# TROOPS PREPARING FOR THE FINAL FRAY.

## Hostile Sioux Are Now Almost Completely Surrounded by a Cordon of United States Troops.

## WAITING FOR THE WORD TO CLOSE IN

## Desperate Red Warriors, Fully Armed, Are Determined to Fight as Long as Life Lasts.

## ALMOST ANOTHER CUSTER MASSACRE

### The Seventh Cavalry Was Drawn Into an Ambuscade and Would Have Been Overwhelmed but for Timely Aid.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 2, 1891.—Not many days will pass now before the last act in the bloody drama which has been playing here will be brought to a close. General Miles is here, preparing the stage in person, and he is pretty nearly ready to ring up the curtain.

It is definitely known that considerably more than a thousand Indian braves, fully armed, desperate and as fine fighting men as there are in the world, are in a strongly fortified camp near the mouth of the White Clay Creek. They are led by experienced chiefs and can be depended on to give a good account of themselves if a general fight takes place. Every day brings additions to their ranks from the friendlies at the agency, and there is a well defined rumor that bands of fighting men are on their way to the camp from other agencies and from the British possessions.

General Miles' plan of campaign is said to be to completely surround the enemy, summon them to unconditional surrender, and in case of a refusal, which is almost certain, wipe the rebellious Sioux from the face of the earth. That this will be accomplished witho[illegible]ss of many lives nobody believe[illegible]e ready for the fray [illegible] can.

[illegible] last fight of the [illegible] n of the Indian [illegible] ke rank among [illegible] y.

[illegible] er with eight com- [illegible] infantry and all the Ninth [illegible] at have been here, started into the field yesterday morning via the Oelrich's road, to Beaver Creek, eighteen miles almost due west of this agency. From there they will swing out into as long a line as practicable, thus forming the western and part of the northern side of the hollow square which it has been decided to form about the hostiles.

General Carr's command has arrived at Wounded Knee near the point where the battle took place, which is six miles east of Porcupine Butte, or about sixteen miles northeast of here at Wounded Knee Post Office. Thus it seems that Carr's command is to constitute the east and north sides of the square. General Miles, with the other forces, will complete the square.

From the expression upon the faces of the officers and men as they pulled out through the snow and bitter cold it was evident that they did not relish General Miles' order.

All communication with the railroad is cut off, except to the officers over the military wire. There has been no mail service since Sunday, and no one except Indians to carry telegrams to the railroad. General Miles sent out a telegram warning settlers along the railroad.

It is the general opinion among army officers here that a decisive battle will be fought within the next forty-eight hours.

ALMOST REPEATED THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

It is evident from the testimony of officers and men that the Seventh barely escaped the tragic fate of Custer in the battle of White Clay Creek. The troops had passed the Catholic Mission and were dismounted in the Big Valley, one and one-half miles wide, just beyond the school. At the end of this valley is a narrow canyon not over seventy-five feet wide and three hundred yards long, opening into a small, circular park. It was the object of the Indians to draw the troops into this small valley. The soldiers were getting ready to make a rush on foot for the top of the hill when the cry arose that they were surrounded.

Advancing now in one, now in another direction, on either side of the valley, they found themselves opposed each time by two hundred to three hundred Indians.

Soon the hills began to swarm with braves, and it is estimated that there were between eighteen hundred and two thousand warriors present. In a very few minutes the massacre would have been accomplished, when the Ninth cavalry rode in, as they rode before at the time of the Keeker massacre, attacking furiously the rear of the savages, scattering them in every direction.

Before the enemy could rally from their confusion the boys in blue withdrew slowly and sullenly to Pine Ridge. The enemy are busy stealing horses and cattle in every direction.

While the blizzard made the old men, women and children suffer, it will have little or no effect on the young bucks and warriors. It is believed that Little Wound's was the head that planned and directed the battle, as it showed more generalship than had been displayed since Red Cloud's fighting days.

Old Red Cloud sent in a letter last night claiming that he was a prisoner, and begging the soldiers to come and save him. This is corroborated by friendlies, who say that when the stampede took place Monday old Red Cloud's wife began to throw things into the wagons, and said she was for war and would go out even if her liege lord remained and fought on the other side.

ALLEGED TREACHERY OF INDIAN SCOUTS.

Much has been said about the treachery of the Indian scouts. There are cases enough to make every one fear these scouts when away from the agency, but they are not distrusted as a rule. Captain Taylor denies emphatically that any of his men turned against the soldiers, but says they fought bravely with them, and many soldiers confirm his words.

