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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 144 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891. PRICE: FIVE CENTS

THE MOTIVE POWER

Department of the Union Pacific Recognized.

MEETING OF TRAFFIC MANAGERS

The Palace Hotel, Butte, Burned—Scandanavian Missionaries for China—A Ghosting Bee in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD]—A complete reorganization of the motive power department of the Union Pacific has been announced to take effect February 1. Harvey Middleton, Superintendent of motive power and machinery, with headquarters at Cheyenne, will be succeeded by Joseph H. McConnell, formerly master mechanic at North Platte. Fred Mertzheimer will be made Mr. McConnell's assistant. J. H. Manning will be master mechanic of the eastern division and Jack O. Hearne general foreman. It is also understood, though not officially announced, that the position of general traffic manager will be abolished. Assistant Traffic Manager Munroe will be made freight agent with F. B. Whitney the present general agent as his assistant.

The Palace Hotel, Butte, Burned.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—The Palace hotel, situated in a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire had its origin in the kitchen and had gained such headway that the guests of the house were obliged to escape in their night clothes. Mrs. Ensminger, wife of the proprietor, was severely injured in jumping from a second story window but no other casualties are reported. The building and contents were totally lost, loss being fully $5,000 partially covered by insurance.

Scandinavian Missionaries for China.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Thirty Scandinavian missionaries leave Omaha Saturday at 4 o'clock over the Union Pacific for China. They were trained for the work in this city.

Killed Billy the Kid.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Young Pat Ford, son of state Representative Ford, shot and fatally wounded a young man known as Billy the Kid, a stranger in the city, in a barroom fight here this evening.

Rumors of Vote Buying in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Police Inspector Hawley, who was shot by McCoy, died this morning at 10:55 o'clock. He suffered great pain and was delirious for several hours.

Rumors of bribery in the house here to secure votes for the speaker are current, and judging from the testimony of one of the representatives to-day, are well founded.

Meeting of Traffic Managers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The traffic managers of the lines embraced in the Presidents' agreement were in session to-day pursuant to a call sent out by President Miller for the purpose of meeting to map out territorial divisions in order that rates and divisions may be accurately adjusted.

No one was present to represent the Great Northern and little was accomplished to-day. The Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City are ignoring the meeting as completely as if they had no knowledge of it. A prominent railway man said to-night he would not be surprised yet if the whole thing proved a fizzle.

Estimates for World's Fair Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the report of the World's Columbian exposition on the progress made. The report covers matters which have already been published.

The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to the House appropriation committee the estimates for the purpose of the World's Columbian exposition for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, prepared by the officers of the commission. The estimates are the expenses of two meetings of the commission, September, 1891, and April, 1892, $30,000; salaries of officers, clerks, stenographers, etc., $70,000; rent of offices, $7,000; stationary, printing, postage, furniture, etc., $11,000; committee meetings, including meetings of the board of control, $30,000; expenses connected with the admission of foreign goods to the exposition, $20,000; other expenses that cannot be estimated, $5,000; total, $153,000. Estimates for similar expenses for the board of lady managers for the same period are $5,000.

Dr. Eggleston, of Columbia college, delegate from the American Society of Civil Engineers, called upon Senator Evarts and Representative Flower to-day and presented a memorial of the society urging legislation by Congress to legalize the adoption of standard time throughout the United States. Later in the day bills for this purpose were introduced in Congress. It is desired to secure congressional action in order that it may form the basis of similar action by European governments and the adoption of a standard division of time throughout the world.

Miss Lillian Owen's Death.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Miss Lillian Owen, of Sol Smith Russell's company, who was journeying eastward from San Francisco to wed Mr. Charles Kent, of Stuart Robson's company, died here to-day after a short illness of pneumonia. She was taken ill at Salt Lake but managed to continue her journey till she reached Chicago, a consultation of physicians at Salt Lake advising that she come on here. Her sister and mother who came from San Francisco with the company were present when she died. The body will be embalmed and shipped to San Francisco.

The Inter-State Commerce Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate committee on inter-state commerce to-day changed the wording of the third section of the pending bill to amend the inter-state commerce law by striking out part of the provisions relative to the establishment of through rates over connecting railroads and the substitution therefor of the following: "The facilities to be afforded shall include due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivering by one carrier at the request of any other common carrier or shipper or consignee of through tarffic at through rates of fare."

The silver pool investigating committee held a preliminary session this morning for the purpose of arranging a plan of procedure. The committee adjourned after directing that subpœnas be issued for Messrs. Stevens and Anderson, the two Washington correspondents of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which paper made the original charge.

