NO MOVEMENT YET ON THE INDIAN CAMP.

General Miles Is Giving the Savages Every Opportunity to Surrender Before Attacking Them.

SOME CHIEFS READY FOR PEACE

They Visit General Miles with Red Cloud's Son and Talk About Returning to the Agency.

SHOT BY FORSYTH'S OWN GUNS.

His Men Were in Range of Them at Wounded Knee and Awful Slaughter Resulted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 6, 1891.—Big Road, Little Hawk, Jack Red Cloud, He Dog, Left Hand Crane and the other chiefs who came in yesterday from the hostile camp and held a conference with General Miles in the evening and this morning returned to-day to the hostiles. Their principal demand was that troops be removed from here before their followers came in. The talk during the council was very plain on both sides, and a thorough understanding was reached.

Jack Red Cloud dropped into the HERALD headquarters a few moments this morning before his departure. He said the Indians belonging at this agency were anxious to return and live in peace, but that they were prevented by the Brule or Rosebud Indians. He declared that his people would make a fight to leave the hostile camp, and that his father, Red Cloud, would be brought away from them at all hazards.

HIS SINCERITY DOUBTED.

There are many here who doubt Red Cloud's sincerity in the matter, and insist that he could have come before this had he been determined to do so. Jack Red Cloud had with him a small canvas sack, which he brought in for the purpose of getting his father's mail from the Post Office and taking it out to him. This would indicate that Red Cloud does not expect to be here himself for several days.

The news sent the HERALD last night of the small band of Indians who passed east of here, going southward early in the morning with a troop of cavalry in pursuit, showed that the savages were already beginning to desert the hostile village. This is the usual thing in Indian warfare. As soon as the prospects become favorable for a "show-down" on the part of the troops many of the Indians who had been loudly boasting of their desire to meet the soldiers and die fighting them take advantage of the first opportunity to escape. Then they sneak to their own reservation, scatter in twos and threes, and live on the outskirts until all trouble has blown over. If it comes to another fight with the Indians the hostiles' strength will be weakened to a certain extent by Indians of this class, who are the first ones to create trouble and nag their brethren on to warfare, when they gracefully get out from under and let their dupes do the fighting.

THEIR POSITION STRENGTHENED.

The military position here has been greatly strengthened by the construction of earthworks north, south, east and west of the agency. Two Indians who came in to-day from the hostile camp say that all the Indians from this agency who are now there will return, but on account of having many wounded with them they must be given time, as it is impossible to travel fast. Medical Director Dillas Bache sent word out with the delegation of hostiles who came in yesterday that if their people would send the wounded Indians here the government would care for them. The proposition pleased the Indians, who said they would tell their people of the kind offer.

Lieutenant Gresham, of the Twentieth cavalry, who pursued the Indians mentioned in last night's despatch, returned to camp here during the night, not having been able to overhaul the enemy.

The tale bearers, who are responsible for a great deal of the present trouble, are again busily engaged in carrying the most barefaced lies between the military here and the hostile camp. The latest tales they have circulated in the camp of the savages is that the military have disarmed and killed all the friendly Indians who remained here after the stampede a week ago. Of course the leaders of the Indians cannot be hoodwinked by these concoctions, but there are scores who believe anything that is told them, and it is this element that is determined not to submit to the authority of the government.

A FEW SHOTS EXCHANGED.

A number of shots were exchanged during the night between the pickets and some Indians who were discovered prowling about the outskirts of the agency. No one was hurt. One of the wounded Indians brought in Sunday from the Wounded Knee battlefield died last night.

This is ration day, and a long string of squaws have been standing in front of the commissary nearly all day waiting their turn to draw rations. This sight during war times shows where the government could bring about another reform that would result in much good. If the male Indians were compelled to draw the rations for their families in person they would be in no hurry to desert the peaceful paths of life and go upon the warpath. There is no doubt but that scores of squaws from the savage camp were present to-day and drew rations which will be taken to the hostiles who defy the power and laws of the government. The male adult Indians should be compelled to draw the rations for their own families or go without.

MORE FRIENDLY INDIANS.

The village of friendly Indians here is constantly growing larger. Hardly a night passes but several Indians, undoubtedly from the hostile camp, come in and cast their fortunes with the friendlies who have remained loyal to the government. It is estimated that there are but three hundred warriors in the hostile camp who are really determined to fight. Of course, should the troops attack them now, the whole camp would stand together. The delay is caused because of the desire to separate them and allow those who stampeded from here under the belief that they were to be disarmed and then killed to separate from those who will not come in at all. All the troops are within easy striking distance of the hostiles should a forward movement be inaugurated.

