ARE BOUND TO FIGHT.

MILES LOOKS FOR NO PACIFICATION WITH THE INDIANS.

An Estimate of the Number of Men in The Hostile Camp in the Bad Lands —Further Details of the Killing of Sitting Bull—Red Tomahawk Said To Have Done the Job—The Number Of Banks Now Holding Public Money —Bank Crash in Spokane Falls.

General Miles Says the Indians Are Bound to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles, dated Long Pine, Neb., as follows: "General Brooke reports Two Strike and about eight hundred Indians are now camped at Pine Ridge agency and these, with the other Indians at Pine Rine Ridge and Rosebud, are all that can be drawn out of the disaffected camp. The others are defiant and hostile and determined to go to war. He has no hope that any other effort at pacification would be successful. He estimates the number of men in the hostile camp in the bad lands at 250. General Ruger's estimate represents 200 men on the Cheyenne river and 300 on the Standing Rock reservation who would be liable to leave before the death of Sitting Bull, making in all 750 men. Every possible means has been exhausted to retain and restrain the friendly Indians on the reservation. The 16,000 Sioux Indians who have been restrained and professed loyalty should have positive assurance with the least possible delay that the government will perform and fulfill its treaty obligations."

No information has been received at the war department regarding the reported fight in which two officers and fifty men are said to have been killed. The report is discredited.

Description of the Manner in Which Sitting Bull Died.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 18.—A courier from Standing Rock agency brings details of the killing of Sitting Bull. The Indian police, in command of Lieutenant Bullhead, who had camped near where Sitting Bull's followers were, made the arrest. Sitting Bull expressed a willingness to go with them, but said he wanted to get ready first. The two leaders went with him into his tent after he had ordered his horse to be gotten ready. While the old chief was getting ready two bucks entered the tepee, and throwing off their blankets opened fire on the police. Sitting Bull's wife set up a howl outside, which was a signal for assault. In the fight which followed Red Tomahawk killed Sitting Bull. Many of Sitting Bull's followers were killed, and Bullhead and Shavehead were desperately wounded. The police were now surrounded, but at this juncture Captain Fetchet with his gatling gun and Hotchkiss guns reached the scene and attacked the Indians, who, after an hour and a half of hot skirmishing, took to flight and disappeared into the timber with the dead and wounded. Occasional shots were exchanged between the troops and ambushed hostiles during the day. It is considered the trouble is now ended so far as Standing Rock agency is concerned, and that there is no cause for fear that settlers will be disturbed in that section.

Colonel Drum, with two companies of infantry, has gone to reinforce Captain Fetchet. One Bull is about the only leader left in Sitting Bull's band. Nothing has been heard from him yet, but if he is alive and among the hostiles the chances are he will put the scattered braves together and make a stand with the idea of revenging his dead chief and friends. Bullhead and Shavehead were carried into Fort Yates, where the latter died. It is thought Bullhead will recover. None of Captain Fetchet's men were wounded.

Banks Holding Public Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In response to a resolution of the house Acting Secretary Nettleson has sent that body a list showing the several banks in which public money is deposited, etc. It shows that there are 202 of these banks, 187 of which are marked "general" and 15 marked "surplus." The banks marked "general" have active accounts, receiving or disbursing public moneys daily, and are designated as depositories for the convenience of public officers in their vicinity. Those marked "surplus" have inactive accounts. They simply receive on deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States when first designated the amount they were allowed to hold to the proportion of United States bonds furnished as security therefor, and there since has been no change in such accounts, except for the purpose of reducing the holdings of said depositories by transfer to the sub-treasury. No interest has been or is now paid into the treasury by any such depositories in return for the use of public funds. The authority to designate banks as depositories is contained in section 5153 of the revised statutes.