The House adopted a resolution giving the silver pool committee leave to sit during the session of the House, and granting it power to conduct the investigation outside of Washington if desirable.

The principal question considered by the committee was as to its power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The conclusion reached was an affirmative one. It was decided that reporters be admitted to future sessions of the committee.

Probably Murdered for His Money.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 16.—Two weeks ago Joseph Gardon, a Frenchman, came here accompanied by Louis Lambert. They engaged rooms in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Ledet, who is French. Lambert told Mrs. Ledet Gardon had recently came into possession of a large fortune left by his father who died in Denver. Lambert also said Gardon had $50,000 in cash and diamonds valued at $18,000 with him. Mrs. Ledet, who is a handsome young widow, says several days ago Gardon proposed marriage to her and Wednesday as an evidence of his sincerity gave her $42,000. Mrs. Ledet locked the money in a closet in her room. Yesterday morning she discovered the money was stolen. Gardon and Lambert are both missing and no trace of them has been found. Mrs. Ledet's theory is that Lambert murdered Gardon and stole the money. Gardon told Mrs. Ledet his father left him a fortune of $500,000 in mining property and real estate. His name is Antoine Gardon. Lambert was employed by young Gardon as a traveling companion.

Final Trip of the San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Commodore John Irwin, Commander Lewis Kempff, Chief Engineer George Burnap, Lieutenant John C. Wilson and Naval Constructor James Feaster were to-day appointed a board to conduct the final trial trip of the cruiser San Francisco in the vicinity of San Francisco, beginning the 24th instant.

Twenty Minneapolis Operators Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Assistant General Superintendent Williams said that of about five hundred telegraph operators on the division under him, about twenty had resigned. He stated business was not interrupted in the least as there are plenty of men to be had. None of the men have gone out here.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the House committee on postoffice and post roads to-day a motion to postpone indefinitely further consideration of the postal telegraph bill was defeated by a vote of 7 to 7. The motion therefore goes over to the next meeting.

Fatal Gas Explosion in London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—An explosion of illuminating gas in Liverpool road to-day caused a house crowded with lodgers to catch fire. A panic followed, during which a man and boy were fatally injured by jumping from an upper window. One child is known to have been burned to death and other children are reported missing.

A DANGER SIGNAL.

An Ingenius but Simple Electric Machine

For Preventing Loss of Life and Property Through Telegraph Operators Forgetting to Signal Trains.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A railroad signal designed to prevent loss of life and property through telegraph operators forgetting to signal trains was tested yesterday at Somerville, N. J., by a company of representative railroad men. The mechanism is very simple. The electric current which moves the red blade over the white face of signal targets a short distance either side of the station, has two breaks. One break is closed by a key on the operator's desk, the other by a drop shutter arrangement which shows the words "train orders" when the current is broken and the danger signal is displayed. This shutter is out of the reach of the operator sitting at his desk. A move on the key on the desk from the "safety" to the "danger" side breaks the current in two places, the danger signal is displayed and down falls the shutter marked "train orders." Now should the operator go to sleep or forget his orders and move the key over to the safety point, only one break in the circuit is closed and the danger signal remains displayed until he goes to the back of the office to close the other break by pressing the button and there "train orders" stares him in the face.

The Baseball Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The National league, the American association and the Players' league held sessions here this morning but no definite action has yet been taken. Secretary Brunnell expresses the opinion that the Players' league will be dissolved.

A Verdict Against Archer's Sureties.

TOWSON, Md., Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of defaulting State Treasurer Archer returned a verdict against his sureties for $60,000.

The Colorado Legislative War.

DENVER, Jan. 16.—The two warring factions of the house of representatives have failed to reach an amicable settlement of their differences. Both factions held a meeting this morning, but nothing was done.

Hawley, the police inspector who was shot yesterday morning by Harley McCoy, died this morning.

A Plan to Count Out Boyd.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the state asking the legislature for a recount of the ballots cast at the November election. This is supposed to be a scheme of the Independents to get possession of the ballots of Douglas county, in which Omaha is situated, for the purpose of counting out Boyd and seating Powers as governor.

Minister Lincoln Back in London.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Lincoln arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning from Southampton. The staff of the American legation was waiting for his arrival and gave him a warm welcome. The report that Blaine will communicate with Lord Salisbury through Lincoln on the Behring sea question is not confirmed.