A little indian baby girl about three months old, being one of the two miraculous survivors of the battle of Wounded Knee, who lay for three days beside the dead body of its mother, has been adopted by Mrs. Allison Nailor, a wealthy lady of Washington. Major John Burke, manager of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Combination, stood as godfather to the child, and had it christened Maggie C. Nailor, the first name and initial being those of the child's new found benefactress.

FULL OF FIGHT AT CHICAGO.

MILITARY MEN DO NOT BELIEVE A BATTLE CAN BE MUCH LONGER POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1891.—Captain E. L. Huggins, in charge of army headquarters here during the absence of General Miles, received word from Pine Ridge this evening that Assistant Adjutant General Corbin arrived at the agency to-day and is now actively aiding General Miles.

Captain Huggins expressed the opinion that decisive operations were at hand. The situation had now become such apparently that a definite move to end the present crisis could not be delayed more than a day or two at the furthest.

One thousand Nebraska State troops are being distributed along the line of the Elkhorn and Missouri Valley road, just south of the South Dakota State line. "Buffalo Bill" says the situation is serious and thinks a big battle will soon occur.

WHY FORSYTH WAS RELIEVED.

HIS GUNS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SO ARRANGED THAT THEY KILLED HIS OWN MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1891.—The correspondence in regard to the relief of Colonel Forsyth, who was in command of the Seventh cavalry at the battle of Wounded Knee Creek, was to-day made public. Under date of December 30 General Schofield telegraphed General Miles expressing the belief that he would soon be master of the situation and asking that his thanks be given to the "brave Seventh cavalry for their splendid conduct." General Miles, on January 1, telegraphed General Schofield as follows:—

Your telegram of congratulation to the Seventh cavalry is received, but as the action of the Colonel commanding will be a matter of serious consideration and will undoubtedly be the subject of investigation I thought it proper to advise you. In view of the above facts do you wish your telegram transmitted as it was sent? It is stated that the disposition of four hundred soldiers and four pieces of artillery was fatally defective, and a large number of soldiers were killed and wounded by fire from their own ranks, and a very large number of women and children were killed in addition to the Indian men.

General Schofield telegraphed in reply under date of January 2:—

In view of the aspect of the case presented in your telegram of yesterday it will be better not to deliver my message to the Seventh cavalry until I have seen your report after the investigation you propose. Therefore you will please withhold it until further advised by me.

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPOINTED.

He also telegraphed General Miles again on the same day as follows:—

Your despatch to me of yesterday and that to the Adjutant-General have been shown to the President, and in reply the Secretary of War directs me to say:—"The President has heard with great regret of the failure of your efforts to secure the settlement of the Sioux difficulties without bloodshed."

He suggests that possibly a watchful observation of the hostile bands that would prevent their breaking into the settlement and give the Indians time to recover from their present excitement would be well. But he leaves all this to your better information and discretion, and would not have you omit anything that is necessary to protect the settlements. He hopes that the report of the killing of women and children in the affair at Wounded Knee is unfounded, and directs that you cause an immediate inquiry to be made and report the result to the department. If there was any unsoldierly conduct you will relieve the responsible officer, and so use the troops engaged there so as to avoid its repetition.

General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles at Pine Ridge, dated January 5, as follows:—

In accordance with your telegram and President's order I have detailed a board of officers consisting of Colonel Carr, Sixth cavalry; Major Kent, Fourth infantry, and Captain Baldwin, Fifth infantry, to investigate that affair at Wounded Knee. In this in conformity with the President's directions, and does be direct that it constitute a court of inquiry with power to take testimony under oath? Colonel Forsyth's command consisted of 26 officers and 453 men. Eighty-two Indians and sixty women and children were buried on or near the ground. I have relieved Colonel Forsyth from command.

GENERAL MILES MUST INVESTIGATE.

General Schofield telegraphed General Miles on January 6:—

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

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following telegram, dated to-day, from Indian Agent Royer at Pine Ridge:—"Chief Herder Hughes has returned to the agency with three hundred cattle. We have no information as to whether there are any more scattered over the range. Hugh says he thinks the hostiles burned the ranche after he left."

It is stated at the Indian Bureau that these three hundred head are all that have been recovered from the original herd of about thirty-five hundred head driven off by the hostiles.

ARMY MEN DISPLACE AGENTS.