A Spokane Falls Crash.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Dec. 18.—The Spokane National bank did not open for business yesterday. For some time it has been known among bankers that the institution was in financial straits and the other banks have several times helped it out. Monday another call was made for assistance and the bankers held a meeting and advanced $60,000. Last evening at a conference it developed that $53,000 of this amount was paid out during the day and that the immediate obligations were $300,000 instead of $90,000, as at first supposed. It then became apparent to the conference that the bank must suspend. The difficulty was precipitated by the failure of three branch houses in the Coeur d'Alene mining district—at Wallace, Wardner and Murray. These failures are said to have been brought about by failure to realize on securities held for advances made for the development of mining properties. No definite statement is yet obtainable. Cashier Hussey says that the assets will exceed the liabilities.

Alliance Men in Session.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 17.—Over a thousand representatives from the various alliances of the state gathered in Bohanan's hall at 11 o'clock yesterday to transact the business incident to the regular yearly session of the state farmers' alliance. Each alliance is entitled to but one representative and only a little more than half of the organizations are represented. The session is being held in secret. No persons are admitted except such as can present yellow cards or credentials entitling them to such.

The meeting was presided over by J. H. Powers while J. M. Thompson occupied the secretary's table. The time was mainly occupied in getting ready for work and listening to a speech by the president, Mr. Powers. Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock

The entire afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of the condition of the farmers in the western part of the state who are suffering from a failure of crops. Numerous reports were read in regard to the poverty of some of the sufferers.

A motion was made that the $5,000 in the treasury of the alliance be sent to the destitute farmers as a Christmas present. Many delegates insisted that this would be only a drop in the bucket and urged that it would be better to wait until the legislature meets and appropriates $150,000 for the benefit of the needy farmers. It was finally urged that the $5,000 be sent now and that the $150,000 appropriation be made as well.

There are 2,048 alliances in the state, with an estimated membership of 65,000. At the session today 50,000 members were reported. Over half the alliances were represented, there being about 1,500 delegates present. This great mass of humanity proves too unwieldy a body to manage, and when it comes to voting it is hard to tell whether 500 or 1,000 have voted aye or no, as a few hundred enthusiastic voters can make more noise than a thousand mild-voiced gentlemen voting on the other side. The unwieldiness of the body is apparent to everybody, and this afternoon Mr. Powers recommended that at the next session the representation be so consolidated that there be not more than 500 delegates, and only 300 if possible. Action will be taken upon this matter later in the convention.

Prayed to a Verdict.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 19.—The jury in the case of Nellie Mayers, charged with robbing John Yost and then throwing him, while in a drunken stupor, from the third story of a house of ill-repute, had been out twenty-four hours last night when Judge Balderson announced his determination to have a verdict before morning. He did not reveal his plan, but at 3 a. m. took Rev. N. E. Harmon to the courthouse. The bailiff ushered the reverend gentleman into the jury room. Mr. Harmon then commenced religious services, the jury joining in the singing. He delivered an hour's discourse upon the immorality of the soul, and after a closing prayer left the jury to themselves. When court opened the bailiff announced that the jury had arrived at a verdict. It was "guilty." One of the jurors said the verdict was reached on the first ballot after the close of the religious services. The defense will appeal the case alleging misconduct on the part of the judge and his bailiff.

The President Cautious.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A telegram was received at the world's fair headquarters from Director Peck saying that President Harrison had decided that he could not waive the point that the city council might repeal the ordinance providing for the issue of $5,000,000 bonds in aid of the fair before issuing his proclamation, and that several days would be required for personal examination of the point. However, he would accept proof that the funds were in hand if the bonds were actually issued and placed in the hands of the city comptroller. The city comptroller has prepared a form for the bonds, which was approved by the directors. The work of engraving will be commenced at once, and it is believed that the requirement of the president will be complied with by January 1.

A Vicious Indian.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 18.—Howling Wolf, an Otoe Indian, from the reservation in southern Nebraska, on his way with others of his tribe to visit in the Indian territory, made a determined attempt to scalp a respectable young woman who was passing the union depot last night, and but for the fortunate appearance of a citizen in response to her screams he would have succeeded. He had his knife drawn and the woman on her knees and her hair in his grasp when the citizen arrived. His brother Indians got him away on the train before the police arrived. Wolf had heard a good deal about the ghost dancing and the Messiah, and being loaded with liquor was in a frenzy when he saw the woman passing on the street alone.

NO HOPE FOR FORD.