A Minister Guilty of Imprudent Conduct.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—Rev. T. J. Riley, the Methodist Episcopal minister at Braddock, Pa., whose trial by a church committee has been in progress two weeks, was found guilty to-day of imprudent and unministerial conduct. The charges were preferred by W. T. Minnick, who alleged that Riley had alienated the affections of his wife.

Pennsylvania Railroad Employees.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—The members of the grievance committee of the Pennsylvania company's employees had a conference with the officials of that road to-day, but it is understood that no conclusion was arrived at.

Minister Carr's Mother-in-Law Dead.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Mills, mother-in-law of Clark E. Carr, United States minister to Denmark, died here to-day.

IT WILL BE VETOED.

It is Believed the President Will Not Sign the Silver Bill.

DISCUSSING THE ELECTION BILL.

The Infamous Measure is Being Pushed by the Republicans and Opposed by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—While it is impossible to obtainan authoritative statement from the President in regard to the Senate silver bill, it is intimated very broadly by gentlemen who have conversed with him on the subject that he is very much dissatisfied with the measure in its present shape and will certainly veto it unless it undergoes material modification before it is submitted to him for action. He is in entire accord with Secretary Windom on the subject, and the latter's opposition to the free coinage of silver is a matter of record.

Reciprocity With Peru.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Felipe Pardo, son of Don Manuel Pardo, who was president of Peru from 1872 until his assassination in 1878, has published a letter concerning the benefits that may be derived by Peru from the reciprocity policy of the United States. Pardo argues that a reciprocity treaty for the free admission of sugar from Peru into the United States in exchange for similar concessions will do more than any other means that may be adopted to restore prosperity to his country.

Representative Carter, of Montana, from the committee on mines and mining, to-day reported to the House, with amendments, the Senate bill to cure defects in the existing law with relation to mineral lands, etc. The bill reported makes a number of changes in the existing law among them being the provision preventing the re-location of mining claims by persons who neglect to perform annual assessment work thereon; limiting the amount of placer ground that can be patented under one application to forty acres; defining mineral lands as lands containing lodes or rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar or other valuable metals, or other material bearing metal in quantities sufficient to justify any reasonable person in expending money or labor thereon. It also permits incorporated cities or towns th locate town sites on mineral lands subject to certain restrictions and provides that where mineral lands are reserved from the operations of land grants, proof shall be submitted to the secretary of the interior of the character of the land for which a patent sought under such grant.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Of 749,200 ounces of silver offered to-day, 318,000 ounces were purchased at prices ranging from 1.057 to 1.06.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — Supplemental petitions against the passage of the election bill were presented from the states of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. They include over eight thousand signatures.

Mitchell introduced a bill providing for the temporary government of Alaska. Referred.

On motion of Dolph, the Senate bill appropriating $1,573,000 for the early completion of the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, and $815,000 for the completion of canals and locks at the cascades of the Columbia river, Oregon, was taken from the calendar. Explanations and remarks in favor of the immediate passing of the bill was made by Dolph, mitchell, Gorman and Gibson. The bill passed.

At the close of the morning hour the Vice-President laid before the Senate as "unfinished business" the election bill and Pasco took the floor to make an argument against it. He soon yielded to Hoar, who had read an article from the *Anglo-Saxon Churchman*, of Little Rock, speaking of election methods, etc.

Jones, of Arkansas, stated the writer of the article was not a southern man. He was a truthful, well-meaning man, but had not been on the ground long enough to understand the matter, and therefore his opinion was worth no more than that of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Berry, of Arkansas, took part in the discussion speaking of Senator Hoar as a man who passed his life stirring up strife among his neighbors, the danger of which he never shared himself.

After this diversion, which occupied about an hour, Pasco concluded his speech, giving notice of an amendment to punish bribery by the payment of money or by the promise of procuring employment to voters, and to punish the use of pay envelopes intended to influence workmen.

He yielded to Hoar, who also gave notice of an amendment, the effect being to give to a judge only power to determine whether a federal supervisor of election is necessary, and to give to the accounting officer of the treasury power to audit the accounts of supervision.

The fortifications bill was reported back with amendments. During the intermission Pasco again, at ten minutes past 3 o'clock, yielded to Wolcott, who moved an adjournment. Frye demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas, 27; nays, 32; Stewart and Wolcott being the only Republicans voting aye. Pasco then concluded his speech. Hampton spoke against the bill, and Dixon in its favor.

Reagan spoke against the bill, and concluded by declaring with strong feeling that, dear as life was to him, he would, as God was his judge, if he could save the American people from the pending measure by giving up his life, surrender it as freely as he ever performed any act in his life.