GENERAL MILES' SUGGESTION THAT THE MILITARY TAKE ENTIRE CONTROL ADOPTED.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1891.—President Harrison has decided to accede to General Miles' suggestion that military officers be appointed to take charge temporarily of the five Indian agencies near the scene of the present hostilities. The subject came up before the Cabinet at its meeting to-day and was thoroughly discussed, with the final result as stated. It is understood that Secretary Noble was induced to withdraw his opposition to General Miles' proposal before the end of the Cabinet conference, though the influence of the Interior Department has been arrayed hitherto against all military interference.

MILITARY MEN ASSIGNED.

Acting under instructions from the President, Secretary Proctor this afternoon sent a despatch to General Miles, informing him of the decision and naming Captain E. P. Ewers, of the Fifth infantry; Captain F. E. Pierce, of the First infantry; Captain Cyrus A. Reinst, of the Eighth infantry, and Captain J. M. Lee, of the Ninth infantry, as the officers to be placed in charge of four of the agencies under consideration. For the fifth place, General Miles was instructed to select some officer instead of Captain Dougherty, originally suggested by the General, because both Dougherty and Pierce belong to the First regiment and it was thought better to have the several appointments made from different regiments.

The agencies affected by this change are the Standing Rock, Pine Ridge, Rosebud Cheyenne and Lower Brule, all of which are in the Dakotas. The action of the President and Cabinet in this matter is favorably received in army and War Department circles and is considered as significant of a determination on the part of the administration to uphold General Miles and to co-operate with him cordially in the present campaign, so that the responsibility for its failure, if there is any failure, will rest entirely on his shoulders.

OPPOSITION AROUSED.

It is to be expected that the promulgation of this order will arouse a chorus of protestations from the humanitarians or anti-military party, but there is no reasonable occasion for criticism even from their point of view. It would not be singular if the public, on a superficial consideration of the order, should misunderstand its real purport. The changes at the agencies, which have thus been recommended and ordered, are not intended to be permanent, but only temporary. The old agents have not been removed, but their authority has been merely transferred to military officers during the continuance of hostilities, as the authority of civil officers is often transferred in time of war, with the sole object of promoting thereby the best interests of all concerned, and conducing to the more speedy restoration of peaceful conditions. As illustrating this idea, it may be added that the instructions telegraphed to General Miles by Secretary Proctor contained, among other things, the statement that the newly appointed military officers are not to interfere unnecessarily with the functions of the regular agents.

MISSOURI TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

THEY ARE IN READINESS TO GO TO OKLAHOMA IN CASE OF TROUBLE THERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 6, 1891.—Colonel Milton Moore, commanding the Third regiment, Missouri National Guard, has received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to hold his companies in readiness to move at an hour's notice. There are one troop of cavalry, one battery and two companies of infantry here, and the orders have been issued for them to report at the armories.

It is understood that the troops of Missouri and Kansas are to be called upon to help protect the people of Oklahoma should the Indians in that section show any signs of being unruly. The orders which have been sent by the government calling for the disarmament of the Indians on the western line of the Territory have caused much uneasiness, and as the regular troops have been taken from that part of the country to assist in the Northern campaign the settlers in the new Territory have been left unprotected.

INDIANS THREATEN MOSCOW.

THE NEZ PERCES ARE HOLDING GHOST DANCES AND MAY FIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLFAX, Wash., Jan. 6, 1891.—Marshal Mackey last night shot and probably fatally wounded an Indian buck named Bones, son of Chief Bones, of the Palouse tribe. The Marshal was attempting to lock up three drunken Indians, when Bones, who was one of them, started like a deer. After firing three times in the air the Marshal aimed at the Indian's leg and fired. The bullet struck higher than was anticipated, and the wound will probably soon send another red to the happy hunting grounds.

The Indians have been causing a great deal of trouble of late frightening the women and children with their drunken orgies and ghost dances. It is now feared that a general uprising of the tribes in this vicinity will result, as there have been numerous threats and signs of an outbreak. The shooting of last night will add fuel to the flames.

A gentleman just in from Moscow, Idaho, reports that the Nez Perces are engaging in furious ghost dancing on their reservation, near that city, and that there was a strong probability of a hostile uprising. The people of Moscow are very much alarmed, and have begun to make some preparations for the threatened outbreak. Moscow is the county seat of Latah county and home of Senator McConnell and Congressman Sweet. It is situated only about thirty miles east of Colfax.

DANGER TO SHIPS IN THE GULF.