AND HE MUST PAY THE PENALTY UPON THE GALLOWS.

The Murderer of David Moore of Omaha Must Answer to the Stern Demands of Justice—Some Opinions as to the Outcome of the Killing of Sitting Bull—Proceedings of the Iowa Railroad Commission.

Moore's Murderer Will Have to Swing

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 19.—Charles Ford, the chief actor in the murder of David Moore in Allen park in June last, has to pay the penalty of his crime upon the gallows. His trial, which commenced nearly a month ago, was one of the hardest fought legal battles in the history of the court of La Salle county. For twenty-five days the court room has been crowded by an eager throng of people hanging upon the words of the witness and counsel, and when the jury, after having been out six hours, returned a verdict of death, a murmur from the great crowd in the court room nearly deepened into applause.

The crime was one of the most atrocious in the history of the county. David Moore was a prominent Mason and a well-to-do citizen of Omaha, and was traveling salesman for a Wisconsin lumber firm. He came to Ottawa on Monday, June 23, and on the morning of the following day was found lying under the great trees of Allen Park with his head crushed from blows inflicted with a heavy railroad coupling pin.

Kate Ford, a loose character, was found acting suspiciously, and tearing up a note which was found to have Moore's name on it. She was arrested and made a full confession, saying that Charley Ford, her husband, and Bill O'Brien committed the murder and that she and Minnie Winterling, another loose character, were present.

She said she met Moore by appointment on the evening of the murder in Allen park, and that Ford, O'Brien and the Winterling woman were waiting there. Ford and O'Brien attempted to blackmail Moore, and upon his resisting they killed him with a coupling pin which had been picked up on the way over to the park.

Minnie Winterling, when arrested, also made a confession corroborating that of Kate Ford. A special session of the grand jury was called and the four were indicted. The women pleaded guilty, but sentence was deferred, as they were to be used as witnesses against the men.

O'Brien was tried in August and convicted by the evidence of Mrs. Ford and other important witnesses and sentenced to Joliet for life. Ford's trial commenced nearly four weeks ago, and after a week's delay in getting a jury, two weeks were consumed in giving evidence on both sides and five days in the argument.

Minnie Winterling and the witnesses who saw and heard the criminating evidence, served to convict Ford, while his own rambling story of having spent the evening with his wife on the south bank of the river was killed by evidence showing his wife to have torn up Moore's note. The court room has been crowded continually, and on many days standing room could not be obtained. There has not been so great an interest taken in a case in the history of La Salle county, and the public applauds the verdict. Ford is a graduate of Joliet penitentiary, having been sent up from Chicago in 1881 for burglary.

Various Opinions on the Outcome of the Killing of the Chief.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18.—Advices from Standing Rock are to the effect that the arrest of Sitting Bull was decided upon by Agent McLaughlin when he heard on Sunday that the wily old chief and his followers were about to set out for the bad lands. Once there, it would be a long time and there would be much hard fighting before any hostiles could be taken or starved out. Therefore orders were given to the police and they set out on Sunday night, the troops following. By early morning the police had reached the camp, with the cavalry three miles in the rear and the infantry much farther away. On reaching the camp the police found the campers almost ready to move. Sitting Bull was seized, placed under arrest, but not bound, and the police quickly started for the agency. But the followers of the old man soon got over their surprise and a sharp fire was at once opened on the police. The police responded in kind, and several fell from their horses, among the number Sitting Bull and his son, Blackbird. An old medicine man had tried to direct matters for a time by loudly shouting orders, but his fall upset the hostiles. They at once rallied, however, and surrounded the police, who fought bravely and well, but would soon have been overpowered had not the cavalry who had been sent for arrived on the scene. The police were at that time almost out of ammunition, and were fighting hand to hand, but the sight of the soldiers and the roar of machine guns alarmed the hostiles and they fled up the Grand river' Cavalry followed for but a short distance and then returned to the camp and took possession of the bodies of Sitting Bull and his son. Four policemen were killed and three wounded, and it is thought that altogether eight of the hostiles were killed. Crowfoot, a twelve-year-old son of Sitting Bull, and a number of others, were wounded.