Captain Jacob Jackson, of the Seventh cavalry, had a narrow escape, however, from some who wore the police uniform and soldier scout fur overcoats and capes. The Captain had a squad of twenty men chasing fugitives a mile or more from Wounded Knee, when half a dozen trailers or hostiles, disguised in police and scouts' clothing, rode up with a pleasant greeting, turned, cantered off fifty yards, wheeled, and without warning opened fire. At the same time fully fifty more Indians appeared over the crest of the hill and started for the little band, who retreated to the creek, firing as they went.

Captain Benton, who escorted the wagon train of the Seventh cavalry, says Charles Haywood was in advance of the train, which arrived within a mile and a half of Pine Ridge, when three Indians, dressed as soldier scouts, rode up. They spoke to poor Haywood in full sight of the troops guarding the train and then shot him down in cold blood. The troop took prompt and instant revenge.

PICKING UP THE WOUNDED.

A party of Indian scouts visiting the scene of Monday's battle found nine Indians who were wounded in the fight still alive. Two of them had been taken to a log hut near by and were being cared for by a squaw that had remained behind. The other seven, all of whom were found lying in gullies remote from the battle field, had survived the blizzard without any attention of any kind. Two were bucks and the other five were squaws. There was scarcely enough life left in any of the seven to pay the scouts for bringing them in, but they did so, and they are now with the others in the Episcopal Church.

In addition to the nine adults found, two tiny Indian babies, neither of them over three months old, were found alive. Each was beside the dead body of its mother. They were well wrapped up, but that they survived the fearful weather of the last forty-eight hours seems a miracle. The little innocents were brought to the agency, and found friends in the wives of some of the Indian scouts.

Of thirty-five wounded Indians brought in after the battle, nearly all of whom were squaws and children, not one has as yet died, though many of them are badly mangled with bullets.

The rear guard of the party of charity doing scouts that went out on their search for wounded Indians were forced to exchange several shots with some of the roving hostiles. After the late battle the Indian scouts went over the field and picked up all the disabled hostiles they could find before the troops were compelled to hurry in here and protect the agency from the uprising that occurred as previously described. The Indian scout that fell at Wounded Knee was given a military burial yesterday by his comrades under command of Lieutenant Taylor, Rev. Mr. Cook presiding.

The snow storm that has been raging for twenty-four hours has ceased. The weather is warmer, and as a result the vigilant outlook for a surprise by the hostiles, which was allowed to lapse during the war of the elements, has been resumed. None of the wounded soldiers are any worse, and most of them seem a little better.

A RANCHER KILLED.

Report has reached here by courier that a foraging party of Indians from the main camp on White Clay attacked the ranch of Douglass Points, a few miles to the west, last night, killed him and drove away his four hundred head of cattle.

Three companies of the First infantry from San Francisco have already arrived and six more are expected to-night.

Colonel Henry has joined the Second infantry with his men and is all right. The Fort Douglas troops arrived to-night at Pine Ridge. Five Red Cross ambulances arrived to-day. A ranchman reports seeing a band of 100 Indians going southwest from the reservation at midnight last night. The friendlies, who are camped on White Clay Creek south of the agency, robbed the abandoned tepees of Little Wound, Two Strike and Red Cloud's camp. All day long their wagons loaded with plunder streamed from the abandoned camp.

## MORE TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

NEARLY HALF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS NOW IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1890.

Two more regiments of troops were to-day ordered to the scene of the Indian troubles—the Fifth infantry, which was moved up from Texas to Omaha a few days ago, and the Sixteenth infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah. These regiments have been under orders to move at at a moment's notice for some weeks, but until the desertion of the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies by the apparently friendly Indians within the past few days it was thought that their presence would not be necessary

With the addition of these two regiments General Miles has now at his command about all the troops that can be spared without endangering the lives of the settlers in the Indian Territory and other sections of the country where Indians are located. It would be possible to send a few more light batteries of artillery with Hotchkiss guns from the East, but as the crisis will probably be reached within the next forty-eight hours their transportation could not be accomplished in season to be of any service.

In round numbers General Miles has at his command about ten thousand officers and men, or nearly one-half of the entire army. The actual fighting strength will, however, fall much below this number. The following are the regiments comprising this, the most important command General Miles has held since the war:—The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments of infantry; the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth regiments of cavalry and four batteries of artillery.

No uneasiness is felt on the part of the officials of the War Department as to the ability of this force to quickly overpower and disarm the treacherous hostiles when the final strike is make, but they do not conceal their fears of the loss of many valuable lives in the accomplishment of this end.

