REAL ESTATE!
THE ALTA AND EXAMINER COMBINED EXCEED THE CHRONICLE, BUT THE CALL LEADS ALL THREE PUT TOGETHER.
Sunday's Record:
ADS IN SUNDAY'S CALL..........458
Ads in the Other Three Dailies..........453

The Morning Call.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

RESULTS VS. CHROMOS!
Put YOUR WANT ADS IN THE CALL AND GET WHAT YOU ADVERTISE FOR; IN A MORNING CONTEMPORARY, AND RECEIVE A 8-CENT CHROMO.

VOLUME LXIX—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO. TUESDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 16. 1890—EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SITTING BULL'S LAST BATTLE.

The Wily Chief and Seven of His Followers Killed by Indian Police.

SHORT BUT DESPERATE FIGHT.

The Hostile Camp in Possession of United States Troops—The Defeated Redskins Retreating Up Grand River—The Government Forces in Pursuit—Active Operations Against Those Who Refuse to Return to the Agencies.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Dec. 15.—A report was received here late this afternoon that Sitting Bull had been killed, and is confirmed by advices received by General Miles at military headquarters in this city. He received two dispatches this evening, the first from Pierre, S.Dak., stating that Sitting Bull and his son were killed. The other dispatch was from Standing Rock Agency, S. Dak., and stated that the Indian police started out this morning to arrest Sitting Bull, having understood that he proposed starting for the Bad Lands at once. The police were followed by a troop of cavalry, under Captain Fouchet, and of infantry under Colonel Drum. When the police reached Sitting Bull's camp on Grand river, about forty miles from Standing Rock, they found that arrangements were being made for departure. The cavalry had not yet reached camp when the police arrested Bull and started back with him. His followers quickly rallied to his rescue and tried to retake him. In the melee the wily old chief is said to have been killed and also five of the Indian police. One of the police rode back to the cavalry and infantry, telling them to hurry up to the support of the police, and then hurried on to the agency with the news of the battle. Nothing later than this has been received, but the death of Sitting Bull and at least five of those who captured him seems undoubtedly true.

A dispatch to the Pioneer Press from Dickinson, N. Dak., about to-day's fight says: It is estimated that there are 150 warriors in the band which fled up Grand River after the killing of Sitting Bull. Several troops of cavalry are after them in different directions, and it is expected they will be quickly headed off. A general outbreak on the Sioux Reservation is not feared, and those dissatisfied bands which are now giving trouble will soon be placed where they will cease be a cause of alarm for the settlers. The Sioux Reservation is surrounded by troops, thoroughly equipped for winter campaigning.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

A dispatch received late to-night by the Pioneer Press about to-day's fight says: When the Indian police reached the camp they found the Indians ready to march. Their ponies were painted and many of the savages had stripped for war. The police made a dash into the camp and seized Sitting Bull. They were on their way back to Standing Rock when a son of the famous chief urged his comrades to recapture the old man. The women and children were left in the bushes, and then, with yells, the hostiles charged on the police, firing as they came. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued, during which Sitting Bull, who was not shackled, gave his orders in a loud voice. For several minutes firing was heavy and deadly. In a furious fusillade Sitting Bull fell from his saddle pierced by a bullet, but it is not known whether it was fired by the charging party or by one of the police. A son of Sitting Bull was slain almost at the first volley of the police. The hostiles fired with deadly accuracy and slowly drove the police from the field. If the cavalry had not come at this time it is probable the force would have been annihilated. The soldiers were quick to enter into action. A skirmish line was thrown out, and then kneeling and firing as they advanced, the troops, with machine guns playing over their heads, poured a withering fire into the savages. Sitting Bull's body, which had been abandoned by the police, was secured, as well as that of his son, and taken to Standing Rock. After the fight was over the followers of the dead chief struck out for the Bad Lands.

SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Indian Commissioner Morgan this evening received from Indian Agent McLaughlin the following dispatch, dated Fort Yates, N. Dak., December 15th:

"The Indian police arrested Sitting Bull at his camp, forty miles northwest of the agency, this morning at daylight. His followers attempted to rescue him and fighting commenced. Four policemen were killed and three wounded. Eight Indians were killed, including Sitting Bull and his son Crow Foot, and several others wounded. The police were surrounded for some time, but maintained their ground until relieved by United States troops, who now have possession of Sitting Bull's camp, with all the women, children and property. Sitting Bull's followers, probably 100 men, deserted their families and fled west up Grand River. The police behaved nobly and great credit is due them. Particulars by mail."

Commissioner Morgan showed this telegram to the President late this evening. The President said he had regarded Sitting Bull as a great disturbing element in the tribe, and now that he is out of the way he hoped a settlement of the difficulties could be reached without further bloodshed.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The following official telegram has been received:

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Dec. 15.

To Colonel Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chicago—Sitting Bull was arrested this morning at daylight by the Indian police. His friends attempted his rescue and a fight ensued. Sitting Bull, his son (Black Bird), Catch Bear and four others were killed; also seven of the Indian police. Captain Fowchet arrived just in time with his two troops, and Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, and secured the body of Sitting Bull.

By command of General Miles.

DEFIANT INDIANS.

General Brooke, in charge of the troops at Pine Ridge, telegraphed the situation to Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin at army headquarters to-night as follows: "All the Indians who can be brought in are now here or near here, leaving about 200 bucks in the Bad Lands, who refuse to listen to any one or anything. Against these I will send a sufficient force to capture or fight them. All has been done that can be done. The Indians now out have a great many stolen horses and cattle with them. I hope to be able to end this matter now."

SCENES AT SITTING BULL'S CAMP.

The story of the last visit paid by a white man to Sitting Bull's camp prior to the tragic events of to-day, is told in a report received this afternoon by Assistant Adjutant-General Corbin. The narrative throws a flood of light on the old chief's wily character, and strongly depicts the circumstances existing in the isolated camp. The document is addressed to Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan by United States Indian Agent McLaughlin of Standing Rock Agency, and is, in part, as follows: Learning that a ghost dance was in progress in Sitting Bull's camp, and that a large number of Indians of the Grand River settlements were participating, McLaughlin concluded to take them by surprise. Sunday morning he left for that settlement, accompanied by Louis Prineau, and got upon them unexpectedly, and found the "ghost dance" at its height. A majority of the boys and girls participating were, until a few weeks ago, pupils of day-schools of the Grand River settlement.

A TALK WITH THE CHIEF.