At the close of Reagan's speech a motion was made by Hoar to lay Butler's amendment that supervisors, canvassers, and all elections officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not judicial officers, on the table, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 30; nays, 20.

The amendment offered by Faulkner proposing a substitute for section 14, and to provide for the appointment by the court of a board of three persons in each congressional district, to be known as the United States board of canvassers, was taken up. Faulkner advocated the amendment and condemned the action of the Republican Senators in stifling discussion by moving to lay the amendment on the table. In the course of a colloquy between Faulkner, Gray and Spooner, the latter stated, as an illustration of what the bill meant, if he had a boil on the back of his neck he would not think it necessary to place poultices over his whole back. The illustration was taken advantage of by Faulkner, who saw in it an admission that the bill was a partisan and sectional measure to be put in force only in one part of the country.

At 1 a. m. Faulkner is still addressing the Senate and seems good for several hours, and it is pretty evident the object on the Democratic side is to occupy time. There are not more than a dozen Senators on each side of the chrmber, but there are large reserves in the cloak rooms ready to meet any phase of a question that may present itself.

An Argentine Republic Revolution.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 16.—A large rebel force is said to be assembled in the province of Entre Rios. The city of Entre has 150,000 inhabitants. Telegraph lines have been cut and national troops have been sent to suppress the revolutionary outbreak.

English Liberals and Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Timothy Healy has telegraphed the *Pall Mall Gazette* denying that William O'Brien or O'Brien's father-in-law or family received Barry or himself in an uncordial manner while in Paris. Healy says O'Brien's relatives are not Parnellites nor sympathisers with Parnell. Healy adds Barry and himself were warmly welcomed "and O'Brien is as determined an opponent of Parnell for the leadership as I am."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes Parnell's statement of Sunday last, while addressing a meeting at Limerick, that he was perfectly satisfied with the length he traveled with O'Brien and says the conflicting accounts of the Boulogne conference furnished by Parnell and Healy, both claiming O'Brien, are not surprising. The *Gazette* adds: "The English Liberals are impatient and depreciate this shillyshallying. O'Brien is doing all he can to destroy English Liberal confidence and is himself the greatest obstacle to a successful issue to home rule."

Harcourt writes: "If the Irish people and Irish members of parliament continue to maintain towards the English Liberals that attitude of friendly co operation, consultation, mutual good will, and honorable confidence which existed before Parnell fell, there is no reason why they should not, with entire respect for each other's independence, work together as hitherto for the same objects and with the spirit of equal assurance of ultimate success. If their position towards us remains the same our position towards them is unchanged. They are as confident as ever that the future of home rule is secure and that nothing will happen. Demands for separatidn mean hostility to England, not an honorable alliance. If the Irish people ratify such a policy home rule has no chance and ought to have no chance."

COMMANDER REITER

Is Refused a Court-Martial by Secretary Tracy.

Tracy Says the Assumption That the Department Cannot of Itself Pronounce a Rebuke Is an Unheard of Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Tracy has written a letter to Commander Reiter, who was censured for his action in the Barrundia affair, denying his request for a court-martial and telling him that the department regards his case as having been finally disposed of.

The secretary says, in part: "You state the department's action in your case constitutes a public reprimand and that this is a punishment that can only be legally inflicted by sentence of a naval general court martial. Your statement shows you are ignorant of the first principles of naval discipline. The assumption that the secretary of the navy cannot pronounce a rebuke, public or private, upon an officer for breech of discipline or a failure of performance of duty without obtaining the sanction of a court martial is an unheard of proposition. The department impartially awards praise or blame to an officer who deserves the one or the other as occasions arise, and the practice is as old as the department itself."

The secretary also reminds the commander he was not censured without being heard, as he (the secretary) granted him a personal interview, during which he was given the fullest opportunity to make any statement.

The House at the evening session passed the bill granting a pension of $50 a month to General Franz Siegel, and one granting a pension of $100 a month to General N. P. Banks. The passage of the latter bill was greeted with general applause on both sides of the House.

THE TELEGRAPHERS

On the St. Paul Railway Fail to Tie it Up.

The Officials of the Road Say They Are Not Inconvenienced—The Operators Declare Otherwise.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Just seventy-two operators and station agents employed on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system quit work to-day. General Manager Earling says the road is prepared for any emergency and at every station where an operator quits work another is ready to take his place, so that the telegraphic business of the road suffered no delay.