Those officers now in Washington who are familiar with the Indian country are convinced that the Indians who have deserted the reservations, anticipating the movement, have cached large quantities of provisions at convenient points in the Bad Lands and are admirably equipped with rations, blankets, guns and ponies for a long campaign.

General Schofield this morning received a telegram from General Miles, dated at Pine Ridge Agency, January 1, saying that 3,000 Indians, men, women and children, and including about six hundred bucks, are now encamped in a section of the Bad Lands, about fifteen miles from the Pine Ridge Agency, and there is almost a cordon of troops around them. General Miles announces that he hoped to be able to induce the hostiles to surrender without a struggle.

The spot where they are encamped he describes as somewhat like the lava beds of California, where the Modocs made their final fight. It is an excellent position from an Indian standpoint, but there are now no avenues of escape, all having been closed by the troops.

General Miles says the Indians have gathered some cattle and provisions and appear to be determined to make their fight for supremacy at this point. He says he will make another effort to get them back to the agency without bloodshed, and in order to do so he has established a regular siege around their stronghold.

General Schofield says there is no truth in the report telegraphed from the West that General Brooke had been relieved from his command at Pine Ridge. General Miles, he added, has charge of the campaign, and as it has progressed he has stationed himself at the most convenient points for general communication with his forces. General Brooke, who has been on the field, while General Miles has been manœuvring in this way to get to Pine Ridge simultaneously with the bulk of the troops, has now left that point for some other place on the scene of action, and probably has charge of a section of the forces. General Ruger will probably remain at St. Paul in command of the vast region north of the trouble. His services there are more valuable than they would be at Pine Ridge.

Secretary Proctor had an interview with the President on the Indian campaign this morning.

## SITTING BULL NOT MURDERED.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN AGENT DENIES STATEMENTS AGAINST THE INDIAN POLICE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

The official report of Indian Agent McLaughlin, at the Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, in reference to the killing of Sitting Bull, has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It is dated at Fort Yates, December 24. In it he says:—

"Sitting Bull had two log cabins a few rods distant from each other, the wagon road passing between, and ten policemen entered one of the houses and eight entered the other, so as to make sure of finding him. They found him in the larger building of the two and announced the object of their mission, which was that he was their prisoner and was to accompany them to the agency. The police also took possession of two rifles and four hunting knives found in the house.

"Sitting Bull said, 'All right, I will go with you. I will put on my clothes,' and then sent one of his wives to the other house for some clothing that he desired so wear. He also requested that his favorite horse be brought from the stable and saddled for him to ride, which was done by one of the policemen. While dressing Sitting Bull caused considerable delay and commenced abusing the policemen for disturbing him, all of which abuse they bore patiently.

"During this time his followers began to congregate, and when he was dressed and brought out of the house the followers had the police entirely surrounded and pressed in close to the house.

THE FIGHT.

"Sitting Bull then became very much excited and positively refused to go with the police and called upon his followers to rescue him. The police force in the meantime were reasoning with the crowd to let them pass out unmolested and at the same time gradually forced the Indians back so as to get Sitting Bull away in safety. Lieutenant Bull Head and Sergeant Shave Head stood one on each side of Sitting Bull, with Second Sergeant Red Tomahawk behind him to prevent his escape.

"At this juncture, with the excitement at its height, Catch the Bear and Carry the Kettle, two of Sitting Bull's main supporters, dashed through the crowd and Catch the Bear fired and the ball struck Lieutenant Bull Head in the right side. Bull Head then fired at Sitting Bull, the ball striking him on the left side between the tenth and eleventh ribs. There was no exit. Sitting Bull also received a gunshot wound in the right cheek just below the eye, and Sergeant Shave Head was at the same moment shot by Carry the Kettle, and all three fell together. Catch the Bear, who shot the lieutenant, was immediately shot and killed by Private of Police Alone Man, and the fight then became general—in fact, a hand to hand conflict—thirty-nine policemen and four volunteers against about one hundred and fifty Indians. The police soon drove the Indians from around the building, then charged and drove them into the woods about twenty rods distant, after which the police returned to the building and carried their dead and wounded into Sitting Bull's house and held the buildings without further casualties from about half-past five to half-past seven A. M., when the cavalry command of 100 men, under Captain E. G. Fechet, came in sight, when the ghost dancers, who were hid in the adjoining woods, fled up Grand River, but after going up a short distance turned south across the prairie and through to the Moreau River and Cherry Creek, on the Cheyenne River Reservation.

"A fact worth metioning is that during the fight a number of women of the Sitting Bull faction attacked the police with knives and clubs, and the latter in every instance disarmed them and put them in one of the houses under guard until the troops arrived.