McLaughlin did not attempt to stop the dance, but remained over night, and the next day had a long talk with Sitting Bull and a number of his followers. He spoke very plainly to them, pointing out what had been done by the Government for the Sioux Indians, and how this faction, by their present conduct, were abusing the confidence that had been reposed in them by the Government in its magnanimity in granting them full amnesty for all past offenses, when, from destitution and imminent starvation, they were compelled to surrender as prisoners of war in 1880, and dwelt at length upon what had been done by the Government for their own industrial advancement, and assured them of what this absurd craze would lead to if these demoralizing dances and the disregard of department orders were not soon discontinued. Sitting Bull, while very obstinate and at first inclined to assume the role of "big chief," finally admitted the truths of McLaughlin's reasoning. He had a proposition to make, which, if the Indian Agent would have agreed to it and carry it out, would allay all further excitement among the Sioux over this ghost-dance.

SITTING BULL'S PROPOSITION.

Sitting Bull then stated his proposition, which was that McLaughlin should accompany him on a journey to trace from this agency to each of the other tribes the Indians through whom the story of the Indian Messiah had been brought, and when he reached the last tribe, or where it originated, if they could not produce the man who started the story and did not find the new Messiah as described upon the earth, together with dead Indians returning to re-inhabit this country, he would return convinced that they (the Indians) had been imposed upon, which report from him would satify the Sioux and all practices of the ghost societies would cease, but if it was found to be as professed by the Indians, they would be permitted to continue their medicine practices and organize as they are now endeavoring to do. McLaughlin told him the proposition was a good one, but an attempt to carry it out would be similar to an attempt to catch the wind that blew last year, but he wished him to come to the house, where he would convince him of the absurdity of this foolish craze. Sitting Bull, however, would not fully promise to come into the agency to discuss the matter, but said he would consider the talk just had and decide after deliberation.

CRAZE DYING OUT.

McLaughlin found out that the more active men in the dance were not more than half the number of the earlier dancers, and believes the craze is losing ground among the Indians. While there are many who are half believers, he is fully satisfied he can keep the dance confined to the Grand River district. From close observation he is convinced the dance can be broken up, and, after due deliberation, would respectfully suggest in case his visit to Sitting Bull fails to bring him in, that all Indians living on Grand River be notified that those wishing to be known as opposed to the ghost doctrine, friendly to the Government and desiring the support provided in the treaty, must report to the agency and be required to camp near the agency for a few weeks, and those selecting their medicine practices, in violation of department orders, to remain on Grand River, and from them subsistence will be withheld. Something looking toward the breaking up of this craze must be done, and now that cold weather is approaching, it is the proper time. Such steps as are here suggested would leave Sitting Bull with but few followers, as all, or nearly all, would report for enrollment, and thus he would be forced in himself.

RETURNING TO THE AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—General Schofield this afternoon received two telegrams from General Ruger, commanding the Department of Dakota, in one of which he says he hope to get in all the Indians who turned back from the Bad Lands. Two Strikes' party is trying to induce them to come along with them. He says the Indians are moving slowly on account of their poor stock.

The other telegram includes a dispatch received yesterday from Commanding Officer Oelrichs in Dakota, saying that interpreters just in from White River report fifty lodges in the Bad Lands are trying to work their way to the Cheyenne River Agency. The General adds that necessary steps have been taken to intercept them if possible.

An Associated Press reporter communicated to General Schofield and Secretary of War Proctor the first information they had about the battle in which Sitting Bull was killed. General Schofield was disinclined to discuss the matter. He indulged in the hope expressed by others that it would hasten the settlement of the trouble. He thought it would make a more definite line between the friendly Indians and those inclined to be hostile. Secretary Proctor said he did not think the killing would have any bad effect on the friendly Indians. They had not been kindly disposed toward Sitting Bull and had no love for him.

SERIOUS CONDITION.

Buffalo Bill's agent, J. M. Burke, now at Pine Ridge Agency, last night sent a dispatch to Allison Nailer of this city as follows: "Matters have drifted into a serious condition. It looks now like fight."

TROUBLE FEARED.

AUSTIN (Tex.), Dec. 15.—Governor Ross has received a telegram from the captain of the Panhandle Cavalry that an outbreak is feared among the Indians near Childress and Greer counties. The Governor has sent the Assistant Adjutant-General to investigate.

SITTING BULL.

Career of a Wily and Astute Chief of the Sioux Nation.

Sitting Bull began life as a "medicine man." He was the son of Four Horns, one of the Supreme Chiefs elected by the Sioux nation more than a generation ago, and who is now a very old man. Sitting Bull himself must have been nearly 60 years old.

The Little Big Horn battle marked the zenith of his fame and the beginning of his downfall. He ascribed the outbreak of the Indians on that occasion to the failure of the Government to fulfill the conditions of the Black Hills treaty and its interference with the free movements of the Indians over the country in search of game. Sitting Bull always professed to regret the death of General Custer. He claimed that the killing of Custer was an accident; that if he had been recognized in time his life would have been spared.

AS A MEDICINE MAN.

Sitting Bull was the most wily and astute Indian in the Sioux nation. With no name as a warrior to help him, he gained ascendency as a "medicine man," a prophet, a preacher, a teacher and a politician. He had only one rival, Gall, and there was a very bitter rivalry between these two chieftains. Gall commanded the Indians at the Little Big Horn fight, Sitting Bull remaining in his tent, making incantations, distilling "medicines" and indulging in the foolery that was supposed to exercise great influence over the fortunes of battle.

HOSTILE FACTIONS.

After the fight Gall wanted to make peace with the whites. In this he was supported by Humph, Low Dog, Crow King, Two Bears, Big Head and the warrior element of the tribe generally. Sitting Bull was for holding out and retreating. With him were the supposed "wise men" of the tribe. He contended that if they could get across the line into the British territory they could compel the Government to make better terms with them. These opposing policies split the court into two hostile factions. The disagreement culminated in the surrender of Gall, Crow King and a large number of other followers. Sitting Bull's policy led to far different results. He remained in British territory until his followers were reduced almost to the starvation point, maintaining that Major Walsh, the commander of the Canadian mounted police, had promised to make good terms for him with the United States at Washington.

A SURRENDER.

The scarcity of food, the lack of game and the absence of any indications of the concessions that were expected from Washington caused the Indians to murmur and show signs of dissatisfaction with Sitting Bull's leadership. When his fortunes were at the low ebb Sitting Bull received information from an Indian runner that his favorite daughter, Minnestema (Sleeping Water, a name conferred upon her by the whites), had run away with an Indian buck, who had subsequently abandoned her. These tidings well-nigh broke Sitting Bull's heart. With all his faults he was an affectionate father, as most Indians are. Minnestema, the flower of the Hunk-Papa tribe, was his idol, and his pride was stung to the quick because the Indian who had deserted her was a man whom he despised. Broken in spirit, humbled, Sitting Bull decided to surrender.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

When he got back to Standing Rock Agency he found his great rival, Gall, in complete command over the Indians who had followed his fortunes. He resorted to the arts of the "medicine man" to recover his popularity, but all in vain. He tried to brew mischief, but the Government nipped all of his cunning schemes in the bud. He was made a prisoner of war, along with his two wives and their children, and for a while was kept at Fort Randall. A year later he was allowed to return to Standing Rock and to go to the Grand River Valley, where he built for himself a little "stack" about fifteen miles from Stonewall Creek, the place where he was born. Here he lived alone with his daughter Minnestema, almost forgotten and forsaken by all the world, no one to care for him in his old age, in his days of sorrow and misery, save his darling, faithful child.