The men involved in this affair really had no grievance and were deceived by the Order of Railway Telegraphers. There has been no reduction of salaries, but simply an equalization. It is stated that of the forty-six Iowa men who went out thirty-four were employed on the Council Bluffs division. At some of the Iowa stations the wires were tampered with and switches left open, but no serious delay resulted from this.

The Strikers' Version.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Grand Chief Thurston, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and the grievance committee of station agents and telegraph operators on the lines of the St. Paul road are in conference in this city. According to their statement the road is seriously crippled by the strike. They claim to have advices that 400 of the 500 men on the line are out and that additional resignations are constantly being received by telegraph and by mail, making the knock off practically unanimous. The railroad officials claim only a few of the men are out and that their places were promptly filled, but it is claimed by representative operators that one of the officials' clerks, siding in with the strikers carried a telegram to the strikers' head quarters this morning on the sly which announced that a large number were quitting

The committee at the strikers' head quarters admit this afternoon that so fa the strike has failed to tie up the business of the road and it can continue to run trains. The committee, however, expresses the belief that more men will resign.

The Cedar Rapids Operators Strike.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 16.—A strike of the agents and operators on the St. Paul road was inaugurated this morning.

DON'T FORGET

Ransohoff's special Torchon linen lace and embroidery sale commencing January 19. All embroidery in sets to match. 44 S. M.
N. A. RANSOHOFF.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

All members of Salt Lake Valley Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W. are requested to be at lodge room at 9:30 a. m. Sunday, January 18, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Peacock. Members of Temple Lodge No. 15 and sojourning Brothers cordially invited. Funeral from residence at 11 a. m.
E. H. KAHLER, M. W.

Yonkers *Statesman:* The reason women like to go shopping is because they think there is something in store for them.

INDIAN RIFLE PITS.

The Hostiles' Preparations in the Bad Lands.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Miss Goodale's Report on Wounded Knee Knee Battle—Surrendering More Guns—American Horse Makes a Speech.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 16.—Judge Burns, of Deadwood, who has just returned from the bad lands, tells an interesting story about the preparations Short Bull and Kicking Bear had made for a siege when they were entrenched in that rugged district. Judge Burns rode through the country and saw the rifle pits the savages had dug and the earthworks they had thrown up. The rifle pits were protected by semi-circular mounds of sand and stones, and loop-holes had been bored through the breastworks. They had also cut strips in the perpendicular columns of stone which led down to the trails branching in all directions. When they left their stronghold to come to the agency to treat with General Brooke, thay cached wagon load after wagon load of jerked beef, which they had prepared in the event of a siege. Judge Burns dug up a pipe which the savages had buried with the stem above ground, a token of relentless war. In ridiculous contrast with this sign of bloody intentions was the fact that General Miles partly wooed the savages back to the agency by means of crackers and cigarettes. Judge Burns says that the country for miles around is strewn with these ludicrous weapons of warfare.

There was a touching re-union here today. It was one of the many anomalous situations in this strange war, where full-blooded Sioux ministers have read the burial services for white soldiers who were killed by relations of the pastors, and where the soldiers made Christmas presents o the children of the Indians whom they killed three days later at Wounded Knee. When the famous battle was over, a little girl who had passed through the awful storm of bullets, was picked up on the field. It was thought that the child's parents and relatives had been slaughtered in the battle. Major Burke took pity on the waif and stood godfather while a squaw man at the agency adopted it as his child. The little one was dressed in fresh calico and new shoes, and was given a warm bed in a log shack. To-day, however, a squaw, who had been painfully wounded in the legs at Wounded Knee was brought into camp from the village of the hostiles. Through some mysterious means she learned that a child who bore a strong resemblance to the one she left for dead on the field was at the agency. A runner was sent after the waif, and when he returned with the child in his arms the squaw raised herself with a great effort from her pallet in the tepee and clasped the little one to her breast. The woman proved to be the girl's mother. A singular feature of this incident is that the child lived four days on the field without food or water, and through one of the worst blizards of the winter.

Disarming the Indians.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 16.—This morning it was reported on good authority that General Miles had ordered the civilians to keep out of the hostile camp because he intended to disarm the Indians, if he had to shell their camp to accomplish his purpose. Adjutant-General Corbin was asked if General Miles had issued such an order but he would neither admit nor deny that such a determination had been decided upon. So long, he claimed, as arms were being surrendered by the Indians there was no necessity to use force. This morning about twenty Indians came into the agency under Little Hawk and surrendered thirty-one guns. Their clothing was not searched and no one doubted they bore hidden arms which they would not hesitate to use in case of an emergency. Thus far fifty-one guns had been turned over out of at least 1,400 which the hostiles are believed to possess. The Cheyennes belonging to Little Chief's and Standing Elk's band left today for Tongue river as it was decided that they cannot live comfortably among the Sioux.

