HEAVY FIRING NEAR THE HOSTILES.

General Brooke Reports That He Thinks the Troops Have Engaged the Rebellious Sioux.

LIEUTENANT CASEY'S SAD DEATH.

He Goes Too Near the Enemy's Camp and Is Shot to Death by the Red Warriors.

PANIC STRICKEN SETTLERS.

Nebraska Villages Crowded with Fugitives Who Have Left All to Get Away from the Indians.

FRIENDLY CHIEFS NOT IN YET

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 7, 1891.—A courier has just come in from General Brooke's headquarters on Wounded Knee Creek with a despatch for General Miles, to the effect that heavy firing is going on in the direction of the hostile camp, and that he believes some portion of the troops have engaged the rebellious Sioux.

His forces are ready to move just as soon as it can be definitely learned where and what the fighting is. Scouts have been sent out from here to get at the truth, and all is excitement.

LIEUTENANT CASEY SHOT.

General Miles has also received an official report that Lieutenant Edward W. Casey, company H, Twenty-second infantry, has been killed by the hostiles. The unfortunate young officer had gone too near the hostile camp, when he was fired on and shot through the head. His body has been recovered.

Lieutenant Casey was born in California, but was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from Louisiana in 1869. On graduating in 1873 he was appointed as second lieutenant in the Twenty-second infantry and was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1880. He served with his regiment in the departments of Texas, Dakota and Missouri up to 1883, when he was made senior assistant instructor of infantry and artillery tactics at West Point, serving there a year. He was adjutant of his regiment from 1884 to 1887. He was regarded as one of the brightest young officers in the service.

MILLER'S BODY MUTILATED.

The body of Isaac Miller, who was murdered by the hostiles north of the agency on White Clay Creek, was brought in to-day.

The body is as horribly mutilated as was the body of the trooper who was brought in yesterday and buried. Miller's body will be buried here to-morrow.

SHOSHONES SAID TO BE UP.

REPORTS THAT THEY HAVE BURNED THE BUILDINGS AT POCATELLO AGENCY—SETTLERS FLEEING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

EVANSTON, Wyo., Jan. 7, 1891.—Word has just reached here to the effect that the Shoshone Indians at the Pocatello (Idaho) reservation are on the rampage, burning the town and destroying property, and that the residents are fleeing from the town for safety.

The Indians have been in war paint at that point for some time and trouble has been daily anticipated. It is reported that the authorities have asked Boise City for troops, but nothing definite concerning the situation can be learned up to eleven P. M.

PANIC STRICKEN SETTLERS.

NEBRASKA TOWNS CROWDED WITH FUGITIVES—MILITIAMEN ON GUARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 7, 1891.—In the past few days hundreds of settlers from Southwestern Dakota and Northwestern Nebraska have flocked into all the railroad towns within a hundred miles of here for protection. They have camped in churches and halls, and filled the towns to overflowing. They have left their farms and ranches unprotected.

The state of affairs became so serious that Governor Thayer ordered out seventeen companies of militia. One company has been stationed at Valentine, one at Cody, three at Gordon, four at Rushville, two at Hay Springs, three at Chadron, two at Crawford and one at Harrison.

Buffalo Bill and General Colby have charge of the State troops. Their headquarters have been established here and the movement of the militia will be directed from this point. General Colby and his staff, Colonel Cody and others have comfortable quarters and have been extremely busy disposing of bodies of militia so as to best secure the protection of settlements.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Detachments of guards will be thrown out from five to ten miles north of the railroad towns and in such other localities as seem most in danger, but there is not enough men to cover the entire field exposed to the reservation.

This is in accordance with a suggestion from General Miles, but there is a vigorous kick against this plan. One militiaman was heard to say that if the order came he would break his gun, as he would rather go to Lincoln and be tried by court-martial than to be scalped by Indians. The boys want to do their fighting together.

The arrival of the State troops and the energy displayed has somewhat relieved the general anxiety, but it is the easiest thing in the world to start a scare.

Lieutenant Rice, of the Seventh cavalry, who was in Rushville, started for Pine Ridge with a detail. He had gone but a few miles when he discovered that he had forgotten something and turned back.