OPENING UP THE RESERVATION.

In May, 1889, the Government made the preliminary arrangements for opening up the great Sioux Reservation, extending from the Missouri River to the Black Hills, and old Sitting Bull himself was a party to this great deal made by his people with the Government of the United States, whereby it was expected the Sioux would part with 11,000,000 acres of their land and receive in payment therefor the sum of $14,000,000. Sitting Bull, with the learning of the arts of peace, learned the fact that 100 cents make one dollar, and that a dollar may be as valuable to a red-faced man as to a pale-faced child of civilization. He and other leading men of his nation discovered that the white man has an eye to a good quality of real estate, and little versed as they were in agricultural pursuits they realized that the land in question was a strip of property which newcomers regarded with greedy longing. Doubtless, too, it came to the not quick apprehension of the Sioux gentry that unoccupied land is not as plentiful as of old, and that they would not have many further opportunities of moving upon new possessions to trade and trade again. So, too, Sitting Bull, Gall, John Grass and other chiefs remembered that when they were particularly "hungry" for tobacco or "fire-water" they did not scruple about the price, and they reasoned that the white men were as they.

GOT THEIR PRICE.

They consequently held out for the same price which Uncle Sam had demanded for his land, and, after much haggling, they got it. Sitting Bull took much interest in this matter, believing that he was the central spirit in the real estate transaction. The fact that he was about the only one of his party to the transaction who could sign his name added to his self-greatness. And, while he affected to dislike the language of the whites, he wrote that name in English. Sitting Bull, with Little No Heart, Carlin (a white man from Illinois, married to a Sioux half-breed), Chaska and his wife, Gall and John Grass and others met the Commissioners of the Government at Standing Rock Agency to affix his signature to a deal which called within a million dollars for as much as Napoleon received for the entire Louisiana tract.

Gall, who is termed the great chief of the Sioux, was anxious to get hold of Yankee dollars, especially since Yankee superior force compels him to live upon a farm and avoid the pleasurable pursuit of gunning for white men.

PERMANENT HOME.

The wandering life of Sitting Bull was abandoned. He made a permanent home in a rude log cabin, which he erected after the fashion of the pioneer white man, located at a point on the reservation about forty miles southwest of Standing Rock Agency, just north of Grand River, one of the minor tributaries which pours into the Missouri River about forty miles east of the humble dwelling of the old war chief. The house is about 20x35 feet in dimensions, the architect, Sitting Bull himself, in consequence of which the interior is not broken by partitions, and the exterior is not too highly ornamented. Democracy savoring strongly of Jeffersonian simplicity reigned in the one room which sheltered Sitting Bull, his two wives and seven children, the furnishings of which would not lead the most simple to believe that he was under the roof of a ruler and monarch. A small cooking-stove at one end of the spacious quarters, with the pipe projecting through the sod roof, together with a number of pots, kettles and pans, furnished the means of cooking the Government rations which "Bull" received bi-weekly from Uncle Samuel. A couple of beds, several chairs, some tables, etc., occupy other parts of the room, which is arranged with a view of utilizing space rather than that of artistic display. The floor of the room is of matched boards, the cleanliness of which is not hidden by the skins of wild beasts or Turkish rugs. The walls are devoid of plaster, except the visitor choose to call plaster the mud which fills the crevices between the logs. No scalp-locks decorate the walls. In fact there is nothing in or around the building which tends to show the primitiveness of their former occupations and pursuits. A rake and a hoe lean against the wall where "Bull" often quietly sat to smoke his pipe, evidences of the pursuits which of late occupied his attention.

HIS PERSONNEL.

A careful look at the old chief did not disclose to view a profusion of fringed buckskin. A pair of jeans incased his lower limbs, and his heart throbbed under the clinging embrace of a hickory shirt. The moccasins which protected his feet, and the narrow strips of otter skin which were entwined with the two plaits of straight black hair falling down in front of either shoulder, were the only remnant of the costume which was once his pride. A log stable shelters four American horses and a fine yoke of work oxen. In the adjacent herd may be counted a dozen good, sound Indian ponies, the same number of calves, together with a bunch of cows.

AS A FARMER.

A couple of plows are there, the brightness of which indicate that they were burnished by use in the fields close by, which are inclosed by wire fences, and show signs of careful cultivation. "Bull" planted several acres of corn, sufficient potatoes for family consumption; he sowed twelve acres of oats and put in his vegetable garden, in which he planted quite a variety of cabbage, squash, melons, beets, turnips, carrots, beans, onions, etc. Near by the stable stands a mowing machine purchased by the old chief, a sulky hay-rake and a farm wagon. "Bull," like many others of his kind, is satisfied to let his squaws do the major part of the farm work.

Once every two weeks "Bull," in addition to the dress described, would don a linen duster and a slouch hat, get part of the family into the wagon and set sail for the agency to obtain his rations, which amount in money value to less than $35 per year for each individual. Besides this "Bull" received $10 a month salary for nine months of each year in payment of his services as an Indian district farmer, twenty-five Indians being employed in that capacity at Standing Rock. "Bull" was the latest addition to this class of toilers.

THE OLD WORLD.

Bismarck Has Not Commenced His Memoirs—Marriage Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—There is no truth in the sensational stories about a quarrel between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William, respecting the memoirs which ex-Chancellor Bismarck proposes to publish, from the fact that Prince Bismarck has scarcely completed the arrangement of his vast accumulation of papers of all sorts and descriptions, so that he has not yet begun to write or dictate his contemplated work. There can be no controversy in the future on this subject between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, because the Prince is perfectly aware that by a law which was passed by himself, it is a criminal offense, high treason, in fact, to publish or quote from any state paper whatever, or to reveal any state or ministerial secret without the special permission of the reigning sovereign.

Color is certainly lent to the rumor that the marriage between Princess Margaret and her cousin, the somewhat impetuous Duke of Orleans, is at any rate postponed by a coolness which has evidently sprung up between the Duke and the brother of his financee, Prince Henri, since the return of the latter from his Chinese travels.

Empress Eugenie is reported to be a heavy loser by the recent depreciation in South American securities, as she has invested very largely in them.

FORCED TO ASSIGN.