Sitting Bull's followers, when they fled up the Grand river, left behind them all their tents and families which will be turned over to the agency. After going a short distance up the river, the fleeing red skins scattered and went off in all directions through the country toward the bad lands. Some of them may try to reach the Indians of Two Strike, further south, while others will seek to escape to the north. However, there is little chance for them in any direction. Soldiers are located all around the bad lands and the Indians will have little chance to get at the few ranches that are located in that district. Even if they attempt to go on small raids soldiers are so placed as to head them off. The effect of the death of Sitting Bull is problematical. He was not a chief in the sense of being a leader in battle and never was addressed as a chief, but a wily, ambitious old rascal, with more of the politician in him than is ordinarily accredited to the savage.

The Iowa Railroad Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 19.—The Iowa railroad commission held a conference yesterday with the sub-committee of the uniform classification committee, headed by Chairman Midgely. After a long discussion the Iowa commissioners expressed their position, which has been in a direct line with uniform classification. They would take no definite action, however, before January 1, wishing to look at the matter in all lights. It is probable, however, that the commission's action will be in a line with that of other states. It is probable that uniform classification if adopted throughout the United States will not go into effect before July 1 next.

General Terry Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, on the retired list of the United States army, died here yesterday.

For three years General Terry has been a sufferer from Bright's disease, and for a long time knew the inevitable result of the malady.

General Terry was a native of Connecticut, from which state he enlisted in the union army in 1861. He was appointed colonel of the Second Connecticut infantry and served conspicuously throughout the war. He was in the three-months' campaign in Virginia, and at the first battle of Bull Run was with Sherman in the Port Royal expedition and in the department of the south until April, 1864. In 1862 he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and two years later a brevet major general.

The more notable engagements in which he participated as a division comander were the following: Bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.; actions at Pocataligo and James Island, S. C., operations against Forts Sumter, Wagner and Gregg, battles of Chester, Perry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Fussel's Mills, Petersburg, Newmarket Heights, Wilmington and Fort Fisher. For his services at the latter engagement he received a card of thanks from congress. He will live in history as one of the most gallant and successful volunteer generals of the war.

After the war he commanded the department of Virginia, until August, 1866, having previously become a brigadier general in the regular army. He came west from Virginia to take command of the department of Dakota, where he remained for twenty years. He was subsequently stationed at San Francisco, and later, at New York, from which he retired recently to private life on account of failing health. He died in his native state of Connecticut.

A Victory for Kansas Cities.

TOPEKA, Dec. 19.—Judge Caldwell made a ruling in the case of the Metropolitan trust company of New York, which seeks to foreclose a mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, which is a temporary victory for the cities which voted bonds for the construction of the road in Kansas. The cities asserted that the Rock Island is attempting to render their bonds worthless by foreclosure of mortgages. Judge Caldwell held that not enough evidence was presented to show that the road was in default in the payment of the mortgages and that the case be dismissed or a master appointed to take further evidence.

The Seed for Nebraska Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In answer to the resolution adopted by the farmers' alliance of Nebraska, insisting that the seed which is to be supplied to certain drouth sufferers in Nebraska, through the agricultural depariment, must be forthcoming by February 20, it was stated at the rooms of the committees on appropriations in the house and senate to-day that there was little doubt that the appropriation bill which contains the provision for this seed will be passed befere February, leaving the distribution to the secretary of agriculture.

Arid Lands and Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The house committee on irrigation agreed in the main on a bill to authorize a survey of arid lands in the 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 Vandevar of California. It will also contain a provision providing that before a state issues a patent to any land within any districts conflicting claims as to water rights shall be settled among contending parties.

The Irish delegates request that all contributions at their meeting in this country be sent to Dublin, presuming that the two treasurers of the fund, while taking opposite sides, will unite in distributing it among the evicted tenants.

An effort is being made to indict Attorney-General Miller at Indianapolis for violation of the franking privilege.

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.

FEDERAL TROOPS WILL BE SUSTAINED BY CONGRESS

Even Though They Should Annihilate Indians Who Have Fled to the Bad Lands for Deviltry—Something About Sitting Bull—A Fatal Railroad Wreck in Canada—The Finance Committee Bill—As to Jewish Persecution in Russia.