OIL IN THE LIGHTHOUSES HAS EXHAUSTED AND WRECKS MAY FOLLOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 6, 1891.—An assistant keeper of the lighthouse at Sombrero reports that the oil at his station is almost exhausted. He said there was barely sufficient oil to keep light going to-night. Other lights along the Gulf, which are supplied at the same time and in the same quantities as Sombrero, must also have exhausted their supply and be in the same predicament.

Danger to shipping in the Gulf will be great. The keeper of Sand Key light at the entrance of the harbor, only a few miles from this city, sent in a boat and received a supply of oil, but other lights not so conveniently situated must remain inactive while the oil is out. The supply steamer, which was expected two weeks ago, has not yet put in an appearance and her delay may prove disastrous. Already the wrecking vessels at this port are being put in readiness for a rich harvest.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

A WOMAN STABS HER HUSBAND AFTER A ONE SIDED DISPUTE OVER SOME WOOD.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 6, 1891.—Shortly after half-past five o'clock this afternoon Edgar Beekman went home to South Seabrook in an intoxicated condition. After some words with his wife the latter seized a small butcher knife and stabbed him over the right nipple. The man fell to the floor and in a few minutes was dead. As soon as she had committed the deed the woman exclaimed:—"My God! what have I done?"

Mrs. Beekman said she had a dispute with her husband because there was no wood cut up for to-morrow morning. The husband said nothing, and in a fit of anger she stabbed him. The neighbors say the couple lived pleasantly together, except when Beekman got intoxicated. Beekman was of a quiet disposition. It is reported that three times before his wife had assaulted him with a knife, one time inflicting severe wounds.

The woman is a daughter of Joshua Janverin, of Salisbury.

A TRIANGULAR SCANDAL.

REV. RILEY ACCUSED OF ALIENATING THE AFFECTION OF ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6, 1891.—Rev. J. T. Riley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Monongahela City, charged by Wilson Minnick with alienating the affections of his wife and interfering with his domestic relations, was tried with closed doors by the church authorities to-day. Minnick preferred the charges about a year ago and through some influence was declared insane and sent to Dixmont Asylum. The investigation by the friends of Minnick resulted in an order of court releasing him. Mrs. Minnick then applied and was granted a divorce, the husband offering no opposition. Last October Minnock brought the matter to the attention of the presiding elder of the district, and Rev. Mr. Riley followed with a demand for an investigation. The matter was finally placed in the hands of a committee of churchmen, and the trial began to-day.

DEEPENING THE HUDSON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1891.—The United States Commission on the necessity for deepening the channel of the Hudson River gave a hearing this morning in the court room of the City Hall. The commission consists of Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Gillespie and Majors C. W. Raymond and A. Stickney, all of the Engineer Corps. All were present. Among those who spoke in favor of the project were Mayor Manning, V. H. Youngman and E. P. Durant, of Albany; Martin I. Townsend and Colonel McArthur, of Troy; E. H. Holbrook, of the Board of Trade of Muskegon, Mich.; S.A. Thompson, of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and George L. Coleman, of New York. A letter was received from Governor Hill in favor of the proposed improvement.

A CLAIM OF VESTED RIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6, 1891.—Jacques Van Raalte, of Rotterdam, to-day instituted suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, by W. Starr Gephart, his solicitor, against the United States Secretary of State.

The bill sets forth that William H. Seward, when Secretary of State, issued on July 28, 1868, a proclamation which recited that "Neither the United States nor any State shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, but all such debt and obligation shall be held illegal and void." Prior to July 28, 1868, the plaintiff purchased $125,000 of negotiable coupon bonds, issued by the Southern States. He contends that the proclamation was illegal in that it included past debts or obligations.

The suit is to recover for destroying the value of the negotiable bonds and their coupons. Interest is also claimed on the bonds amounting to the same as the principal, the whole being $250,000.

MET TO KISS, BUT TRIED TO KILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6, 1891.—George Henry Raymond, of No. 846 Madison street, and his wife, Lizzie, have been estranged since September last. They met in Squire Sassee's office to-day by mutual agreement to settle their difficulties. No sooner had they been brought together than Raymond demanded of his wife permission to see the children, which she had denied him since their separation. Mrs. Raymond refused, whereupon her husband rushed upon her and, before the Squire could interfere, struck her a staggering blow in the face. He then struck her on the head with his cane several times before he was overpowered and arrested. He was held in $1,000 bail. He is believed to be insane. The woman is badly hurt.