Failure of the Lorillard Brick Works Company of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Lorillard Brick Works Company of this city and Keyport, N. J., was placed in the hands of a receiver, Charles Seidler, to-day. The company has been carrying a large amount of real estate and builders' paper, and was short of cash. Jacob Lorillard was President of the company and R. C. Guyer Secretary and Treasurer. The liabilities of the company are reported to amount to upward of $1,000,000, which includes mortgages on the property for $687,000. Assignee Seidler says the assets amount to $1,500,000, which is enough to pay every debt and leave a large surplus for Lorillard.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Morrison, Adams & Allen Company, paints and putty, assigned to-day. Liabilities, $58,000; assets, $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Judgment was entered this afternoon against the old broker's firm of Maris & Smith by John M. Maris on a note of $15,000. It will probably cause the assignment of the firm.

CLARKSVILLE (Tenn.), Dec. 15.—Hancock, Haliams & Co., proprietors of the Gracey Tobacco Warehouse, have assigned. Liabilities, $180,000. The assets are said to exceed that.

The firm made an assignment this evening. Assignee Huey said the liabilities will probably exceed $300,000, distributed among a number of creditors. Nothing could be learned as to the assets. The failure is due to a general shrinkage of values.

DALLAS (Tex.), Dec. 15.—The wholesale liquor-house of A. H. Lawrence & Co. assigned to-day. Liabilities, $126,000; assets not known.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A local bank in Gera, Reuss-Schleit, has suspended. Liabilities, $500,000.

SCRANTON, Dec. 15.—C. A. Hinsdell, an extensive clothing-dealer, has assigned. The liabilities are believed to be heavy.

Clarkson's Views.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, in an interview on national politics, said he did not ascribe to the big importers an extraordinary large share in the defeat of the Republicans at the recent elections. Speaking of the Elections Bill, Clarkson said he was in favor of it, but there were no assurances that it would pass, as some of those Senators who had speculations at stake would let the bill be defeated through delay. On the prospects of financial legislation, Clarkson thought there was a majority in each House in favor of free coinage. He thought a revision of the Banking Law was needed in favor of the farmer, and said the Farmers' Alliance had come to stay until some modification of the banking system was made.

A Mortal Wound.

ARGENTINE (Kans.), Dec. 15.—James Neal returned home unexpectedly last evening, and finding G. W. Simmons, a well-known livery man, in his house shot and mortally wounded him. Simmons, before dying, said he had gone to the house to collect a bill and that Neal came in and began shooting at him without explanation.

The Houston and Texas Central.

GALVESTON, Dec. 15.—The United States Court has issued an order relieving the Houston and Texas Central Railroad from its receivership and turning it over to the new company.

OPPOSING FACTIONS.

The Breach in the Irish Party Is Increasing.

Intense Bitterness Shown at Rival Meetings at Rathdowney.

Archbishop Walsh's Letter in the New Anti-Parnellite Journal—A Circular From the American Delegates.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—Parnell and several of his adherents to-day addressed a large meeting at Rathdowney. Parnell was presented with an address of confidence. Harrison, in a speech, regretted that the opposing members of the party had descended to hurling a woman's name at their former leader. This was received by the crowd with shouts of "Dirty Tim Healy." While the meeting was in progress, Davitt and Tanner arrived in town and began to address a crowd in the market square. While they were talking Parnell drove away in a carriage, whereupon Tanner shouted: "He is clearing out now! Tally ho, the fox has got away." Parnell and party managed to depart without any collision of factions.

ACTION OF CHURCH OFFICIALS.

During the celebration of mass at Kildysart yesterday, Father Gillian, the officiating priest, took occasion to denounce Parnell in very severe terms. While he was speaking the whole congregation arose and left the church. A meeting was organized by the parishioners outside and a vote of confidence in Parnell was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Mr. O'Reagan, Dean of the Chapter of Cloyne, called a meeting at which resolutions were adopted repudiating Parnell. A number of those present procured a picture of Parnell and burned it.

At a meeting called by the clergy of Galway for the purpose of denouncing Parnell, the supporters of Parnell turned out in force and passed a resolution supporting their leader.

"THE SUPPRESSED UNITED IRELAND."

The Suppressed United Ireland, the paper issued by the McCarthyites, appeared to-day. It contains a letter from Archbishop Walsh supporting the opponents of Parnell. He urges McCarthy to keep his pledge to sit and vote with the party always in front. "It will be your best argument in the long run, and you will find yourself safe in making your stand on it alone. The discreditable device of calling members to account for standing by their party, instead of by Parnell has been resorted to not without temporary success, but every one knows the assertion that their pledge was to an individual leader is grossly untrue. Calumny hae been a favorite weapon in the hands of our enemies." The new paper displays pugnacious headings, such as: "Parnellite Cowards," "A Freeman's Journal's Falsehood," "Parnellite Opinion Manufactured," etc. The paper had a large sale.

PARNELL'S CAUSE IS LOST.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Daily News correspondent at Kilkenny declares his belief that Parnell's cause is lost. Speaking of the Rathdowney meeting to-day, he says that 4000 persons attended Davitt's meeting, while only a few hundred listened to Parnell. An allusion to the Freeman's Journal in Tanner's speech called forth the shout, "To blazes with it." Tanner thereupon burned a copy of the paper. Davitt, in his speech, said: "Parnell has fled, as he will flee from Kilkenny next Monday, but I will meet him face to face before this contest is over and ask him to repeat that the Archbishop, Bishops, priests and Sexton, O'Brien and Dillon are the scum of the earth. This is the Parnell who did not hesitate to accept £40,000 from the "scum of Ireland." At the conclusion of the meeting the farmers dragged a wagon with Davitt and others on it through the village in triumph.

FUND FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A circular letter has been issued by the Irish delegates to the treasurers of funds at all points where they have spoken. Before they left Ireland a clear understanding was arrived at that the funds collected in America should be used for the support of evicted tenants. Joseph E. Kenny and Alfred Webb, who were appointed treasurers of the fund, have taken opposite sides in the present controversy, but in every case the delegates say they are quite confident that the money, if sent to them, will be honorably applied to the purposes for which it was subscribed. They, therefore, earnestly request that any funds in hand be immediately forwarded to Dublin, payable to the joint order of Dr. Joseph E. Kenny and Alfred Webb.

DILLON'S LETTER TO THE PRESS.

John Dillon has issued a lengthy letter to the press as to the more recent events in Ireland. He says he has been from the first strongly opposed to any personally offensive attacks on Parnell, although it must be admitted that the cruelly unjust charges he has leveled against members of his party and the extraordinary violence of the methods by which he has sought to suppress all expression of opinion hostile to himself, renders it very difficult for his opponents to maintain an attitude of moderation. Dillon deprecates in strong terms some of the language which has been used in Ireland on both sides during the past few days.

THE ATTACK ON GLADSTONE.