NO MURDER.

"In contradiction of the statement which is going the rounds of the press that Sitting Bull was murdered and that the shooting was commenced by the police everything proves to the contrary. First, the clear and corroborated statement of Red Tomahawk (also of Bull Head, who detailed the facts to me before his death), and second, the presence on the scene of the rescuing party armed with guns of all descriptions, the Winchester in the majority."

## THANKING THE SEVENTH CAVALRY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 2, 1891.—Colonel Corbin has received no word from General Miles except a telegram early this morning asking for additional supplies.

The following telegram has been sent to General Miles from headquarters at Washington:—

"Your despatch from Hermosa giving details of the fight of yesterday and the present situation is just received. It still further encourages my hope and belief that you will soon master the situation. Give my thanks to the brave Seventh cavalry for their splendid conduct.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General, commanding."

## CHEROKEES NOT UNREASONABLE.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Jan. 2, 1891.—One of the Cherokee Land Commissioners before he left here said:—"The Cherokees are not unreasonable, but we have exhausted our instructions and can do no more for the present."

The National Council will send a strong delegation to Washington during the present Congress to continue negotiations. The delegation will consist of about six of the most intelligent members, including the members that acted in behalf of the nation with the United States Commissioners.

**The SUNDAY HERALD to-morrow will begin the publication of William Black's latest and greatest serial, "Donald Ross, of Heimra," a story of absorbing interest about the Scotch crofters.**

## THE PHILADELPHIA'S CRUISE.

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI NEARLY READY TO GO TO SEA—THE GRIP ON BOARD.

The Philadelphia is all ready for sea, and will leave the Navy Yard at eleven o'clock Sunday forenoon and proceed on her winter cruise to the West Indies. Her first port will be Port au Prince, Hayti, where she will be joined toward the end of the month by the Petrel and perhaps the Enterprise.

As the Philadelphia is a single deck ship she is very uncomfortable in cold weather, especially when snow is falling, and the past few weeks have been very trying for the crew. As a consequence of exposure the grip has made its appearance on board. About thirty men reported to the surgeon at sick call yesterday morning, and the disease bids fair to run its course through the ship.

FINDING THE METACENTRIC HEIGHT.

Owing to doubts concerning the curve of stability of the Philadelphia, observations to determine her metacentric height were made yesterday. Pig iron loaded in trucks was moved from amidships to the ship's side, and the different angles of heel were noted for the several displacements of the known weights. The calculations will be made at once, and the metacentric height or distance of the ship's centre of gravity below her metacentre will be determined before she leaves port. This is an important factor to know, for if in loading a vessel the centre of gravity coincides with or rises above the metacentre the vessel is likely to "turn turtle," which is the sailor term for turning bottom up.

During the observations the officers and crew remained at their stations and no one was allowed to move from the spot occupied at the first. The men who moved the trucks containing the weights returned to their places before the angle of heel was observed. The Philadelphia is so tender that moving fifty men from one side of the ship to the other alters her trim very perceptibly.

A CHANGE OF FLEET FOR THE DOLPHIN.

The Dolphin will leave here on Wednesday if her present orders hold good and proceed to Hampton Roads, where she will await the arrival of Acting Rear Admiral Walker in his flagship the Chicago. The transfer of the Dolphin from the North Atlantic squadron to the squadron of evolution maintains the latter squadron at the original number, four. The Boston will not be able to get away from the yard for several weeks after the departure of the other vessels. Her crank shaft, which was recently broken in the transfer from the dock to the ship, has been replaced by the shaft originally intended for her. The floating derrick that dropped and broke the old shaft safely conveyed the new one on board yesterday. Recent tests are said to have proved this shaft, at first thought to be imperfect, to be capable of withstanding the strain to which it must be subjected, and the only alteration necessary was the shortening of the shaft three feet.

The Yorktown will follow the Chicago into the stone dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

## DISSATISFIED SIGNAL OFFICERS.

THE RECENT APPOINTMENTS TO THE NEW SIGNAL CORPS AROUSE STRONG OPPOSITION.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

The officers nominated for appointment in the reorganized Signal corps have not yet been confirmed and will not be for some time if some of the disappointed candidates can prevent it. It is understood that the Senate Military Committee is being urged to call upon the War Department for the proceedings of the Board that examined the records of the candidates, the idea being to show that all the appointments were not made in accordance with the recommendations of this Board. The opposition comes principally from one of the lieutenants of the present Signal corps, who claims that he was recommended by the Board for one of the junior places in the new corps.