A TERRIBLY DAMAGED CONSUL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HURON, S. D., Jan. 6, 1891.—Colonel Ray Myers, Consul at San Salvador, has instituted a suit for $50,000 against that Republic and is pressing his claim through the State Department. When he arrived in San Salvador last year a rebellion was in progress and amid shot and shell he found his hotel. The siege continued day after day, and the only protection he had was to take refuge behind a huge rock bath tub. Here he remained unprotected for seventy-two hours and considers he is damaged $50,000.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Bowgie Aleytia, a wealthy Pueblo (N. M.) Indian, was shot and killed by an unknown assassin yesterday.

F. Y. Byrnes, a farmer of Mexico, Mo., cut his young wife's throat early yesterday morning and then killed himself. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause.

Mrs. John Stinson, the insane wife of a prominent farmer residing near Danville, Ind., poured coal oil over her clothing yesterday and set it on fire. She is dying.

Albert Displan was convicted of running a gambling game at Providence, R. I., yesterday. He was defended by his father, who is a well known ice dealer and not a lawyer.

Will Reed, of Watertown, N. Y., accused of assaulting a little girl he had abducted, was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday and waived examination. He was held for the Grand Jury.

James Folan, of Pawtucket, a sixteen-year-old boy, was sentenced to ten years in state Prison yesterday for having last August assaulted Josephine Brisseault, a girl under fourteen years of age.

Luther A. Hall, Charles Clements and Wright Lancaster, convicted of conspiracy and murder at Macon, Ga., yesterday, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Louis Wright, convicted of conspiracy, received a like sentence, and John Lancaster a twenty-four years' sentence.

State Treasurer Archer, of Maryland, was taken from the Penitentiary into court yesterday to testify against his bondsmen, against whom suits have been begun to recover as much as possible from the bonds for losses by his embezzlement. He flatly refused to testify and was returned to the Penitentiary.

W. D. Schroeder, an employé of the United States Express Company at Peoria, Ill., was found dead with a bullet hole in his forehead in a deserted barn in that city last night. He had been collecting for the company all day and was supposed to have a large sum of money about him, but a search only revealed $11.

A railroad employé discovered a huge safe under a pile of rocks near Gray Cliff, Mont., not far from the cabin where Counterfeiter Ellis was recently arrested and the counterfeiter's tools confiscated. The safe contained a lot of spurious silver dollars and halves, as well as dies and tools used in the manufacture of the same.

S. B. Partridge, a prominent merchant of North Collins, Erie county, N. Y., committed suicide at a hotel in Buffalo yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. He left a letter to the Coroner and the press stating that the cause of his act was the ingratitude of those that owed him and should have helped him. He was supposed to be wealthy.

NICARAGUA CANAL AGREEMENTS PUBLISHED.

Secret Treaty, Which, if Ratified, Would Have Given the United States Exclusive Control.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MESSAGE

Speaker Reed Further Delays Action in Regard to Investigating the Silver Pool Scandal.

PROSPECTS OF THE MARINE BOARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1891.

The complications between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, growing out of a boundary dispute affecting the Nicaragua Canal Company's concession, were discussed again to-day by the Senate in secret session; and the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed "to inquire what steps have been taken under the act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," approved February 20, 1889, and what are the present conditions and prospects of the enterprise, and consider and report what in its opinion the interests of the United States may require in respect to that interoceanic communication.

The Senate also made public the treaty signed December 1, 1884, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua providing for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the territory of that Republic. The letter of transmittal was signed by President Arthur and is a strong argument in demonstration of the necessity for the canal from political and commercial reasons. The startling information is contained that this treaty, which was to have been ratified within two years but did not obtain ratification, bound the United States and Nicaragua to build the canal. In his message President Arthur says:—

The negotiation of this treaty was entered upon under a conviction that it was imperatively demanded by the present and future political and material interests of the United States. The establishment of water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union is a necessity, the accomplishment of which, however, within the territory of the United States, is a physical impossibility. While the enterprise of our citizens has responded to the duty of creating means of speedy transit by rail between the two oceans, these great achievements are inadequate to supply a most important requisite of national union and prosperity.

I may add that the canal can be constructed by the able engineer corps of our army under their thorough system cheaper and better than any work of such magnitude can in any other way be built.

The treaty itself is made up of twenty-five articles. The first and second articles read:—

ARTICLE 1. The canal shall be built by the United States of America, and owned by them and the Republic of Nicaragua, and managed as hereinafter provided.