Referring again to the attacks on Gladstone and Morley, he says he is convinced there is not a shadow of foundation for the charges made against them. "Charges which would never have been imagined, much less uttered," says he, "but for the O'Shea divorce case and Gladstone letter." Dillon says his reliance on a satisfactory character of a Home Rule bill has always been based, not on the pledges of any English statesman, but on the honesty and independence of the Irish party and, above all, on the unity of the national feeling of the Irish race. He still has hopes that the conference between O'Brien and Parnell may result in restoring unity, but, in the meantime, Parnell has

PLUNGED IRELAND INTO A CONFLICT

Which wrings the heart of every Irishman with pain and humiliation, and he has done this for purely personal ends. Dillon feels bound to say that since he commenced his Irish campaign Parnell has used language and done acts that are revolting to every free-born man, and if he (Dillon) could meet Parnell in Ireland he should tell him that unless he very much altered his course he was no fit leader for a nation aspiring to be free. Dillon, in closing, strongly appeals to the people in Ireland, notwithstanding their provocation, not to forget the respect due Parnell for his past mighty work.

HEALY'S STATEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The World's Dublin special says: Much depends now on what Parnell's friends can do to silence Tim Healy until the time for the conference with O'Brien in Paris; but Tim is really on the warpath, and threatens to expose Parnell's intrigue as influencing O'Shea's election for Galway, in a manner which will prove awkward for those Irish members who at that time winked at Parnell's misdoings. There is no doubt that Healy and Biggar knew more about Parnell's liaison with Mrs. O'Shea at the time than anybody else in the Irish party. Now Healy is exposing it bit by bit in his speeches. So far he has made two flat-footed accusations.

First, that Mrs. O'Shea drained Parnell's purse of money which should have been devoted to the cause of Ireland; second, that when Irish members in any important crisis were searching everywhere for Parnell, Mrs. O'Shea deliberately kept him in hiding, and then lied to the Irish members when they besought her to arrange an interview for them with Parnell. If this sort of thing continues, much information which was suppressed by Parnell's non-appearance in the divorce court will be dragged into light, and unless O'Brien can suggest some compromise, which will assure Parnell's temporary retirement, Healy will frankly tell all he knows.

O'Shea has issued a card saying that Healy's statements about the Galway election are false.

MARKS TESTIFIES.

Peculiar Transactions That He Professed to Have No Knowledge Of.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the libel suit to-day Marks was cross-examined. He admitted that he had very little money when he arrived in London in 1883. Soon after his arrival he projected the Financial News, Colonel McMurdo providing the first £1000 with which to start it. He did not know that Cohen, who started as sub-editor of the Financial News a few years ago at a weekly salary of £2, had since amassed a large fortune and was able to give £1200 for a picture. On being questioned as to the whereabouts of Barnard, the broker of the Rae Mining Company, he said Barnard had gone to France. He did not know that Miss Skates, one of the persons who received shares of the company, was the woman who lived with Barnard, or that Miss Chamberlain, another woman mentioned as the recipient of shares, lived with Benjamin. He declared it a falsehood that he had extorted £250 in money and £1000 in shares as blackmail from the Simplex Typewriter Company in 1888. Mr. Goodheart, a New York attorney, confirmed Marks' statement that Widow Koppel had voluntarily withdrawn the charges against him.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Mark Lane Express says: English wheats are weak. Prices of foreign wheats are against sellers, except for Russian, which is firm. Flour is steady. Corn, in increased supply, is in strong demand. Mixed American is quoted at 27s on spot, 24s 9d on passage. At to-day's market English wheats were slow and unchanged. Foreign wheats were steady.

Supposed Embezzler Arrested.

CAYUGA (Ont.), Dec. 15.—Chief Constable Farrel to-day arrested a young man who is supposed to be William H. Pope, charged with embezzling $60,000 of the Louisville City National Bank funds while employed as its teller.

The Pope's Health.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A dispatch to the National Zeitung from Rome says that anxiety is felt over the condition of the Pope, who is seriously affected by the extremely cold weather.

Will Be Prosecuted.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—It has been decided to prosecute Anarchist Delabruyere for conspiring to defeat justice in assisting Padlewsky to escape from Paris.

TRAFFIC CO-OPERATION.

Harmonious Meeting of the Representatives of Western Railroads.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The long-expected meeting of the representatives of Western railroads was held to-day at the house of Banker Morgan. The following companies were represented: Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Union Pacific; Missouri Pacific; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; Wabash and Chicago; St. Paul and Kansas City; Illinois Central; Southern Pacific; Denver and Rio Grande; Northern Pacific; Rio Grande Western; Great Northern; Iowa Central. Besides the representatives of these companies there were present: J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel Spencer, John Crosby Browne, Howard Potter and George C. Magoun.

A preliminary agreement, which has already been published, was presented by Jay Gould and read. After some discussion Morgan said that after long consideration a simple but comprehensive plan had been agreed to by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines for their mutual and competitive interests and based upon a plan he had prepared, the scheme of which he proceeded to read. It provides for the formation of a new association between the several companies west of Chicago and St. Louis, to be under the management and direction of an advisory board to consist of the President and one member of the Board of Directors of each company. It shall have power to maintain uniform rates between competitive points and decide all questions of common interest between the members. It shall have the entire charge of all outside agencies for securing traffic at competitive points. If any officer or the representative of any company shall authorize or promise directly or indirectly any variation from the established tariff he shall be discharged. The rates and policy adopted by the Advisory Board shall continue in force and be binding until altered by the board. The vote of at least four-fifths of the members shall be required to make its action binding upon all. The board shall appoint proper arbitrators, commissioners and other representatives, and adopt by-laws to carry out the purposes of the association. No company shall withdraw from the association except after ninety days' written notice by resolution of the Board of Directors to every other member of the association, with a proviso, however, that the association shall continue at least six months from January 1st next. This agreement will be laid by each representative present before the Board of Directors of his company for action. After a long discussion it was adopted, all voting in the affirmative except the Chicago, Kansas City and St. Paul, which wished more time for consideration. The Chicago and Alton, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas will also be invited to join. President Miller of the St. Paul road was empowered to act as Chairman of the adjourned meeting, with power to call the first meeting of the Advisory Board after the receipt by him of notices of the action of the several boards of directors.

The most perfect harmony prevailed at the meeting, and it was considered by all present that the action taken was a great stride toward a conservative and effective co-operation between all the companies in arranging to vest absolute power in one body of men, constituted as the Advisory Board will be, of the membership best qualified to act for the interests of the companies and the public. A great element of conservatism is the fact that no withdrawal can take place without the formal and deliberate action of the Board of Directors of the company in question.

SUFFERERS BY FIRE.

Two Thriving Towns of Arkansas Almost Wiped Out of Existence.

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.), Dec. 15.—Two thriving Arkansas towns, Dardanelle and Monticello, were almost wiped out of existence Sunday night by fire, whole business blocks and buildings being burned, with their contents. The losses will reach $150,000, partially insured. Neither place had facilities for fighting fire.

A Secret Mission.