Want the Hostiles Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The United States troops will be sustained by congress and the war department if they avail themselves of the opportunity and wipe off the face of the earth the reads who have fled to the bad lands for the purpose of deviltry of all sort. The opinions here is that it is time to teach the Indians a lesson which even their posterity cannot forget and which will be wholesome. The killing of Sitting Bull is especially a matter of satisfaction among statesmen.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, chairman of the senate committee on Indian affairs, says: "Sitting Bull never seemed to have any of those qualities which in the Indian have won either the admiration or respect of the white people. All his instincts and impulses like his whole life were low. He had nothing in him of the courage of the real Indian. His influence on the Indians has been bad from the beginning and he has done all in his power to check the progress of the race to which he belonged."

Senator Sanders of Montana says: "Most of the work Sitting Bull did was performed by somebody else. His fighting was universally by proxy and the domestic labor pertaining to his home was entirely vicarious, as his squaws can testify. He was a newspaper Indian, craving notoriety and deadhead advertisement. I knew him as a warrior and can say truthfully that when he was not taking any risks he exposed himself fearlessly."

Senator Paddock said: "As far as his decease is concerned, I am satisfied, but I have very serious apprehensions as to what may follow. If the Indians think it necessary to avenge his taking off they will not seek out the individuals who actually killed him. They will attack the first white people they meet. The consequences may be most serious to settlers in the northwest."

Fatal Wreck in Canada.

QUEBEC, Dec. 19.—When the fast express train from Halifax on the Intercolonial road was passing St. Joseph station yesterday morning the second class car jumped the track, dragged the first class car and sleeper with it, and also derailed the mail car and baggage car ahead. The second class car struck the western abutment of the bridge and was smashed to atoms against the solid stone. The sleeper fortunately turned aside and did not telescope the wrecked cars. The mail car went down the embankment. The engine and derailed baggage car continued on a few hundred yards. The dead are five in number. Ther names are, Dianne, Gauvin, Blais, Leclaire and Winner. Conductor Walker was badly hurt and very few of the passengers escaped without more or less injury.

Later—At midnight the work of clearing away the debris had not been completed. One more body has been taken out, a Jewish peddler, name unknown. It is believed that two or three more bodies will be found when the wreckage is all cleared.

Not less than forty people were injured. Of these Mr., Mrs. and Miss Fuller of Halifax, John Cole of St. Gervais, Thomas Foley of Halifax, Michael Lebert Kamouriska, Brakeman Beaucleu, Everest Coyette, John Simpson of Montreal, Mrs, Beauchemin, E. J. Farrold, Abbey Mignault and another priest from Sandy Bay will probably die. The remainder of the injured are suffereing from broken limbs, severe scalp wounds and concussions. Incoming trains brought hundreds of relatives of the killed and wounded, and the excitement is intense.

The Financial Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Sherman reported to the senate from the finance committee the financial bill agreed upon by the republican caucus last night, and it was recommitted to the finance committee. The only change of consequence was to limit to banks having a capital of $50,000 each the operation of the provision reducing to $1,000 the compulsory requirement of deposits of bonds with the treasury.

In addition to the features of the bill heretofore described the measure contains a requirement upon the secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes to the amount of $10,000,000, based upon abraded and otherwise uncurrent subsidiary silver not in the treasury; also Senator Allison's proposition for an international arrangement to secure uniformity in the ratio in silver coinage with a provision for the appointment of three commissioners to represent the United States.

Jewish Persecution in Russia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—The Jewish Exponent will publish to-morrow a letter from Cardinal Gibbons on the subject of persecution of Jews in Russia. In the letter the cardinal says that everybody who is a friend of humanity must deplore this persecution. For his part he cannot conceive how Christians can entertain that kind of sentiment toward the Hebrew race when it is considered how much we are indebted to them. We have from them the inspired volume of the old testament. Christ, the founder of our religion, His blessed mother as well as the apostles were all Jews, and those facts attach him strongly to the Jewish race. Long experience has shown that no race or people can be exterminated by persecution.