Miss Goodale's Report on Wounded Knee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The commissioner of Indian affairs has received from Miss Goodale, supervisor of education at Pine Ridge, her report on the battle at Wounded Knee. She says her information is chiefly from Indian prisoners engaged in it and persons who afterward visited the scene. Survivors of Big Foot's band are unanimous in the statement that the Indians did not deliberately plan any resistance; it was not a war party. Many of them were unarmed, intending to visit the agency at the invitation of Red Cloud. When they met the troops they anticipated no trouble. There was constant friendly intercourse between the soldiers and Indians, even the women shaking hands with the officers and men. The demand for their arms was a surprise to the Indians, but the great majority chose to submit quietly. The tepees had already been searched and a large number of guns, knives and hatchets confiscated when the searching of the persons of the men began. The women say they, too, were searched and their knives (which they always carry for domestic purposes) taken from them. A number of men had surrendered their rifles and cartridge belts when one young man (described by the Indians as a good-for-nothing young fellow) fired a single shot. This called forth a volley from the troops and the firing and confusion became general.

"I do not credit the statement made by some that the women carried arms and participated actively in the fight. The weight of testimony is overwhelmingly against this supposition. There may have been one or two isolated cases of this kind, but there is no doubt the great majority of the women and children as well as many of the unarmed men and youth had no thought of anything but flight. They were pursued up the ravines and shot down indiscriminately by the soldiers. The killing of women and children was in part unavoidable, owing to the confusion, but I think no doubt in many cases it was intentional. The party who visited the battle field January 1 reported nearly all the bodies of the men were lying close to Big Foot's while women and children were scattered along a distance of two miles from the scene of the encounter."

A Speech by American Horse.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 16.—This afternoon a short but important conference took place on the ivitation of the Ogallalas in the vicinity of the friendlies' camp. Six hundred Brules were present. The Ogallalas had prepared a feast of hot coffee and boiled dog. The only white men present were Lieutenant Taylor, Ninth cavalry, commander of the Ogallala scouts, and ex-Agent McGillicuddy. All the prominent Ogallala and Brule chiefs were present. American Horse made a strong talk in favor of the Indians complying with General Miles' disarming order, and saying the chiefs should return to their homes and bring their young men to respect their white friends, dissuade them from violence and compel the children to return to school; and if they wished to remain in peace all they had to do was to comply with the orders of General Miles. Those who had good sense should set the example to and control the young men. They had turned in very few guns, and every one knew they had many more. The Great Spirit had so far this winter given extraordinarily good weather. If a blizzard should now come up their children and women would die and they and they and the soldiers would suffer. He said they would immediately comply with General Miles' order so the soldiers could soon go homes. If they did, some of the chiefs would be taken to Washington to state their grievances before the great father; their rights would be recognized by the present officers over them. The council closed in the best possible humor, the Brules having listened intently, and good results are expected from the council.

Up to this evening the Indians have turned in over fifty-one guns out of about fourteen hundred they are believed to possess. Standing Elk's and Little Chief's band of Cheyennes left here to-day for the Tongue River agency, a distance of forty miles. They are accompanied by Captain Ewers whose duty, among others, will be to satisfy the settlers along the route that the Indians are peaceable and that no danger need be apprehended. The transfer is made in pursuance of an agreement entered into several months ago by General Miles and the other Cheyenne commissioners at the request of the Cheyennes who are not able to live in peace with the Sioux.

The disposition of the various bodies of troops remains unchanged. Short Bull said many of the Rosebud Indians wanted to come to Pine Ridge because they know they would be treated better there; they were starved at Rosebud. Sometimes they wanted to live with their brothers in one place. People carried lies about the Indians when they were separated.

High Pipe and Two Strikes also spoke and were followed by Standing Soldier, a fine young chief and a member of Taylor's scouts. He said some had come to the agency to make trouble and had killed friendly Indians. That had caused the soldiers to be sent against them and made General Miles command them to lay down their arms. He hoped all of them would comply with the order, because it would bring peace again. A short time ago he had brought to White Hat (Lieutenant Taylor) a good many of Sitting Bull's men. They were now in camp; they had been well treated and their horses fed with grain and hay. If Big Foot and his band had come in they would have been treated in the same manner. The trouble which came to him was brought on by his own people.