PANAMA, Dec. 15.—The Telegram of Colon says: The United States cruiser Enterprise has left here for Bocas del Toro on important business. United States Consul Sims took passage on her, but up to the present we are not at liberty to state the cause of his suddenly abandoning his trip to New York.

The Grain Supply.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The visible supply of grain is as follows: Wheat, 25,166,000 bushels, an increase of 616,000; corn, 1,820,000 bushels, a decrease of 458,000; oats, 3,391,000 bushels, an increase of 81,000; barley, 4,345,000 bushels, decrease of 164,000.

Death Following Inoculation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The doctors to-day reported a case of death following the use of the Koch lymph. The patient was an eighteen-month-old child suffering from tuberculosis meningitis, and inoculation was performed as a last resort.

An Absconding Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Chief Post-office Inspector has a report from the officers who are investigating the affairs of the Postmaster at Decatur, Ala., who has absconded, showing a shortage of over $5000.

A Sudden Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Matilda Dodge, the aged sister of Secretary Tracy, who come down from Owego to Brooklyn recently to spend the holidays with her son, died suddenly this morning.

CHAMPAGNE Eclipse, made from the rarest, finest and most delicate wines.

SILVER SURPLUS.

Steps Taken to Relieve the Financial Strain.

Windom Confers With the Republican Senatorial Caucus Committee.

A Proposition to Issue Two Per Cent Bonds to the Amount of $100,000,000 Knocked Out.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican Senatorial Caucus Committee to-day had a long consultation with Secretary Windom respecting the formulation of a financial relief measure. The various propositions contained in the Sherman and Plumb bills were taken up. The Secretary indorsed the proposition to reduce compulsory holding of United States bonds by national banks, and commended the purpose to issue 2 per cent bonds. In regard to the proposition to purchase the existing surplus of silver bullion now in the country, Secretary Windom took positive grounds in favor of such purchase as a means of emancipating the price of silver and relieving the financial stringency. He suggested, however, that it might be prudent to restrict by law the amount of this surplus silver to be purchased in any one month. The Caucus Committee referred his suggestions to a sub-committee consisting of Sherman, Allison, Aldrich, Plumb and Teller.

After a deliberation the sub-committee reached a decision which was promptly ratified by the full committee and will be submitted to a caucus, in the shape of a bill to be drafted by Sherman. The main features will be: A provision for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of the silver surplus within one year, not to exceed $3,000,000 worth in any one month, in addition to the purchase of the 4,500,000 ounces per month now required by law; to issue 2 per cent bonds not to exceed $100,000,000 in amount and to purchase sufficient silver bullion, in addition to the foregoing requirements, to make good the deficiency in the national bank circulation, whenever that circulation falls below $180,000,000, by means of issuing Treasury notes based upon the bullion thus purchased. In case bullion in sufficient amount to meet this deficiency cannot be obtained, the deficiency in the circulation will be made good by the issuance of ordinary Treasury notes. In addition the bill contains a clause providing that when the price of silver shall for one year remain constantly at or above legal par with gold, any holder of bullion may deposit it with the Treasury and have it coined into standard silver dollars or receive Treasury notes therefor.

While the committee neglected to take specific action upon the subject of reducing the amount of compulsory holdings of United States bonds by national banks, all the members appeared to be in favor of legislation for that purpose. The report did not meet with the unanimous approval of the committee or sub-committee in every particular.

The caucus to-night discussed the report of the Caucus Committee. The two-per-cent bond project found few friends and was quickly knocked out. The $12,000,000 bullion purchase seemed to have great strength, but neither on that nor the other propositions was final action taken. There was a lengthy discussion, which may be summarized as indicative of the willingness of a strong majority of Republican Senators to considerably enlarge the monthly purchases of silver bullion, possibly to the extent of $6,000,000 to $7,000,000. Another caucus will be held soon. The Elections Bill was not mentioned to-night.

The President has abandoned the idea of sending a special message to Congress in regard to the financial situation, being satisfied, so it is said, of the earnest purpose of a majority in Congress to take prompt steps for the expansion of currency. Secretary Windom has, however, prepared a special report to Congress, indorsing what is generally known as the inter-convertible bond scheme. This report is now in print, but for some unexplained reason has not been submitted.

Senator Sanders to-day introduced a bill to amend the silver coinage law so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the silver bullion offered at a price not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue Treasury notes in payment thereof.

THE MORMONS.

Delegate Caine Says His People Will Obey the New Federal Law.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Post's Washington special correspondent has interviewed Delegate Caine of Utah, who says: "There will be no resistance among polygamists under the new order of things. Plural wives will continue to be supported by their husbands to whom they were sealed, though they will not live together. The children born before the Federal law went into effect have been legitimatized. There have been no plural marriages since. My predecessor, Mr. Cannon, has surrendered since the law went into effect. It was a serious hardship in his case. He could not venture to visit one of his plural wives, at whose house his child was dangerously ill. I have known men to be terrorized out of attending the funerals of their own children. Government surveillance extends even to those Mormons who never practiced polygamy. I have suffered from it myself. The grossest injustice is to charge the Mountain Meadows massacre to the Mormon Church. It was really the work of individuals. We will enter gladly into statehood, but are done with begging for our manifest rights.

LEMON'S TESTIMONY.

A Pension Attorney Before the Raum Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Lemon, a pension attorney, was before the Raum Investigating Committee to-day. He testified that he never recommended to Commissioner Raum the appointment of any person in his employ. He had never spoken to Commissioner Raum about the appointment or promotion of any person, and had never directly or indirectly requested any other person to secure an appointment from the Pension Office. Witness said he had never indorsed any note for Raum except one for $12,000 on the Bank of the Republic.

Cooper asked how much Raum's paper was discounted, when and on whose indorsements. Lemon emphatically declined to answer on the ground that it was none of Cooper's business, nor the business of the committee.

In response to further questions, Lemon stated that Raum never came to him for his influence to secure the discounting of any papers.

IRRIGATION.

The House Committee Practically Agrees Upon a New Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Irrigation has agreed in the main on a bill to authorize the survey of arid lands into irrigation districts, to be ceded to the States and Territories in which they are situated, for the purpose of reclamation and settlement. The bill will be modeled upon the measure introduced by Vandever of California. It will also contain a provision that before a State issues a patent to any land within any district conflicting claims as to water rights shall be settled among the contending parties.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Eulogistic of the Late Supreme Court Justice Miller.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The resolutions adopted by the bar of the Supreme Court on the death of Justice Samuel Miller were to-day presented to the court and brief remarks were made in eulogy of the deceased. In presenting the resolutions Attorney-General Miller said: "When Justice Miller ascended the bench a political earthquake was shaking the foundations of the Government, obliterating old landmarks. The duty to safely guide this, the weakest and most sensitive branch of the Government, through all the troublous times that followed, so that on the one hand no just power of the general Government should be lost, and on the other no just right of a State or citizen should be sacrificed, was a task worthy of the best efforts of the greatest jurists, and most worthily has the task been done."