ART. 2. There shall be perpetual alliance between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, and the former agrees to protect the integrity of the territory of the latter.

Other articles provide, in brief, that the canal shall be of the largest class of ship canals; that the United States shall have the free use of Lake Nicaragua; that the United States shall pay for private lands used; that a strip of land two and one-half miles wide shall be set apart for the work and owned by the two contracting parties; that no custom house charges shall be imposed by Nicaragua on vessels passing through the canal and that Nicaragua shall protect the canal employés. In return the United States agree to furnish the money and build the canal, railway and telegraph lines and equipments; that it shall have exclusive control of the canal construction and that the canal shall be managed by a joint board; that the profits from tolls are to go, one-third to Nicaragua and two-thirds to the United States; that the United States disavow any intention to impair the independence of Nicaragua or her sister Republic; that the canal shall be commenced in two years and be completed in ten years; that the United States shall aid by its good offices, if desired, in securing the union of the five Central American republics, and, that the United States shall lend Nicaragua $4,000,000 to make internal improvements, to be a lien on the canal.

MR. REED'S ATTEMPT TO PREVENT THE SILVER POOL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Rules held a meeting this morning to consider the Dockery resolution, demanding an investigation of the charge made against Congress of the venality of its members. The meeting of the committee was rendered fruitless by the disinclination of Speaker Reed. The Washington correspondents of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the paper that printed the charges, appeared before the committee and were asked to furnish specific evidence. They declined to answer any questions, upon the ground that they were not willing to furnish gratuitous information to a committee that was not considering the question at issue. They did not say they would refuse to talk if summoned before an investigating committee which might be armed with the authority of the House to examine witnesses and call for papers.

The democratic members of the Committee on Rules again made an earnest plea for an investigation, urging the justice of at least making an attempt to purge the House of the charge made against the integrity of its members.

Speaker Reed had little to say, but gave the impression that he did not think there was sufficient ground upon which to base an investigation. When twelve o'clock came the Speaker adjourned the committee without either taking action upon the resolution or setting a date for another meeting.

A democratic leader of the House tells me tonight that the resolution for an investigation is sure to be adopted. He says he is certain that although Speaker Reed might report the resolution adversely the House would reject his action and adopt the resolution. Unless Speaker Reed permits a report of some kind to be made on the resolution by the latter part of this week the matter will be called up on the floor of the House.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED MAKING EFFECTIVE MARINE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

This has been a red letter day in the House for the merchant marine. Two bills were passed carrying into effect recommendations of the International Conference and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was authorized to favorably report the bill creating the Marine Board in the Treasury. This latter bill is now on the calendar of both House and Senate, with good prospects of passage.

The House passed the bill providing that the name of every documented vessel of the United States shall be marked upon each bow and upon the stern, and the home port shall also be marked upon the stern. These names may be in painted, carved or glazed letters, but must be distinctly visible—dark letters upon a white ground or vice versa—and the letters not less than four inches high. A fine of $10 is the penalty for non-observance of this requirement. The names must be marked before the close of 1891.

The House also passed the bill providing that the names of vessels of the United States shall not be changed, except for substantial reasons of a public as well as a private nature.

Vessels or boats that have sustained serious accidents, been burned, sunk, abandoned or wrecked, and such as have not been inspected or classed in any regulation for marine insurance, and those once classed that have lost their rating or had it suspended, and all that shall be rated below the grade of A2 or shall not be worthy of such grade, shall not be allowed to change their names.

Vessels or boats of past and present good character, seaworthy in all respects, free from debt, liens or liabilities, and whose owners shall offer substantial and satisfactory reasons therefor, may have their names changed by the Commissioner of Navigation, but all new names given must be unlike those of any vessel hailing from the same port.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called up the bill repealing the law authorizing the President to suspend tonnage dues and it was passed.

New York postmasters confirmed:—Miss Grace Chapin, Livonia Station; D. A. McVean, Victor. Fourth class appointed:—A. B. Burt, Bellvale; W. B. Davis, Oakfield.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, presented the resolution of the Manhattan Club, of New York, against the Force bill and it was appropriately referred.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report favorably a bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Franz Sigel, late major general of Volunteers.

The House Committee on Improvement of the Levees of the Mississippi River began a hearing on the subject of levees this morning, and examined General Comstock, of the Mississippi River Commission.

Messrs. Merrick and Morse, the gentlemen who recently tendered a silver brick to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia to be made into silver dollars for their benefit, to-day made a written demand upon the Director of the Mint to instruct the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia to receive and coin the silver bullion as requested, which demand was refused.