It is reported that two of the officers who were nominated for captaincies are so sorely disappointed over their defeat for the majorship that they contemplate refusing their commissions when presented to them. Until the Senate Military Committee meets next Thursday it will not be known what the chances of confirmation will be, but it is not unlikely that there will be some lively opposition by the friends of the disappointed ones before final action is reached.

## THE PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE.

FINALLY TRIUMPHANT AND ACCEPTED AS EQUAL TO THE STANDARD NAVY CARRIAGE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted as working to his satisfaction the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company's 8-inch gun carriage which was recently tested at Annapolis before a board of naval officers consisting of Captain F. O. Matthews, Commander W. R. Bridgman, Lieutenant C. G. Bowman, Ensign P. R. Alger and Ensign R. B. Dashiel.

The contract required the pneumatic carriage to equal "the best of the 8-inch gun carriages built by or under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance for the use of the navy." The Board, in its report, says:—"The carriage possesses the important advantage of surely returning to battery in any probable heel of the ship, though mounted on a slide with rails parallel to the deck."

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieutenant R. T. Mulligan has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Despatch; Ensign Buston Eldredge from the Despatch and ordered to the Atlanta.

## TO STUDY COAST DEFENCES.

A SPECIAL BOARD PROPOSED TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.—Representative Cutcheon, of Michigan, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution constituting a board, to consist of two Senators and three members of the House and two officers each from the army and navy, which shall take into consideration during the recess of Congress the subject of coast defences with special reference to the most urgent necessities as to fortifications, armament, defensive shipping and torpedoes. The Board is to report to Congress on these subjects before June 1 next. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to meet the necessary expenses of the Board.

## ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.—Captain J. E. Greer, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Hartford, Conn, and visit the works of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company on public business.

By the direction of the President, Captain Robert Hanna, Sixth cavalry, will report in person to Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, president of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination by the Board. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. L. Sehon, Fourth infantry, is extended two months. The following resignations of cadets at the Military Academy have been accepted:—F. P. Son, fourth class, to take effect December 31, 1890, and N. L. Jones and Reuben Sturman, fourth class, to take effect January 20, 1891. Ordnance Sergeant James O'Heir, now at Fort Wayne, Mich., has been placed on the retired list. Captain G. S. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, will repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster General for consultation, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

**Winter sports at Tuxedo brightly illustrated in the SUNDAY HERALD.**

## WILL JOIN THE STRAW PAPER TRUST.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1891.—A number of representatives of the straw wrapping paper manufacturers of New York State met in this city to-day in order to consider the invitation to become members of the Western Straw Wrapping Paper Manufacturers' Association. W. J. Sterritt, of Middleport, was elected chairman of the meeting. He stated that the objects for which the Western association was formed were to prevent ruinous competition and to fix a schedule of prices.

A resolution was adopted approving the purposes for which the Western association was formed, and a committee was appointed to wait upon all straw wrapping manufacturers in this State and request them to join the Western association.

# MORE SCANDALS IN RAUMANIA.

## Startling Charges Made Against George W. Wayson, Jr., of the Pension Bureau.

## PLACES BARTERED FOR LOANS.

## Good Berths for Examiners Who Would Lend Their Chief Money and Not Call for It.

## PRETEXTS FOR JUNKETING TOURS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

The *National Democrat*, in its issue this week, under the head, "Rottenness in Raumania," tells an interesting story of the way special agents of the Pension Bureau obtain assignments to places that are specially desired by them. It says:—

The Pension Office, under the management of the "claim agent's Commissioner," Green B. Raum, has been the source of numerous and unsavory scandals. It has been the one particular sore spot of Harrison's scandalous administration. And yet the half has not been told. The following facts but show the rottenness and corruption that obtain in this bureau under the rule of the present commissioner.

George W. Wayson, Jr., is assistant chief of the special examination division, the most important division in the Pension Bureau. Wayson was appointed to this position by Green B. Raum, Sr. He is virtually the chief of the division, for while one Butterworth is nominally "acting chief" he is a mugwump not only in politics but in business methods, and so Wayson rules supreme.

Under the law there are 150 special examiners provided for. The Commissioner can also detail 150 clerks to act as special examiners. These are assigned districts, and there is also great strife to secure a pleasant location. The larger cities are much to be preferred, for there is no country travel, an office is provided in a government building and the examiner, if a married man, can settle down to housekeeping and save the $3 dollars per diem that is allowed for hotel bills.

MR. WAYSON'S THRIFTY MIND.