Dr. McGillicudy then gave the Indians a talk in which he pointed out the errors they had made. He advised them to obey the regulations in future.

Lieutenant Taylor was asked by the Indians to speak. He said he knew very many Ogallalas and was satisfied they were friendly. He did not know the Brules so well, but felt that there were many good men among them. The trouble they had experienced has been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. In the greater part of the Indian troubles he had observed the Indians had always good excuses and he thought they had some excuse in this instance. The trouble was now over.

HILL WILL GET THERE

Teller and Wolcott Request His Confirmation.

"We Fear if Mr. Hill is Rejected Some Monometalist Would Be Appointed in His Stead."

DENVER, Jan. 16.—Governor Routt today received a telegram from Senators Teller and Wolcott, saying: "The telegram signed by yourself and others urging acquiescence in ex-Senator Hill's nomination as monetary commissioner is received. Hill's nomination was intended and is everywhere recognized as an affront to the Colorado Senators, but whatever may be our personal differences we have concluded to request his confirmation, being animated by a desire to further the truest interests of Colorado. We fear if Mr. Hill is rejected some monometalist would be appointed in his stead."

The Senators request the governor and other signers of the telegram to join in an earnest effort to reconcile the unhappy differences now existing in the Colorado house of representatives.

Eva Ray Hamilton Testifies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Evangeline L. Hamilton as a witness in her own behalf was the leading attraction in the will contest to-day. She denied she ever introduced Mann as her husband or ever entered into a marriage contract with him; that she ever lived with him as a wife.

Alphonse J. Stepham Sane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Alphonse J. Stepham, who shot and killed ex-Judge Reynolds last May, was to-day pronounced sane by a majority of the commission of three appointed to inquire into Stepham's mental condition. He will now have to stand trial on the charge of murder.

The Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The principal changes made in the fortifications bill as reported to the Senate were as follows: Omission of an appropriation for the improvement of the torpedo station at Yerba Buena island, Cala., and $100,000 for carriages for steel breech loading sea coast guns. A reduction was made in the following items: Torpedos for harbor defense, from $100,000 to $50,000; casemates and galleries for sub-marine mines, from $100,000 to $50,000; gun and mortar batteries for San Francisco and other sea ports, from $1,000,000 to $750,000; oil tempered steel for heavy calibre guns, from $1,000,000 to $800,000. The only increase by the committee is raising from $100,000 to $200,000, the appropriation for experiments by the fortification board.

A new item was added as follows: For breech-loading rifles, sea-coast mortars, castiron, hooped with steel, 12-inch calibre, $400,000, provided the contracts may be made for not more than one-half of the mortars herein provided to be constructed on the Pacific coast at the discretion of the secretary of war.

The second section of the bill last year authorized the secretary to purchase guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch calibre, and authorized the expenditure of $3,775,000 for that purpose, which is shown to be inadequate, so the results of the recent proposals have been modified by the committee by increasing the expenditure to $4,150,000 and by the addition of the provision reserving $500,000 for powder, projectiles and costs, and another provision authorizing the secretary to provide a less number than one hundred.

Allen & Co. Will Quit for Good.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Allen & Co. of Buffalo, to-day sent notice to the correspondents of the firm that they will discontinue trying to do business after to-day, as their load is too heavy to work off.

Governor Hovey's Special Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Governor Hovey transmitted a messsge to the legislature to-day stating that James Murdock, of the Northern prison, refused to pay into the treasury the cash balance due the state, November, 1889, of $23,000 and October, 1890, $18,000.

The message asked for the appointment of a non-partisan committee to investigate the matter. It was refered to the committee on prisons.

"THE DANCING GIRL."

Mr. Jones' New Play Meets With a Favorable Reception.

DUKES ARE NOT HIS STRONG POINT.

Was the General Feeling of the Stalls—It Will be Cut Down and Pulled Together—The Plot.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Cable.]

LONDON, Jan. 16.—"The Dancing Girl" had a crowded house and a remarkably favorable reception at the Haymarket theatre last night. It attracted exceptional notice as being the first of Mr. Jones' plays attempting to deal with other than the middle class of life. The general feeling of the stalls was that dukes are not Mr. Jones' strong point. He has given Mr. Beerbohm Tree the part of a young rake, out of which that clever actor makes a good deal, but which has no value whatever as a contemporary study of a class.