A REGULAR PANIC.

The people here saw the soldiers returning, and there was a reign of terror. Strong men turned pale and stout hearts quailed. Men who were not afraid to die wept because there were not trees enough to climb. The militia boys gathered in the crowd just the same as the others.

When Lieutenant Rice pulled up the hush of the winter afternoon was broken by a timid request for information concerning the enemy who was pursuing and what show a man would have for his hair.

Rice was dumb for a moment, and then when he found what was the cause of the panic he said, "Well, I'll be d——." He packed up the supplies he had forgotten and for which he had returned, and started again for Pine Ridge.

BUFFALO BILL GLOOMY.

Buffalo Bill says it is his opinion that a big battle is almost sure to occur within a few days in the immediate vicinity of Pine Ridge. The Indians, he thinks, have reached that stage of their madness in which they will court death. Since the Wounded Knee affair they are worse than ever, and the Messiah craze has made them fatalists to that degree that they firmly believe that if they go under in battle they will come to life again in the spring.

Should the Indians mass and make an attack on the troops at Pine Ridge and overcome them there would be an overrunning of the country that would mean more than a repetition of former horrors. Even if defeated the Indians will scatter in small bands and do an immense amount of damage. The fear of this, more than any belief that the Indians will raid the country before offering battle to the regulars, has led to the throwing out of a line of State troops along the Nebraska frontier.

Companies D and E, of the First infantry, which arrived here from the West last night, were hurried to the agency this morning early.

The government paymaster arrived this morning, and with his money was escorted to the agency by a detachment of the Seventh cavalry.

MILES' REASSURING MESSAGE.

HE TAKES A CHEERFUL VIEW OF THE SITUATION—THE CAMP OF FRIENDLIES GROWING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 7, 1891.—General Miles sent a dispatch to the superintendent of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway yesterday requesting that he would, on account of the many false rumors that were circulating among the settlers, instruct his agents along the line to inform them that the troops were now disposed in such numbers between them and the Indians that he considered it safe for them to remain at their homes, and it might yet be possible to settle affairs here without further bloodshed.

The village of Indians who surrendered unconditionally is situated immediately in front, to the south, of Agent Royer's office, and it continues to grow in dimensions slowly. Captain E. P. Lewis, of the Fifth infantry, has charge of the friendlies, and feeds them with rations obtained from the agent. It is expected that some of the hostiles will be in to-day, as it was the intention of Red Cloud, Little Wound and Big Road, of the Ogallalas, to attempt to break away from the Brule, or Rosebud Indians, last night.

If the Pine Ridge Indians conclude to come back it will greatly reduce the war party, now numbering 4,000. There are 2,200 Pine Ridge Indians absent, and if they come in the hostile force will be reduced at least half. A large portion of the remainder will doubtless fight to the end.

RATIONS FOR FRIENDLIES.

To-day was beef issue day here. Some ninety head of fat cattle were issued to the Indians belonging here. The sight is an exciting one and a brief description may prove interesting to readers of the HERALD. The cattle to be issued are enclosed in a huge corral a short time before the commencement of the issue. Indians who are entitled to the beef issue range themselves in two long rows facing each other and ten or twelve feet apart, the rows extending from each side of the corral door to a level tract of land comprising hundreds of acres.

The Indians are mounted on their wiry little ponies and are fully armed. When all is in readiness for the commencement of the issue the door of the corral is thrown open, a beef or two comes out, a white man calls the name of the Indians for whom the cattle are intended, and then begins a wild chase over the plain.

The Indians pursue the cattle some distance from the corral, when they gallop their ponies to within shooting distance of the steer and shoot it to the ground.

In nearly every instance, owing to the speed of the pursuer and pursued, several shots are fired before the steer is finally killed.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

After all the cattle are turned loose can be seen the most exciting and interesting period of the beef issue. The extensive plain, as far as the eye can reach, is dotted with mounted Indians hotly pursuing their prey. Shots are constantly fired by those who have succeeded in overhauling their beef.

It is miraculous that some of them are not killed by stray bullets. The Indians become very excited and fire wildly.

After the cattle are killed the Indians butcher the carcases and divide the meat among the families to whom it belongs.