Chief Justice Fuller, who responded, paid a high tribute to the dead Justice.

The resolutions were then ordered spread on the minutes of the court.

A Big Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A bill has been introduced by Mason of Illinois to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation Company, which is to have authority to buy, construct, lease, operate and maintain all kinds of steamships, vessels and other water craft and navigate them between all parts of the globe and upon rivers, and to own and operate warehouses, docks and wharves; to carry freight and passengers, and to buy and sell exchange. The capital stock is fixed at $10,000,000. The principal offices and port of the company will be at Galveston, Tex.

Bonded Goods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day unanimously ordered a favorable report on the Flower resolution extending the bonded period for goods imported previous to October 1st from February 1st to July 1, 1891.

The resolution was modified so as to read as follows: Provided, that any imported merchandise, deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse prior to October 1, 1890, may be withdrawn for consumption at any time prior to July 1, 1891, upon payment of the duties at rates in force prior to October.

Non-Dutiable Machinery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided that under the provisions of the Tariff Act such portions of machinery only as is exclusively adapted for use in the construction of apparatus for the production of sugar from beets will be entitled to free entry.

CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

Passage of a Bill Enlarging the Rights of Homesteaders—A Tiresome Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Morgan gave notice that he would call up the Dolph resolution respecting an abridgment of the right of suffrage to-morrow morning.

The first bill on the calendar, one enlarging the rights of homesteaders on public lands, was passed. It provides that when parties settled opposite unsurveyed lands, and therefore were obliged to take up less than 160 acres, they may extend their holdings, not to exceed 160 acres.

The bill subjecting oleomargarine to the operation of State laws, Paddock's Pure Food Bill and Conger's Pure Lard Bill, having come up in their order, were laid aside and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Elections Bill. Colquitt took the floor to discuss the bill.

Colquitt of Georgia, Wilson of Maryland and Vance of North Carolina spoke at some length against the bill.

At the close of Vance's speech, the Vice-President announced the question to be on Graves' amendment to strike out the house to house clause. A vote was not reached, however, as Butler spoke in support of the amendment he had suggested several days ago, providing that Supervisors, canvassers and other election officers be regarded as ministerial and not as judicial officers.

Hoar opposed the amendment and a long debate ensued; before it ended, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Bill Providing for a Monument to Battle-Ship Victims Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the House to-day, McKinley, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported and the House adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the names of the banks in which public moneys are deposited, the reasons for making the deposits and the rate of interest, if any, given in return for the use of the public funds; also for information as to the authority by which and the law under which such deposits are made.

The Speaker stated the pending business to be a motion made by Herman of Oregon to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the adjustment and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.

After the advocacy of the measure by Herman, Lanham, Townsend of Colorado, Sayers, Mills and Perkins, and a criticism upon it by Holman and Kilgore, the motion was agreed to and the bill passed. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of three judges to constitute a court to adjudicate all claims for property taken by Indians without just cause.

Spinola of New York moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the victims of the prison ships at Fort Green, Brooklyn.

Allen of Michigan while adding his meed of praise to the patriotism of the men whom it is designed to honor opposed the bill. These men had suffered untold sorrows, but there were all over this country men who had suffered horrors equally as atrocious as at Libby, Andersonville and every prison south of the Potomac. These men had come time and again and asked Congress to give them a pittance. So far their prayers had been refused, and the leading papers of New York City had been engaged in bringing their batteries to bear upon public sentiment in order to turn it against granting pensions of any kind whatever. At the same time the representatives of New York City came here and asked the Government to build a monument to commemorate men who needed no monument to tell the story of their patriotism.

Sweney of Iowa said the present was no time for making appropriations of this character. The gentlemen who urged the passage of this measure were the very ones who, day after day, declared there would be a deficiency in the Treasury.

Cannon of Illinois said he was informed the Library Committee had reported favorably the monument bills. There was an estimated increase in the expenditure of the Government of $75,000,000, and an estimated decrease in the revenues of $60,000,000. Congress must choose between giving relief to the living and monuments.

J. D. Taylor of Ohio and Kerr of Iowa twitted the New York members with the fact that their city had not erected a monument to General Grant, but nevertheless asked Congress for a monument to the victims of prison ships.

Spinola's motion was lost by a vote of 103 to 90.

McKinley reported the Flower resolution extending the bonded period to July 1st next, but there being a disposition on the part of Culberson of Texas to debate it, McKinley withdrew it. Adjourned.

BACK TO JAIL.

Recapture of Scott McDaniels, the Notorious Cotton Belt Train-Robber.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Dec. 15.—Sheriff Townsend of Colorado County, Texas, passed through here last night, having in charge Scott McDaniels, the notorious Cotton Belt train-robber, who escaped from the jail at Texarkana about two weeks ago. McDaniels was on his way to Mexico when captured near this city yesterday. McDaniels was convicted on the testimony of the wife of one of the robbers, who was killed in the affray attending the robbery.

Double Tragedy.

CHIPPEWA FALLS (Wis.), Dec. 15.—At the village of Odalt, ten miles east of here, last Sunday, the wife of Peter St. George was found in a woodshed hanging by the neck. The neighbors openly accused the husband of murdering his wife, but the Coroner's jury, however, reached a verdict that the woman was murdered by parties unknown. In the afternoon officers went in the house of St. George and found that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Domestic troubles are alleged to be the cause of the deeds.

Killed by a Falling Bridge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A passenger on the steamer from West Indian ports, which arrived to-day, states that a section of the bridge over the Matipa River, near Port Lisbon, Costa Rica, gave way December 1st and four colored labores and two white men were killed.

McLean Defeats Kemp.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), Dec. 15.—A sculling match for £300 a side and the championship of the world took place to-day between Kemp and McLean, and resulted in a victory for the latter.

B. P. O. ELKS.

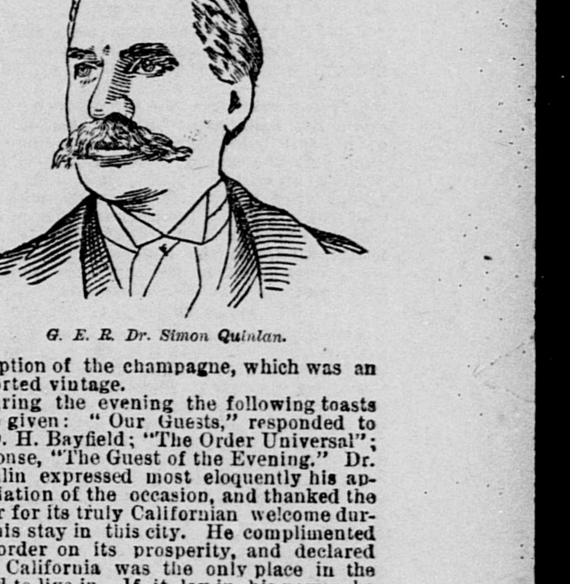
Reception and Banquet to G. E. R. Dr. Simon Quinlin.