Congress This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—With the approach of the holiday season, senators and representatives are beginning to leave Washington to spend Christmas at their homes, or to visit neighboring towns, and as a consequence there will be many empty seats in both branches of congress. It is hardly probable that there will be a quorum in either house during the week, and as a matter of necessity the programme will be simplified. The last senator in Vice President Morton's list of speakers on the election bill will probably have finished his address by Wednesday, and on that day the senate will in all probability take a recess over Christmas until the Monday following. No other business except the election bill will be before the senate.

Senator Aldrich may possibly report the closure rule from the committee on rules, but this is not thought probable.

The absence of a quorum in the house will prevent action on any measure. Mr. Mill's resolution, providing for a recess from December 22 until after New Year's, has been considered by the ways and means committee and action is deferred until to-morrow. The consent of the senate will be necessary in order to make the resolution effective. The probability is that the house will adjourn Monday, after matters relating to the District of Columbia have been discussed, until the day before or the day after Christmas, when another adjournment will be taken until the following Monday.

The Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Henry A. Brown of Massachusetts, the noted sugar tariff expert, has been in Washington several days conferring with leading officials and members of congress about the great cut in the duty on sugar, to go into effect next April under the new tariff law, and its effect on the revenue of the country. Mr. Brown insists that the loss of revenue from making sugar almost duty free, together with the bounty to be paid to sugar producers in this country, will amount to $70,000,000 a year.

He is clearly of the opinion that it will be found advisable and that it will be the duty of congress to restore fully three-fourths of the present or old duty on sugar and discontinue or repeal the bounty feature of the new law. He has no doubt that the rapid increase in production of sugar in this country will very soon cheapen permanently the price of that article to American consumers and that a sustained duty on sugar would be a powerful factor in the treating with sugar producing countries for reciprocity. Mr. Brown says his opinions and views on this matter are shared by leading republicans in and out of congress conversant with the subject, who are not unmindful of the demands that are likely to be made upon the treasury to meet the largely increased government expenditures for pensions, the new navy, etc., in the near future. More money will have to be raised somehow to meet this increased expenditures, and it need not be looked for, he says, from customs revenues in view of the reduction of tariff taxes on many articles and the extended free list found in the McKinley bill.

Mr. Valante, the Brazilian minister here, was surprised to read the announcement that Dr. Salvador de Mendonca had been appointed minister to the United States and that he had been transferred to Vienna. Minister Valente had heard nothing of the reported change and says he is certain that if any such change had been made he would have been informed of it by his government.

Surplus Lands Ordered Restored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Noble has withdrawn the order suspending the approval of the final adjustment of lands in favor of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad company and the Wisconsin Central railroad company. A surplus of some two hundred thousand acres of land is left with the withdrawals heretofore made for the Omaha road. This surplus the secretary orders restored to the public domain, and after ninety days public notice will be subject to settlement and entry under the general land laws and certain rules now prescribed. The lands are located in the northern part of Wisconsin and are said to be valuable.

Sitting Bull's Ghost Appears.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 22.—A rachman in to-day from up the Bad river reports that the hitherto peaceable simi-civilized tribe of Two Kettle Sioux have begun a wild ghost dance. Night before last some of the bucks, when returning home, claimed to have seen a white figure on top of a bluff. One of them said it was Sitting Bull. The alleged phantom motioned them to follow, and glided from hill to hill in the direction of the bad lands. The ranchman says the Indians accepted this as proof that Sitting Bull is the Messiah, and that he was beckoning them to join his followers. The ghost dance is the consequence, and the ranchman says the Indians as far down as Willow creek are affected. If the story is correct it is a serious affair.

NEWS NOTES.

F. H. Wade, secretary of the democratic and of the farmers' alliance executive committees of Tennessee, says that the farmers' alliance is non-partisan. Mr. Wade is opposed to the third party movement.

A Chinaman was killed by Inspector Fenn while trying to force his way into the state of Washington from Canada.

Owen Bros., of Providence, R. I., have failed for $1,000,000.

The Illinois Central is charged with cutting rates to New Orleans.