From the beginning of Raum's and Wayson's control the latter has profited by the desire of each of three hundred examiners desiring a soft place. He did not sell for so much cash in hand the more desirable places, but he accomplished the same result in a different manner. He gave each applicant to understand that he had sole control of the assignment to duty and that he proposed to accommodate those who accommodated him.

He had "a tale of woe" that he poured into the ears of all that he thought he could "work." "A sick wife" and a "brother in the toils of the law" were the principal causes of his being so "hard up." He always had a man who was anxious to be sent to the very place under consideration and who had offered to make him a loan of the amount he so much needed for a short time. Of course the applicant for the position "saw the point," and to obtain the favorable location offered to make the loan asked for. This settled the business. Wayson got his loan, for which he gave his note, and the creditor would be assigned to the district preferred by him.

Special Examiner Conney had lived for twelve years in Baltimore. It was a violation of the law to assign him to duty in that city, but he owned property there, all his interests were in Baltimore, and he labored with Wayson to make the assignment. He did not labor, nor was Wayson labored with, in vain, for after obtaining a loan of $700 upon his individual note Wayson assigned Conney to the Baltimore district. By similar means Walter A. Brooks secured an assignment as special examiner in the District of Columbia. He holds Wayson's note for $450. Dr. McLain was assigned a location in Missouri near his home in Wyandotte, Kan. He holds Wayson's note for a round sum.

Special Examiner Eager, after being well located, insisted that the loan made by him to Wayson should be repaid, and he has been called into the office and kept there in some disgrace for insisting that the money borrowed of him by Wayson should be repaid.

Messrs. Myers and Eppert are two special examiners nicely located in Cincinnati. Each holds Wayson's note for large sums.

Among others who were compelled to become bankers for Wayson's benefit is Captain James Fitz, who has been located at Chicago, and Colonel Frank Sprague, located at Philadelphia.

GENERAL RAUM IMPLICATED.

But these are not all; the list of those who have loaned Wayson money in order to get favorable assignments in the field contains the names of over fifty special examiners. It is claimed that Wayson has loaned a considerable amount of the money that he has secured in the manner above indicated to the Commissioner and his son, Green B. Raum, Jr. If this is true an exposure is sure to follow, for the facts as herein mentioned have been furnished Secretary Noble, and Mr. Wayson's career will be thoroughly gone into.

Wayson was promoted twice under General Black because "he was an active and energetic young democrat," as indorsed by a leading democrat of Baltimore. Wayson paid $40 into each of the democratic and republican campaign funds. Harrison was no sooner elected than Wayson began hedging in a rapid manner. Replying to an inquiry he said:—"No, we can't take that examiner from Kansas City. He wishes to remain there and we must let him, for he is not only a republican, but he is a contributing republican."

This Wayson took a pleasure trip to Charleston, S. C., on the pretence of ascertaining whether a livery voucher for $1 50 was genuine. He stayed ten days, found out that the voucher was all right, but his trip cost the government $126 50. One hundred and twenty-five dollars more than the voucher. This worked so well that he took a trip to Dakota on the pretense that there was no special examiners convenient to the party whose testimony was wanted.

There were two examiners within forty miles, but Wayson made the trip per diem and expense over $300, and it is now alleged that he did not go further than Chicago. This is one of Raum's favorites, and he has had full sway since Theodore Smith was dismissed, previous to which time he was Smith's lieutenant. Since Smith's dismissal Wayson has ordered chiefs of sections to draw cases from the files for Smith's perusal in which Smith was not the attorney.

So long as Wayson remains in the Pension Office Secretary Noble may look for developments of the most scandalous character.

MISS RAUSCH DENIES THAT SHE WANTS TO CHANGE HER TESTIMONY IN THE RAUM CASE.

Miss Rausch, the typewriter in the Pension Office, who, it has been alleged, wished to change her testimony given before the Raum Investigating Committee, tells me that the statement is without foundation. She says:—

I have never "stated to two persons" nor "written to another" that I was misunderstood in my testimony before that committee, or that I had "written one thousand letters" for the "District of Columbia Universal Refrigerating Company."

I wrote one letter, as stated in my testimony; I know nothing of the District of Columbia Universal Refrigerating Company; I never "worked for two months" on unofficial business for General Raum; I have no knowledge of General Bussey's connection with said company; in fact, I deny *in toto* the assertion made that I wish in the slightest manner to modify or amend my testimony given before the committee.

I asked Miss Rausch if she had any suspicion why such a statement should be made. She replied that the only reason she could possibly assign was that she was a democrat in sentiment, openly known to be such, and that the republican element in the bureau might be displeased with her retention, although she was in office in accordance with civil service rules.