NOBLE NOT TO RESIGN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR SATISFIED WITH THE GRANTING OF MILES' REQUEST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1891.

A report was circulated here to-day that in consequence of the action of the President in giving army officers charge of some of the Indian agencies Secretary Noble would resign. The report has no foundation whatever. The Cabinet is a unit on the proposition to let General Miles have his own way while the Indian troubles continue. The transfer is only temporary.

At the War Department the transfer of the Dakota Indian agencies to the control of army officers it is hoped may prove a permanent one. They hold that it is only under military management that lasting peace and genuine prosperity can be secured on the frontier or an honest and capable administration of the Indian agencies guaranteed. They praise the President for his prompt and favorable response to General Miles' suggestions in the matter.

At the same time the opinion is frequently expressed in army circles that the action of the administration was very likely prompted in a great measure by a desire on the part of the President and Cabinet to escape immediate responsibility for the result of the pending conflict, and, by acceding fully to all of General Miles' requests, make him entirely responsible, so that in case of failure he would be without excuse.

On several previous occasions the control of the Indians has been delegated for brief periods to military officers, and always with gratifying results, and it is argued and hoped by the advocates of the proposed change that the President cannot be insensible to this fact. It is expected, too, that the beneficial effects of the transfer inaugurated yesterday will exert a strong influence in administration circles in behalf of the movement for a permanent transfer.

The following telegram was sent to General Miles this evening:—

After mature consideration of your recommendations respecting Indian agents it has been decided to appoint one of the army officers named by you to be agent at the Pine Ridge Agency, to have full charge of all the Indians assembled at that place. His appointment will be sent out without unnecessary delay. It has also been decided not to appoint army officers to act as Indian agents at any of the other agencies, but to leave you to exercise the necessary military control under the orders heretofore given by the President and through the officers named by you and approved in my despatch of yesterday and such others as may hereafter be selected for that purpose, it being understood that this military supervision and control will need to be only temporary. This conclusion is regarded as a final settlement of the question. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major General Commanding.

General Schofield said this morning that the court of inquiry established by General Miles at Pine Ridge for the investigation of Colonel Forsythe's action at Wounded Knee Creek has been dissolved, but that he had received no official confirmation of the press despatch that General Miles had restored Colonel Forsythe to his command. General Miles, he added, has full discretion in the matter.

Secretary Proctor has sent the following telegram to Robert T. Lincoln, in New York:—

Your telegram asking that Colonel Barr may be allowed to defend Colonel Forsyth is received. No court has been ordered from here either for the investigation or trial of Colonel Forsyth, nor has the question of ordering one been a matter of consideration as yet. I earnestly hope that it may not be necessary, but if it proves to be you may rest assured that every consideration will be shown Colonel Forsyth that justice demands or that his excellent record entitles him to.

R. V. Belt, the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been directed by the Secretary of the Interior to proceed to the Indian Territory and superintend the payment to the Creek Nation the $400,000 authorized by the last Congress to be paid from the Creek funds now on deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury. The Creeks now number between thirteen and fourteen thousand people and the payment is to be made per capita.

NEARING THE END OF THE TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7, 1891.—Captain E. L. Huggins, at Army Division Headquarters here, received a despatch this evening from Adjutant General Corbin, at Pine Ridge Agency, saying a number of Indians are coming into the agency from the camp of the hostiles. How many of the savages are *en route* it was impossible to approximate. According to the despatch the general situation had not greatly changed from the day previous.

The message said the difficulty was well expressed by one old Indian who to-day put in an appearance at Pine Ridge. He declared that too many lies are passing in both directions between the agency and the Sioux camp. The inference is that when the real situation becomes clearer to both sides the end will be less distant than it has been made to appear.

WHIPPED THE SIOUX MESSENGER.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Jan. 7, 1891.—News has reached here from Rockford that on last Friday a Sioux runner came to the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation and endeavored to induce these Indians to join the hostiles.

Chief Salt Ice, of the Cœur d'Alenes, learning of his mission, ordered his arrest and confinement in the guard house and on Saturday had him whipped, after which he was taken to the limits of the reservation and dismissed with a warning not to return.