A Most Enjoyable Evening Spent by a Thriving Order—The Grand Ruler Presented With a Useful Gift.

Prior to his departure for Oregon and as a surprise party on his birthday, a reception and banquet was tendered last night, at Delmonico's restaurant, O'Farrell street, to Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Dr. Simon Quinlin, of Chicago, by Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. Elks.

The entire lower floor of the restaurant was reserved for the occasion, where covers for 125 guests had been laid. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and emblems of the order. Whole herds of elk, the symbol of the order, were noticeable among the table decorations, grazing peacefully in luxuriant groves of palms and ferns. An elk of ten, in bronze, almost life size, had a stage entirely to himself in the center of the hall. Garlands of fern hung around his neck. Two lesser elk of the same material stood guard on high pedestals in the rear.

It was past 10 o'clock before the company was seated to test the merits of an excellent menu of eight courses. The wines were all Californian of excellent quality, with the



G. E. R. Dr. Simon Quinlan.

exception of the champagne, which was an imported vintage.

During the evening the following toasts were given: "Our Guests," responded to by D. H. Bayfield; "The Order Universal"; response, "The Guest of the Evening." Dr. Quinlin expressed most eloquently his appreciation of the occasion, and thanked the order for its truly Californian welcome during his stay in this city. He complimented the order on its prosperity, and declared that California was the only place in the world to live in. If it lay in his power, he proposed to return to San Francisco to take up his permanent residence.

Continuing, the list of toats was: "Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6," response Leon Dennery; "Absent Elks," response, C. D. Hess; the "Dears," replied to most modestly and becomingly by Leo Cooper; the "Profession" exemplified by Nick Long, and "The Press," to which C. W. Nevin very ably responded.

At an opportune moment Dr. Quinlin was presented with a handsome silk umbrella, with a gold handle set in California quartz and inscribed "G. E. R. Dr. Simon Quinlin from Golden Gate Lodge, No. 6, B. P. O. E., S. F., 1890." W. C. Dudley, Secretary of Golden Gate Lodge made the presentation speech in a few witty words. He said that the lodge thought that as Dr. Quinlin was going into a rather moist country an umbrella would prove quite serviceable and would, being a constant companion as perforce it would be, keep him constantly in mind of the many friends he had in San Francisco and the high regard in which they held him. Mr. Dudley apologized for not adding a pair of strong rubbers to the umbrella, but unfortunately the doctor's size had not been obtained. Dr. Quinlin thanked the lodge most heartily and promised to get even with all California Elks when they came to Chicago.

It was at an early or rather late hour this morning when the pleasant affair closed. Among those present were:

Golden Gate Lodge and invited guests: T. W. Bree, P. E. R.; W. T. Bourne, P. N. Browne, George J. Bucknall, M.D.; H. Beck, F. Bettman, S. A. Barr, J. A. Bonfield, E. R.; J. E. Cain, J. C. Casey, E. L. K.; James Coyle, H. H. Davis, P. E. R.; Leon Dennery, J. P. Dunn, W. C. Dudley, G. Esq. and Sec.; E. J. Ensign, A. B. Eckstein, H. O. Fisher, J. J. Gottlob, J. O. Harris, C. S. Hoffman, B. Iseuburg, William Kreling, R. Lilliston, T. C. Leary, A. S. Lovelace, M.D.; A. Larsen, J. N. Long, P. E. R.; Charles Morrell Jr., L. A. Morganstern, W. J. Manning, William Moreton, Bert McNulty, P. E. R.; R. McDonald, I. T. Morse, M.D.; B. L. McFarland, George H. McKuene, Harry Neiman, Ed Noonan, E. L. K.; Samuel Newman, C. W. Nevin, D. D. G. E. R. and Treas.; Harry Orndorff, A. Perrier, P. E. R.; R. T. Perrin, R. J. Preston, Chaplain; F. Rothman, Ed Pearson, F. Rothman, G. W. Roach, J. C. Sorg, Thomas Stanifield, G. C. Schneider, D. J. Tobin, F. Taggert, M. Travers, M. M. Thall, A. A. Teny, V. R. Ulman, E. Ulman, E. L. K.; William Walker, A. Wallerstein, C. G. Lathrop, Ramon E. Wilson, J. F. Bragg, J. K. Mehrtens, George Bell, P. E. R.; R. J. Aginton, F. H. McGarvie, Thomas Flanigan, A. M. Blode, P. E. R.; Peter Daly, William Muller of No. 19, J. M. Dodge, E. R. of No. 168, J. G. Fogarty of No. 13, Fred Carroll of No. 11, C. D. Hess of No. 9.

Oakland Lodge, No. 171—George E. de Golia, E. R.; M. A. Whidden, S.; H. A. Cole, E. L. K.; E. D. Sewell, B. F. Priest, F. M. Davie, Andrew Glover, H. N. Sloper, C. L. Maxwell, W. J. Donovan, R. L. McKee, W. H. Remmer, L. F. Hickey, E. Riehl, James Vance, E. H. Campbell, O. Bemis, G. A. Russell, W. E. Dowling, A. W. Stilwell, Hugo Fugel, W. D. Hendricksen; W. T. Cottier Jr., Tyler; M. Whalen, No. 17.

Managers of local theaters—George Wallenrod, L. R. Stockwell, Harry Mann, Al Bouvier, Charles Meyer, and representatives of the daily papers.

Mrs. Fayerweather's Contest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Fayerweather's objection to the probate of her husband's will was filed to-day. She claims that the will was not the free act of the deceased; that it was procured through the wrongful and undue influence exerted upon him.

RAPID CURES

Of Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Bronchial complaints are effected by using HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, a pleasant and efficacious remedy, which does not contain anything injurious to the most delicate constitution; it exerts almost magical power in all affections of the THROAT AND LUNGS, soothing and allaying irritation and inflammation and strengthening the tissues, thus enabling them to endure the changes of seasons, which are severely felt many times of the year. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.
oc24 tf FrTu

DECKER BROTHERS. PIANOS
PREFERRED BY ARTISTS AND ALL MUSICAL PEOPLE OF REFINED TASTE.
KOHLER & CHASE,
Temporary Office—1041 Market Street.
no22 SaTu 8t 1p

THE MAN
WHO HAS NOT READ THE BOOK ON THE payment of the U. S. Bonded Debt
WITHOUT INTEREST
Recently issued by the "Cal. Banker's Magazine,"
LOSES
The best idea of American finance ever printed. Price, 25 cents, to be had of all booksellers.
Trade Supplied by S. F. News Company.
de16 1t 1p

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WASH DISHES; German preferred. Apply 39½ Turk st. 1t*