It is understood that she will be summoned to appear before the committee next Tuesday, and also Mrs. H. K. Hogan and Mr. P. B. Dickinson, who are named in one of the statements published as persons to whom Miss Rausch told the revised story.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT TWO DOLLAR BILL RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

The cleverest counterfeit known to the officers of the United States Secret Service is now circulating throughout the country. It is a two dollar silver note. The quality of the paper, the ink and the engraving are all excellent in their way, while the minor matters of detail are absolutely perfect.

The original notes were counterfeits of issue "B." After careful study their identity was established by the formation of the letter "J" in Conrad N. Jordan's name in the lower right hand corner. The loop of the "J" was brought down with considerable amplitude into the scroll work which constitutes the border and in which respect it differed slightly from the genuine. Within a short time what was apparently a new and equally clever two dollar counterfeit made its appearance. It bore the stamp of issue "C." The shrewd secret service men soon discovered that the note was not new, but that it was stricken from the issue "B" plate, and that the letter "J" had been so changed as to conform entirely to the genuine. This made it more dangerous, but the erasure can be seen if one studies the "C" issue carefully. The wide sweep of the letter "J" in Mr. Jordan's name could not be wholly eradicated without injuring the border and thus exciting suspicion.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES A LITTLE GREEN, BUT PRINTED ON THE USUAL PAPER.

The complaint which comes from New York about the alleged flimsiness of the paper upon which the new silver certificates are printed is said to be without foundation. I showed the article printed in a New York paper to-day to Captain Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the bureau which makes the new notes. Captain Meredith said there is no fault to be found with the new notes in point of durability and quality of workmanship. The paper is as strong, if not stronger, than that used in the manufacture of the old certificates. The paper is a standard quality which has been used for years by the government.

Some dissatisfaction may be found with the new notes because they are a little "green," but this is due to the necessity for putting the newly printed notes in circulation before they have had time to get dry and seasoned.

BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL REAPPOINT COMMISSIONER SCHOONMAKER.

It is understood that the President has decided to reappoint Interstate Commerce Commissioner Schoonmaker to fill the vacancy in the Board of Interstate Commissioners soon to be caused by the expiration of the term of office of that gentleman.

This decision by the President is said to be due to the strong representations made to him by many railroads that the public service would be best subserved by the reappointment of Mr. Schoonmaker, who is held in general high esteem. One of the strongest applicants for the place was Representative Gear, of Iowa, a stanch republican who met defeat in the recent election.

A SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR OFFICE GOES BEGGING FOR LACK OF AN APPLICANT.

The President is finding some difficulty in securing a successor to Mr. Stockpole, of Massachusetts, who recently resigned from the Board of General Appraisers. He would like to select the new appointee from New England if a proper person can be found. If not, he will confine himself to no particular locality. Thus far there have been no applicants for the place, notwithstanding it is a virtual life position with a salary attachment of $7,500 a year.

LIBO PECIS NOT FAVORABLE TO SENATOR CARLISLE'S RECIPROCITY COMMISSION.

Senator Carlisle has no expectation that his joint resolution for the appointment of three commissioners to consider with three commissioners from Canada all questions affecting the commercial relations of the two countries will be acted upon at the present session. His purpose in introducing the resolution is to attract attention to the subject and pave the way for legislation of this character at the next session.

"The proposed commission," said Senator Carlisle to-day, "could inquire how far Canada may enact legislation affecting the two countries. Canada cannot, for example, make any change in our existing treaty relations, for that is a power which belongs to the mother country. But she has the right to make certain modifications of the Atlantic Fisheries Treaty affecting our vessels in Canadian ports, a matter in itself of no slight importance to us. Through the commission we could also learn the extent to which Canada may go toward increasing reciprocal commercial relations. I think the democratic side of the Chamber will favor the appointment of such a commission. What action the republicans will take I cannot say. I should think that Senator Sherman, in view of his past record upon this Canadian question, would support this proposition, but this is only my impression. I have had no talk with him about it."

NO MEXICAN TREATY NEGOTIATED OR LIKELY TO BE AT PRESENT.

A new treaty with Mexico to promote closer commercial relations is still a thing of the future. The rumors that Minister Ryan brought such a treaty here in his pocket are without foundation. He has had some discussion on the subject with the Mexican authorities and he has talked it over with Secretary Blaine while here. This is all there is to the matter at present. Mr. Ryan has negotiated no treaty, has brought none here and is not likely to negotiate any at present.