THIS GHOST DANCE A FIZZLE.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 7, 1891.—The great ghost dance which was to have been begun to-day at Red Rock and in which representatives from many of the Territory tribes were to participate was a fizzle.

The Indians do not take kindly to the incendiary suggestions of the Cheyenne runners. A few Cheyennes were present at Red Rock, but the friendly Indians dissuaded them from holding the dance.

CAPTAIN WALLACE BURIED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 7, 1891.—Captain George D. Wallace, who was killed by Indians in the battle at Wounded Knee, was buried this morning in the cemetery at Yorkville, S. C., his old home. The services were conducted at the Presbyterian Church by Rev. J. C. Galloway and Rev. L. G. Patrick, chaplain of the Jenkins Rifles, a local military company. The casket was draped with United States flags and covered with beautiful floral offerings. It was guarded throughout last night by sentinels and this morning was delivered to General E. M. Law, of the late Confederate army, who acted as chief marshal. When the dead soldier's family entered the church the choir sang the hymn, "Come, Ye Disconsolate." Prayer was offered by Chaplain Patrick and was followed by a funeral discourse by Mr. Galloway.

After the conclusion of the services at the church the funeral procession was formed, and proceeded to the village cemetery, where the interment took place. Business was almost suspended, and the whole community joined in the procession. The Jenkins Rifles fired a salute over the grave.

The flag of Captain Wallace's troop, in which his body had been wrapped, was presented to the Jenkins Rifles.

Captain Wallace was a son of A. S. Wallace, republican ex-Congressman from this State, and brother to Colonel R. M. Wallace, the republican United States marshal for South Carolina under Grant and Arthur.

CARVED A L'ITALLIENNE.

TWENTY ITALIANS WOUNDED IN A MELEE OVER A DISPUTE ABOUT SWEETHEARTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1891.—Francisco Jannuci and F. Salvini keep a saloon in the centre of the Italian settlement. Last night a party was given to their countrymen, and about one hundred and fifty Italians of both sexes were gathered in the room in the rear of the saloon. Salvator de Meio was engaged to marry one of Mrs. Salvini's daughters and Frank Jannuci was engaged to marry another. The latter tired of his sweetheart and began making love to De Meio's. He wanted De Meio to change, but the latter refused. While preparations were being made for the dance Jannuci entered the saloon with his four brothers and pounced upon De Meio. De Meio whipped out a razor and Jannuci was laid out at the first stroke. The brothers were doing their best to carve De Meio when De Meio's intended mother-in-law rushed in and tried to protect her relatives. Some one gave her a slash over the wrist, severing an artery. By this time everybody in the hall was slashing and stabbing his neighbor. Mrs. Salvini turned out the lights and stationing herself behind the bar began hurling beer glasses into the crowd. This resulted in greater confusion, and had it not been for the arrival of a wagon load of policemen there is no doubt but some of the combatants would have been killed. As it was, not less than twenty received dangerous wounds, but so far as can be learned De Meio's wounds are the only ones likely to prove fatal.

BOARD OF EDUCATION ACCUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1891.—Mayor Carroll said to-day that it has been decided to comply with the request of the Chamber of Commerce that members of the Board of Education be prosecuted on charges brought out in a recent investigation by a committee of the Common Council. The charges are based upon the report of John Bower, expert accountant, who examined the books and papers of the Board of Education, and also upon the report of the Common Council Committee, both of which alleged that the methods of the Commissioners for several years have been very loose. Sensational developments are looked for.

HEIRS FROM BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7, 1891.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Fogg in New York last Saturday is expected to enrich four Bostonians to the amount of half a million apiece. Two of the fortunate ones are sisters of the late Mrs. Fogg—Mrs. A. G. Wyman, wife of Deputy Collector Wyman, of the City Collector's office, and Miss Phipps, both of whom reside at No. 3 Eden street, Charlestown. The other two heirs are cousins, one being Mr. Benjamin Phipps, of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. They are now in New York.

ZETA PSI TO MEET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7, 1891.—The forty-fifth annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will meet in Providence, January 15 and 16, as the guests of the Epsilon Chapter at Brown. The Convention will have a large attendance from the twenty-two chapters of the fraternity and from Brown alumni.