Debate on the Subsidy Shipping bill was begun in the House, Messrs. Wheeler and Herbert, of Alabama, speaking in opposition to the measure.

Debate on the Financial bill was continued in the Senate, Mr. Teller opposing the bullion purchase and bond clauses and declaring for free coinage, while Mr. Morrill opposed free coinage and Mr. Vest spoke in its favor.

Secretary Windom to-day asked Congress for an appropriation of $100,000 to complete the proposed buildings on Ellis Island, New York harbor, to be used as an immigrant station, and to provide means of transfer to and from New York city.

IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRACTICALLY HANDED OVER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CONCORD, Jan. 6, 1891.—The arguments in the Jewett injunction and mandamus cases before the Supreme Court were concluded this afternoon. After a recess Chief Justice Doe declared its decision to be "No jurisdiction." It is now regarded as certain that Clerk Jewett will put upon the roll the names of the "if entitled" or new census members, and leave off all those from towns which have lost population to such an extent under the Porter census as will deprive them of the right of continuous representation upon the present basis under the next apportionment, as well as those from the formerly classed towns. This will give the republicans a clear majority of twenty or more, and enable them to completely command the situation unless the democrats resist and deny the clerk's authority, which is talked of in some quarters to-night, but will probably not be done. The Legislature meets at eleven o'clock to-morrow.

GOVERNOR BIGGS' PARTING ADVICE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DOVER, Jan. 6, 1891.—Both houses of the Delaware General Assembly met this forenoon and organized by electing the nominees of the democratic caucus for officers. John P. Donahue is Speaker of the Senate and William L. Sirman is Speaker of the House.

The message of Benjamin Biggs, the retiring Governor, was received and read. It closed with a denunciation of the Force bill. Disapproval was expressed of the increase of private legislation, especially in divorce matters. Resubmission of the question of calling a constitutional convention was recommended, and the adoption of a ballot system similar to the Australian system was suggested.

FARMERS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE NAME A. J. STREETER FOR SENATOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1891.—Senator Charles B. Farwell is out of the race for the United States Senatorship, as the three farmers in the Legislature who hold the balance of power will not vote for him under any circumstances; neither will they vote for General Palmer nor ex-Governor Oglesby. They refuse to consider Farwell as a factor at all. As a rule, the republicans do not seem at all put out at this, because they do not care much for Farwell anyhow, his only recommendation being that he is a wealthy man. The three Farmers' Alliance men have announced their candidate for the United States Senate to be ex-State Senator A. J. Streeter, a strong protectionist, formerly a greenback democrat, but now in sympathy with the republicans generally. His affiliations, however, have not been with the republicans, though during the deadlock in 1885, when General Logan was elected, he aided the republicans by abstaining from voting, though elected as a democrat.

The democrats are a little sore to-night at the farmers, but think they may be brought around to support Palmer, seeing as the majority of the people of the State have spoken in his favor. Balloting for Senator will begin about the 20th inst.

CONTINUED DUALITY OF THE MONTANA HOUSE—THE REPUBLICANS STILL IGNORED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HELENA, Jan. 6, 1891.—The Senate and the democratic House met in joint session to-day and Governor Toole read his annual message in person. The republican House adopted rules designed to put on record the daily absence of democratic members and providing for the counting of a quorum when those present refuse to vote. Some of the republicans are talking of a proposition—made by the democrats last year—to have the Silver Bow members absent themselves, leaving the undisputed members of both parties to enact necessary legislation. Many conservative democrats favor going ahead with legislation by the Senate and the democratic House, taking chances on the action of the Supreme Court relative to the constitutionality of bills passed. It appears probable, however, that any fair proposition made by the republicans will be accepted.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, OF OHIO, RECOMMENDS THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6, 1891.—Governor James E. Campbell in his message to the Legislature, which met in adjourned session this afternoon, recommended the federal plan of government for cities based upon the State organization, with the privilege of changing every twenty years, and that an amendment to the constitution permitting this form of government be submitted to the people in advance of a constitutional convention. He also recommended the Australian system of ballot, also a primary election law.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATURES MEETS AND SENATOR CAMERON IS ON HAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1891.—Caleb B. Thompson, of Warren county, nominee of the republican caucus, was elected Speaker of the House to-day, and Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, was chosen President pro tem of the Senate. Governor Beaver's message was read to both houses in the afternoon.