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister here, knows more than almost any other person about questions at issue between the United States and Mexico, and it would be a remarkably short sighted policy on the part of the Mexican Foreign Office, to say nothing of the slight to Señor Romero, to negotiate a treaty without his assistance. No treaty has been drawn and none will be for the present. The attitude of the present administration toward Mexico has not been such as to encourage concessions on her part, and the Mexicans are not looking for any.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Post Office of Fultonville, N. Y., has been raised to the Presidential class, and W. J. Wyman has been appointed postmaster at Rodman, N. Y.

Secretary Noble has requested the Secretary of War to assign a troop of cavalry for police duty in the Yellowstone National Park to take the place of Captain Boutelle's command.

Representative Kelly, of Kansas, to-day introduced in the House a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to print fractional currency of the United States to the amount of $50,000,000.

The Indian Commissioner states that the estimate for subsistence of the Sioux should be increased to $1,100,000, in order to enable the office to supply the full ration stipulated to be furnished under the agreement referred to.

Mr. Butterworth introduced in the House a resolution that the President invite the States and Territories to hold memorial services on October 12, 1892, commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and that they have prepared a statue, painting, tablet or other memorial illustrative of their progress, such memorial to be placed on exhibition in a group during the Columbian Exposition.

Chief Justice Bingham, in the Criminal Court to-day, made an order certifying the case of C. A. Newton, indicted September last for violating the Civil Service law, to the court in General Term, to be heard in the first instance.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed A. L. Drummond, of New York, to be chief of the secret service division of the Treasury. Mr. Drummond has had considerable experience in this branch of the service, having served in it continuously from 1871 to 1888, and was strongly indorsed for the position of chief.

**"Congressmen in Their Bathtubs," an entertaining article by Representative John Quinn, in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM.**

## A MODEL REPRESENTATIVE.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

I asked District Attorney Daniel Naylon, democrat, of Schenectady, what he thought of the HERALD'S nomination of Charles A. Dana. He answered:—"I think the selection of Charles A. Dana for the United States Senate from this State would be the placing in the Senate of an able, intelligent and fearless man; a man who knows the State thoroughly and a man whose spirit of fairness and independence would have much to do with making him a model representative for the Empire State."

**All classes of New Y ar's resolutions with melancholy comments by a noted humorist, are set forth by their authors in the SUNDAY HERALD.**

## WANTS A HERO REWARDED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 2, 1890.—United States Consul General Frye has sent a despatch to the American government recommending that a reward be paid to the captain and officers of the British steamer Deer Hill for their heroic rescue of the captain and crew of the bark Angelia, of Machias, Me. The steamer took the seamen to St. Johns, N. F., and the Captain refused to accept any compensation. The wrecked men were sent from St. Johns to Halifax by the American Consul at the former place. They arrived here to-day and were forwarded to their homes. The captain of the Angelia speaks in high terms of the treatment received from Captain Bainbridge, of the Deer Hill.

## JUDGE BRACK'S SUICIDE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MACON, Ga., Jan. 2, 1891.—Judge Wesley Brack, a highly educated lawyer and one of the leading citizens of Laurens county, Ga., committed suicide last night by taking morphine. About three months ago he disposed of all his property and determined to go to Texas. His wife, however, was so strongly attached to their old home that she could not be induced to go with him. The Judge then began to drink, which led to his suicide.

## LO! SHE MARRIED AN INDIAN!

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OKLAHOMA, I. T., Jan 2, 1891.—It has just been foundout that Ida Arnold, who disappeared from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold, in Mattoon, Ill., sixteen years ago, has not committed suicide, as was supposed, but went to the Indian Territory and taught school for the government for several years under the name of Ida Buckley. She married an Indian named Paul Pulaski, and is living with him thirty miles from Oklahoma. Pulaski is a good Indian and owns 1,000 acres of fine land.

# CHOSEN OF THE PEOPLE GATHERING AT ALBANY.

## Buffalo's Blue Eyed Statesman, Speaker-Expectant Sheehan, on Hand.

## HIS BUTTONHOLES IN DANGER.

## Reasons Why Governor Hill May Be a Last Minute Entry in the Senatorial Race.

### PRIVATE LIFE WOULD BE POLITICAL DEATH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1891.—Mr. William F. Sheehan has evinced thus early the shrewdness that it took Jimmy Husted years to acquire. When Jimmy was first Speaker years and years ago he was bored to death by fellows who wanted chairmanships and soft places on committees. Jimmy got a little relief by learning to promise six men one place, but he never really enjoyed life here until he took the house No. 91 Columbia street and had a lot of concealed