The sessions will be secret as usual, and will be held in Masonic Temple. The presiding officer will be Austen G. Fox, a Harvard graduate and a prominent New York attorney. The Convention will conclude with a banquet at the Narragansett on the evening of January 16.

HIGH PRICES FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7, 1891.—One of the most noteworthy sales of autographs and historic documents ever held in this city is in progress this week at Libbie's, with buyers present from all parts of the country. An autograph letter of Samuel Adams was purchased by the city for $180.

Other high priced ones were two at $50, one signed by Benjamin Franklin, the other by the Rev. Henry Barclay, rector of Trinity Church, New York, from 1746 till his death. A collection of letters and documents signed by Napoleon Bonaparte brought $160. A broadside giving the proceedings of the meeting in Faneuil Hall November 29 and 30, 1773, held in regard to the obnoxious tea then in vessels at the wharf, was bought for $180. A letter written by General Ethan Allen to Jonathan Trumbull on July 12, 1775, provoked some lively bidding and finally reached $95.

A letter of Lord Byron brought $85, and a collection of his autograph letters and portraits of himself and family $165. A collection of Robert Burns' manuscripts sold after lively competition for $135. A letter of Edmund Burke brought $72 50, and letters of General Burgoyne, written during the Revolutionary period, sold at from $20 to $50.

NO DOUBT OF HIS FITNESS.

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

I asked Henry Hebing, Collector of the Port at Rochester, what he thought of Mr. Dana's candidacy for United States Senator. Mr. Hebing replied:—"I have given the matter no thought, and know nothing about it."

"Have you any idea as to Mr. Dana's qualifications or fitness for the position?" I asked.

"I have no doubt," replied Collector Hebing, "that he is well qualified and fit for the office."

NEWS NOTES BY WIRE.

Smith, Wade & Co., lumber dealers, of Quebec, are going to liquidate. Their liabilities are $162,000.

The Peninsula Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., filed chattel mortgages yesterday amounting to $38,840.

The Board of Health of El Paso, Texas, met yesterday and the health physician reported no smallpox in the city since last June. Nearly four hundred and fifty children have been vaccinated free of charge.

The American Harvester Company continued its meeting in Chicago with closed doors yesterday. Colonel M. L. Conger, secretary of the company, denies that an advance of prices has been decided on.

The New York State Association of Shropshire Sheep Breeders was organized at Rochester yesterday. The membership numbers about thirty and includes many of the most prominent Shropshire breeders in the State.

E. S. Peck, a banker, of Frankfort, Kan., has been appointed receiver of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank in Clarksville, Tenn. Nothing can be stated concerning the winding up of the business of the bank until the receiver arrives and matures his plans.

The Western Society of the Army of the Potomac gave its second annual banquet last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. General Walter C. Newberry, Congressman elect, presided. The feature of the evening was an address by Captain Luff on the services of the late General Julius White.

A. W. Francis, a telegraph lineman, has been fined by the Clay County (Ind.) Court for cutting down shade trees on the national road while erecting the telegraph wires. The decision is important as defining the company's rights and those of property owners along the route. The latter have cut down several poles.

Charles F. Yeager and B. F. Nicholson were yesterday appointed receivers of the Laredo (Texas) Improvement Company. Mr. Moore, of San Antonio, the president of the company, says the assets are $395,000, and the liabilities, including capital stock, $355,000. The bond of the receivers has been approved by District Judge Russell.

Howard Douglass, assignee of the Duber Watch Case Company, has telegraphed to A. Serewicz, the Chicago representative, to retain possession of the property belonging to the company there for the assignee. Mr. Serewicz ascribes the cause of the assignment to the fight made on the firm by the trust, of which the Duber company was not a member.

Colonel Ray Meyers, of Huron, S. D., was appointed Consul to San Salvador a year ago. When he arrived at his post a rebellion was in progress. The siege continued day after day, and when firing had ceased he made for the docks and returned to Washington. Colonel Meyers has now instituted a suit for $50,000 damages against the San Salvador government and will press his claim through the State Department.