Rumors were current that Senator Cameron was in danger of being defeated for re-election, and his friends promptly informed him of the situation. This afternoon he arrived to repair his fences, and this evening he feels assured that he will be his own successor. The caucus to nominate a republican candidate for Senator will be held to-morrow, and the election will take place on the 20th inst. Cameron's friends have been working for an early caucus, owing to the opposition which was developing against his re-election.

INDEPENDENTS AND DEMOCRATS UNITED IN THE SOUTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

PIERRE, Jan. 6, 1891.—The Legislature organized to-day. The Senate elected republican subordinate officers by 1 majority; the House elected Seward, of Coddington county, independent, Speaker by 1 majority. The democrats and independents are united in both houses with the exception that one independent and one democrat voted with the republicans in the House in the choice of Speaker. The opposition victory in the House does not discourage republicans in the senatorial contest, but somewhat complicates matters. Moody's friends think he will be strong enough to win.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE MEN AND DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE THE MINNESOTA SENATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6, 1891.—Fusion between the Alliance men and democrats resulted this afternoon in the organization of the Senate, the officers being divided between the two. The three parties in the House are far from any compromise. The democrats and Alliance men have been in communication with each other through conference committees all afternoon and are still at it to-night, but neither seems inclined to yield and both want the Speakership. The fact that they have managed to fuse in the Senate may have a tendency to bring them together in the House, but the democrats claim the Alliance got the best of it in the upper house and they want the best of the division of offices in the lower body. The republicans stand firm for their candidate for Speaker, and hope to gain enough votes from the other parties when they break to elect their man.

GRANGERS RULE THE ROOST IN THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

LINCOLN, Jan. 6, 1891.—The Legislature organized at noon to-day, the Farmers' Alliance having a clear majority and electing temporary officers without trouble. C. H. Pierce, secretary of the State Central Committee of the independent party, was elected secretary pro tem. of the Senate by a majority of one. S. M. Elder was elected temporary Speaker of the House and Eric Johnson secretary. During the afternoon the Senate and House completed their organization, electing a number of minor officers and making the temporary organization permanent. The proceedings were devoid of interest, so the Alliance have everything well in hand.

HUMOR HAS ITS PLACE AND BRAINS THEIR WORK

The Herald's Nomination of a Brainy Man for Senator Gives the Witlings a Chance.

THEY CAN'T HURT DANA

Wisdom May Not Lead in the Choice of the State's Representative, but It Has a Chance.

[From the Pensacola (Fla.) News.]

With a want of delicacy that must strike New York's executive full where he lives the NEW YORK HERALD calls upon David B. Hill to name Charles A. Dana for the United States Senate. The HERALD might have waited until Dave had first ascertained his own chances for the place in the possible failure of his Presidential aspirations. But, come to think of it, Hill could not in a surer manner knife Cleveland, if he is so disposed, than by sending Dana to the Senate.

NOT AFTER SCALPS AT ALL.

[From the Galveston (Texas) News.]

The NEW YORK HERALD is after the scalp of David Bennett Hill, because that gentleman will not come forward openly in the support of Charles A. Dana. A few months ago the Governor said he was a democrat and if he should now either secretly or otherwise espouse the cause of the erratic editor of the *Sun* for such a distinguished position the people will tell him in language plainer than he will like that he is anything but a democrat.

WELL, PATIENCE MAY TRIUMPH, YOU KNOW.

[From the Chicago Globe.]

The NEW YORK HERALD calls on Governor Hill to join the Dana boom on the perfectly proper ground that Dana would do so much for him. Talking about Dana and the HERALD, we feel called upon to state that if the whole thing is not one of those complicated pleasantries that are over our wild and woolly Western heads it will take more patience and other properties than we believe the HERALD possesses to insert Charles A. Dana into a democratic Senate.

THIS FELLOW WANTS TO PLAY COMBINATIONS.

[From the New York Epoch.]

Elliott F. Shepard says in his *Mail and Express* that Charles A. Dana is the man to be United States Senator from this State. Now, if Dana should be selected will he agree to march over to the White House and urge President Harrison to appoint the pious Shepard United States Minister at a European court when the next vacancy occurs?

COME, JACK BUNSBY, AND INTERPRET THIS!

[From the Chattanooga News.]

When the NEW YORK HERALD has ceased paying Dana the rather ambiguous compliment of pushing him for the Senate no doubt the democracy will forgive the HERALD this fight against it. But really the country feels sorry to see the HERALD