suit against James G. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States. Prior to July 28, 1863, plaintiff bought \$125,000 negotiable coupon bonds issued by the southern states, as state and confederate states bonds jointly. On the date named above, Secretary State Seward issued a proclamation prohibiting all such obligations void. Plaintiff contends that this was an implied admission that without such prohibition, the debt or obligation would be good or valid. He alleges that Seward's proclamation was an illegal interference with the rights of the plaintiff, as a citizen of Great Britain and Holland. The case presents many curious points. The principal contention will be that as the United States always held that the southern states were out of the union, the secretary of state had no authority to issue the proclamation.

An Overdose of Morphine.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 6.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of H. H. Spencer, of Los Angeles, found dead in bed Sunday, was death caused by an overdose of morphine, but whether with suicidal intent or not, is not known.

A Lamp Explosion.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—A lamp exploded late last night in the building occupied by the St. Louis Toy company, causing the death of Frank Eichner, and damage to the amount of \$30,000.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Complications Affecting the Big Ditch.

The Vexed Boundary Dispute with Costa Rica.

Uncle Sam Very Much Interested in the Work.

Provisions of the Treaty with Nicaragua Just Made Public—Some Startling Information.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The complications between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, growing out of the boundary dispute affecting the Nicaragua Canal company's concession, were discussed again today by the senate in secret session, and the committee on foreign relations was instructed to inquire what steps had been taken under the act of congress incorporating a company, and what are the present conditions and prospects of the enterprise, and consider and report what in its opinion the interests of the United States may require in respect to that interoceanic communication.

The senate also made public the treaty signed December 1, 1884, between the United States and Nicaragua, providing for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the territory of that republic. The letter transmitted was signed by President Arthur, and is a strong argument in demonstration of the necessity for a canal from political and commercial reasons.

The startling information is contained in this treaty, which was to have been ratified in two years, but did not obtain ratification, bound the United States and Nicaragua to build the canal. The treaty itself is made up of twenty-five articles.

The first and second articles read that the canal shall be built by the United States and owned by them and Nicaragua. There shall be a perpetual alliance between the United States and Nicaragua, and the former agrees to protect the integrity of the territory of the latter.

The other articles provide in brief that the canal shall be of the largest class of ship canals; that the United States shall have free use of Lake Nicaragua; that the United States shall pay for private lands used; that a strip of land two and one-half miles wide shall be set apart for the work, and owned by the two contracting parties; that no custom house charges shall be imposed by Nicaragua upon vessels passing through the canal, and that Nicaragua shall protect canal employees.

In return the United States agree to furnish the money and build the canal, railway and telegraph lines, and furnish the equipment; that it shall have exclusive control of the canal construction, and that the canal shall be managed by a joint board; that the profits from the tolls are to go one-third to Nicaragua and two-thirds to the United States; that the United States disavow any intention to impair the independence of Nicaragua or her sister republics; that the canal shall be commenced in two years, and completed in ten years; that the United States shall aid by its good offices, if desired, in securing a union of the five Central American republics, and that the United States shall lend Nicaragua four million dollars to make internal improvements, to be a lien on the canal.

BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE.

A Newspaper Man's Narrow Escape from a Slow Death.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 6.—Jim Townsend, of the Homer Index, who was reported under a snowslide, has been rescued all right. He went out with Charles Huber to work on a claim. He went into a cabin the mouth of the tunnel to get their tools. Townsend was standing between the cabin and the mouth of the tunnel when a snowslide came down the hill. Huber was fifty yards away, and seeing the snow and boulders coming, shouted to Townsend, and then started along the hill to get away from the track of the slide, about one hundred feet from the cabin. Huber ran for his life. The slide buried the cabin and the could hear the crashing in of the roof and the timbers as the boulders came on it. Townsend was found in the tunnel, being dug out after three days.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

A Husband's Revenge on His Unfaithful Spouse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Robert De Rosa, aged 27 years, tonight shot and killed his wife Elizabeth, aged 22, at a lodging house on Ellis street. De Rosa was a guard at San Quentin, but was discharged about a month ago for allowing a prisoner to escape. His wife and baby, three years old, lived at San Quentin, but about three months ago she came to this city with the child. She was engaged as a chorus girl at the Bijou theater, and there became intimate with an actor named Mitchell. She roomed in the same house with him, and tonight when De Rosa called at the house to see his wife, she was in Mitchell's room. De Rosa followed her there, and seizing Mitchell's pistol, which was on the table, shot her in the back. She died in half an hour. De Rosa was arrested.

A RIOT AT CHURCH.

Five Men Lying at Death's Door From Its Results.

ENGLISH, Ind., Jan. 6.—Last Sunday night, during a religious meeting at West Fork, this county, a riot started among the adherents of three large families. Pistols, knives, stones, cudgels and bats were used, and five men are now lying at the point of death, while others are seriously injured. Those considered in a critical condition include William Lowe, William Wiseman, John Wiseman, Robert Baggerly and Edward Jones.

North Dakota Legislators.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 6.—The legislature convened today, and the caucus nominees of both houses were elected.

A Rich Strike.

PHOENIX, Jan. 6.—A rich strike of high grade gold ore has just been made in the Eagle Tail mountains, fifty miles southwest of this city, along the stage line to the famous Bonanza camp in the Harqua Halas. The ore assays \$75 to \$150 in gold and silver, and a grand rush for the new diggings is being made from the surrounding country.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK

AND Trust Company

Has Adopted the 5 Cent Stamp Deposit System, and stamps will be issued after January 1, 1891, by all of our agents, a list of whom will be found on the 4th page of the HERALD 1-1-2w.

Popular Book Store.

MERRILL & COOK,

140 North Spring Street.

"WE HAVE GOT THERE, ELI."

We have had a phenomenal trade: we have done a rushing business. At times we have been almost overwhelmed with the crowds of eager buyers that filled our store; we have made many people happy with the bargains we have offered. We have demonstrated to the good people of Los Angeles that we are opposed to high prices; that we believe in large sales and small profits, and we shall always do our level best to hold the confidence of the public.

We are very thankful for the encouragement we have received, and the large patronage that has crowned our efforts. We are satisfied. Now that Christmas has come and gone, we shall again devote ourselves, mind and body, to building up our staple business.

We have the best arranged and best lighted, and most convenient Book and Stationery Store in Los Angeles.

We shall always carry a complete line of

MERCANTILE STATIONERY. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Letter Copying Books, Ink, Mucilage, Pens, Pencils, Pencil-holders, envelopes, writing paper, etc., etc.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY. Fine Correspondence Papers for ladies, embracing all the latest fads of society, such as Vellum Papers, Egg-Shell Papers, Warp and Wave, Cloth Finish, Parisian, London Check and London Line, etc., etc.

SCHOOL STATIONERY. School Text Books, Scratch Books, Note Books, Composition Books, and all articles used in the school room. We are headquarters in this line.

ALL HOLIDAY GOODS

Are going to be slaughtered from now to New Year's. We want the room for our regular, staple business. Come and get the bargains. We have demonstrated that we are a success. We have got to the front, and we propose to stay there.

WE ARE HERE TO STAY, AND STAY WITH

—BIG VALUES.—



This strange and wonderful machine Has got an appetite so keen, That never yet has it been full, Though constantly devouring wool, And never can it quite digest Wool that is not the very best. In taste it will match anybody, For never will it swallow shoddy.

It is only such Clothing as this machine turns out that can be found at the store of the LONDON CLOTHING CO. We are now offering big bargains to make room for Spring Goods.

London Clothing Co. Cor. Spring and Temple Streets. HARRIS & FRANK, - PROPRIETORS.