The first Convention of the Excelsior Marine Benevolent Association began at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday with delegates present from Chicago, Cleveland, Bay City and Port Huron. Alexander Clark, president of the local association, was chosen chairman. The Convention will consider, among other questions, the better regulation of raft towing and of the right of way in narrow channels. A remonstrance presented by the Lake Carriers' Association against the Line Carrying Projectile law was indorsed and signed by all the delegates.

OLD SOLDIERS SWINDLED BY PENSION SHARKS.

Money Turned Over to Attorneys Without Warrant of Law and for Which They Had Done No Service.

NEW YORK'S DELAYED PLEA

Chance of Obtaining Some Small Measure of Reciprocity by Treaty with Spain.

MONETARY CONFERENCE OPENED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1891.

Another case of injustice and open robbery of the old soldier by the Washington pension claim agent sharks has come to light. The amount is $20,000, representing just $25 to each pensioner.

The House last session passed 799 private pension bills. These bills granted pensions to claimants whose claims had been rejected by the Pension Bureau upon some technical grounds. The claimants had filed their cases through their attorneys, agreeing to pay the attorneys a fee of $25 if the pension was secured. But the cases were disallowed by the Pension Bureau for some lack of trifling evidence or the like.

Then the claimants, satisfied of the general equity and justice of their claims, appealed to their Congressmen. The members looked up the evidence, pleaded the cause of their constituents before the Committee on Pensions, secured favorable reports, and had their clients' names placed upon the pension rolls. Through all of this the claim agent had no part at all.

Judge, then, of the indignation of the Congressmen when their constituents wrote them that the Pension Office had deducted $25 from their pension. In many instances the pensioner thought his Congressman had pocketed the money. The Pension Office had coolly deducted the $25 and paid it to the claim agent who originally presented the claim. A vigorous protest will be lodged at once with the Secretary of the Interior against further fostering of the claim agent's interest at the expense of the old soldier.

Quite a number of certificates for pensions allowed under these 799 acts of Congress have not yet been issued, and there is still time for the Secretary of the Interior to stop the payment of the $25 fee to most of the pension attorneys.

From official figures furnished by the Pension Bureau it appears that $237,005 in fees were paid the pension claim agent robber barons during the month of December. Of this sum $95,210 was paid in increase cases, which is just that much money uselessly and causelessly taken from the pockets of the old soldier.

A very significant feature is apparent in the figures furnished by the Pension Bureau. It appears that over three hundred more cases were acted upon during the month of December than any previous month. There were 9,521 increase cases allowed, upon which the attorneys received a fee of $10 each. This means that Commissioner Raum is hastening to give his pension attorney friends the greatest possible advantage to obtain the exorbitant fees before the Dockery amendment goes into effect reducing the fees to $2 in increase cases.

The other cases allowed by the bureau during the month were as follows:—Original invalid cases, 3,599; fees, $89,955. Cases under the Dependent Pension law of last June, 5,182; fees, $51,820.

PRETEXT OF THE CENSUS COMMITTEE TO DELAY DECIDING ON NEW YORK'S RECOUNT.

There is more delay in rendering of a verdict by the House Census Committee on New York city's plea for a recount. The excuse has been that the evidence taken at the hearing was not printed. It now appears that there is little chance of that reason being removed.

The Public Printer has written Chairman Dunnell that he has not the money to print the testimony. The law fixes $500 as the limit in printing such matters, and the Public Printer says it will require much more than this sum to do the work, owing to the bulk of the material presented and to the expense of making a number of maps.

Chairman Dunnell said to-day he would offer a resolution in the House authorizing the expenditure of a sum sufficient to do this work. In the meantime the verdict is suspended, and the democrats think it is likely to remain so.

HOW MR. MORTON HAPPENED TO BE ABSENT WHEN THE FORCE BILL WAS DISPLACED.

The Vice President has been criticised in some quarters on account of his absence from the chair at the time Mr. Stewart made his motion to take up the Financial bill. The facts are that before he left the chair, as usual, for his lunch after the morning business had been concluded Senator George had been recognized to continue an unfinished speech on the Election bill, and had commenced his speech on that bill with a large number of books on his desk, apparently for reference. The Vice President had not the most remote idea that any other business would be considered during the day.