The play itself has a beautiful first act, an interesting second, a garish but powerthird, a weakly and scattering fourth. It will no doubt be cut down and pulled together a good deal in the next few days, and there is so much admirable stuff that probably people will go to see it for a long time to come. But it will not rank as Mr. Jones' best play.

In "The Dancing Girl," Valentine Danecourt, duke of Guisebury, is a genial, cynical, easy-going man of the world, who, when about thirty years of age has made the acquaintance of Drusilla Ives, daughter of David Ives, one of his Quaker tenants in the island of St. Endellion. He has her educated by the best masters; lavishes wealth untold on her carriages, until in Diana Veltrose, the dancing girl, none would recognize the demure Quaker maiden, Drusilla Ives. But while Guisebury is wrapped in his life of ease and luxury he is forgetful of the responsibilities that entail upon him as owner of the St. Endellion property. The waves of the Atlantic have been playing havoc around the coast, and unless a harbor is speedily constructed the homes of the inhabitants will be swept away, and Guisebury makes a solemn promise to them that he will commence work without delay and so save their husbands and brothers from leaving the island and risking their lives in an Arctic expedition then fitting out at Plymouth, in which they have been offered berths. But time goes on and the promise is not kept. The money that would have constructed a safe harbor is spent to gratify the caprices of his Bulfinee until at last the duke is a ruined man. Robbed of his self-respect and to crown all, the very woman for whom he has sacrificed his all disdains his offer to make her his wife and deserts him in his direst extremity. Only Sybil, a little cripple girl whom he once rescued from certain death hovers around him and strives to lead him to better things.

And now he makes one desperate resolve. Society has flouted him. He will pay back society in her own coin. Eadedilion and Danecourt have been sold to pay his debts, but there is still a sum saved out of the wreck. He will give one magnificent reception before he bids adieu to his home and then he will depart on an unknown journey. The guests arrive and the halls re-echo with the strains of music and the laughter of guests. Drusilla is going to dance herself out of his existence, and has just charmed his guests by one of her ravishing performances, when suddenly an uninvited guest appears on the scene and she is brought face to face with her father, who has but now learned the bitter secret of her past life. Proud and defiant as ever, she repulses him, disowns him, and breathing a bitter curse on her for her sin, he departs from the scene of revelry. Soon the guests depart, the entertainment is at an end, and the time for the fatal deed has come. His hand is upraised, the deadly potion has nearly touched his lips, when the patter of Sybil's crutches is just audible in the corridor, as noiselessly but swiftly she enters the room, just in time to save him from the guilt of suicide and to prove to him that there yet remains one way of winning back his self respect and carrying out the promise he had so shamelessly broken. Sybil is successful, but the strain has been too severe for his shattered system, and for weeks he hangs between life and death. Then, changed, aged and altered, he begins to work out his repentance in the lonely island of Endellion. Year after year he labors on, until his task is at last completed, and to-morrow the last stone of the breakwater will be laid. Drusilla has been seized by a fever at New Orleans, but before her death has sent a message to her father begging his forgiveness for the past; and over her farewell message David and Guisebury are reconciled. The thought of the women and children whose husbands and fathers he had sacrificed still weighs heavily upon him. One day, however, the news is flashed through the island that they have not perished after all. Their ship was broken up on the ice, but they managed to hold out on the Alaskan shores till they were rescued when all hope had been abandoned. Filled with gratitude for their unexpected deliverance and the removal of the brand of murder from his soul, he sinks unconscious on the ground, and the curtain falls on the restoration of the heroic band to the bosoms of their exultant wives and family.

French Criticism of Koch's Lymph.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—*La Lanterne* to-day announces that the French government has not promised to support the new Panama scheme.

French physicians criticise Prof. Koch's report upon the ingredients of his lymph. They say it is incomplete and the remedy is shrouded in mystery. They hold that the necessity for caution is unabated. French critics also say no patient treated according to Koch's system in France has been cured. Further experiments are needed before a final opinion can be formed as to the merits of the lymph. Meanwhile French physicians urge that the remedy neither be decried or overpraised.

Temporary Government of Alaska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Mitchell to-day presented an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a fog and light signal at the mouth of Coquille river, Ogn.

He also introduced a bill to provide for a temporary government in Alaska. The bill defines the boundaries, excluding Indian lands unless included by their consent, and provides for the appointment by the President of a governor, secretary of state, United States attorney general and marshal as well as for the election of a legislative council of seven members and a house of thirteen members, and for the creation of a supreme court, district and probate courts, and justices of the peace and prescribes the method of legal procedure The legislature