It is customary with any presiding officer, and considered a matter of courtesy, to ask Senators on either side of the chamber to take the chair when the presiding officer has occasion to vacate it temporarily, and on this occasion Mr. Harris was called to the chair. No other ruling could have been made by the Vice President or any other Senator than that made by Senator Harris, as Senator George had yielded the floor, and Senator Stewart was the only Senator asking recognition, and therefore it was the plain duty of the presiding officer to recognize him and to put his motion.

Upon receiving from Senator Hoar the first intimation that the Vice President had that Mr. George was not continuing his speech and that a vote was being taken the Vice President immediately resumed the chair.

SPEECHES IN THE SENATE ON THE FINANCIAL BILL—MR. PLUMB FOR FREE COINAGE.

The Financial bill was taken up to-day, and Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate, declaring himself in favor of the absolute, free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Frye asked Mr. Daniel if he did not see that the free coinage of silver would enable speculators in New York who now held $15,000,000 of silver to get $1 29 an ounce for it, instead of $1 04.

Mr. Daniel admitted that that was true, and added that then the brood of silver speculators would be exterminated.

Mr. Plumb next addressed the Senate. He credited the Silver act of last session with having had the effect of preventing a universal financial panic. It had facilitated the purchase of $100,000,000 of American securities that had been sent back from Europe, and thus the Bank of England and the other financial institutions of Europe had been able to tide over the difficulties of the Barings, arising out of South American financial troubles. He was not able to give his support to the bills as reported by the Finance Committee. He was opposed to the first section, providing for the purchase of $12,000,000 of silver. It would, of course, add that much money to circulation (which would be beneficial), but it would inevitably bear on its face a disposition to help a certain class of people at the expense of the Treasury. He did not hold that the free coinage of silver was a panacea for all evils, but he did contend that it was a long, a wise and a much needed step in the right direction.

Mr. Hiscock said that the amendment meant the absolute demonetization of gold. It proposed to make a silver basis, and the very moment that gold was at a premium (no matter how small the fraction) that moment it would be retired from circulation. He claimed that, with free coinage of silver, that metal would be sent to the United States from Europe and coined into dollars, its owners realizing the profit between its bullion value and its coin value. He defended the fourth section (for the issue of two per cent bonds), and said that, as they would be used by national banks to secure good circulation and as the banks paid one per cent taxation on their circulation, the interest on the $200,000,000 of bonds would be practically only one per cent. He was willing to have the whole national debt funded in two per cent bonds, with the privilege to the national banks to take as much of the new bonds as they chose and make it a basis of circulation.

Mr. Stewart characterized Mr. Hiscock's position as very remarkable. There were, he said, between seven hundred and eight hundred millions of bonds outstanding. They were at an average premium of twenty-five per cent, so that their redemption would require an increase of the national debt to at least one billion dollars in two per cent bonds.

MR. HERBERT AND MR. DOCKERY ATTACK THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Shipping bill.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, opposed the measure because it proposed to grant an indiscriminate subsidy to vessels of every character engaged in the foreign trade. The passage of a free ship law would give to this country forty per cent of the foreign carrying trade and would put it far beyond the necessity of expending the untold millions carried by this bill. The pending measure was a natural result of the McKinley bill and was driving an additional nail into the republican coffin.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in advocating the bill, laid stress upon the importance of the country maintaining a merchant marine.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said that three causes constituted an effectual barrier against any attempt to restore the American carrying trade. The first cause was the difference of cost between American and foreign vessels, ranging from $15,000 to $100,000; the second, the greater running expenses American vessels were under (amounting to twenty-five per cent), and the third cause was the harsh and restrictive features of our navigation laws exacting heavy tonnage dues, consular fees and other dues. He did not believe there would be an improvement until the causes were removed. He opposed subsidies and all other protection to special industries.

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO GET A REPORT ON THE FORAKER OHIO BALLOT BOX FORGERY CASE.

A little over a year ago, at the beginning of the first session of Congress, a committee was appointed to investigate the alleged connection of ex-Governor Foraker with the Ohio ballot box forgeries. No report was made by the committee to the House. An effort was made to have the report brought in during the closing days of the session, but it was said that Representative Mason, of Illinois, chairman of the committee and a friend of Mr. Foraker, had the report in his possession and refused to make it.

A prominent republican member of the House, who is not a friend and ally of Mr. Foraker, will bring the matter to the attention of the House in a few days and introduce a resolution directing the committee to report at once.

CURIOUS ATTEMPT TO GRAB AN ALASKAN ISLAND AT A NOMINAL RENTAL.

A bill introduced into the House to-day provides that Messrs. Lynde and Haigh, of California, be given a lease upon the island of Papoff, in the Shumagin group, off the southeast peninsula of Alaska, for ninety-nine years, at the nominal rental of $12 a year. They make this request upon the ground that while this island is covered with thick moss there is rich soil underneath it which they think will make fine agricultural land when cleared. It is revealed in the bill incidentally that there are rich mineral deposits upon the island.

The crowning piece of audacity, and probably the real object of the bill, lies in a short clause which provides that this lease does not apply to the Pribyloff Islands (the seal rookeries), but that "persons, associations or corporations now in the occupation of any of said islands shall have a preferred right to lease the same for one year from and after the passage of this act."

A SMALL MEASURE OF RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN MAY BE OBTAINED.

Secretary Blaine is understood to be gratified at the disposition shown by the Canovas Ministry to put the trade relations between the Unites States and the Spanish West Indies on a reciprocal and particular basis. The time between now and 1892, when the last of Spain's interfering treaties with European nations will expire, will hardly be too long, in the opinion of the State Department, for the arrangement of details essential to insure a comprehensive and lasting treaty of commerce, so that little or nothing will be lost to American trade by the necessity of waiting till Spain can rid herself of the most favored nation clause of her present treaties in Europe.

It is perceived at the State Department that it will not be possible to realize Mr. Blaine's earlier expectations as to the kind and degree of advantage to be gained for our commerce through Cuban reciprocity. The removal of the sugar duties by the McKinley bill is found at the State Department to operate precisely as Mr. Blaine had predicted. Spain doubts that the duty on Cuban sugar will be restored under any circumstances in the early future; hence the Madrid government is less inclined to grant concessions based upon a problematical reimposition of sugar duties than if the duties had been retained in the McKinley bill for the purpose of being exchanged for exceptional favors to our exports in a treaty of reciprocity.

Again, the extensive raising of rates in the Spanish tariff, about to be accomplished by the Canovas government, will have an unfavorable effect upon the American and Spanish reciprocity treaty whenever it shall be negotiated, for the reason that even material concessions by Spain in our favor in such a treaty would leave the duties on our exports to Cuba much higher than if Spain had not followed the example of the McKinley bill before beginning to reciprocate with this country.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The International Monetary Conference met at the State Department this afternoon. It was called to order by Secretary Blaine, who made a brief address of welcome.

On motion of Dr. Zegarra, of Peru, Señor Romero was chosen temporary chairman, Mr. Blaine escorting him to the chair and then taking his seat as the delegate from the United States. On motion of Mr. Blaine, Mr. José Rodriguez and Mr. Arthur W. Fergusson were elected secretaries.

The Conference then adjourned, subject to the call of the temporary chairman.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

H. A. Burr has been appointed postmaster at Whitesboro, N. Y.

The conference report on the Public Printing Deficiency bill was agreed to by the Senate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Horace C. Pugh, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Palermo.

Senator Teller received a despatch from Denver to-day signed by every republican in the Legislature of Colorado approving his course and promising to vote for his re-election.

Representative Clancy to-day introduced a bill appropriating $600,000 for the purchase of land as an addition to the site of the public building now being built in Brooklyn.

Secretary Windom to-day issued a circular to customs officers containing regulations in regard to the free entry of articles for exhibition at the World's Columbia Exposition.

Representative Funston, of Kansas, has introduced in the House a resolution (which was referred to the Rules Committee) setting apart Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the consideration of the "Options" bill.

Captain S. S. Leech, of the Mississippi River Commission, who has been for the past twelve years in charge of the work of construction of levees, was examined to-day by the House Committee on Improvement of the Levees of the Mississippi River.

The formal lottery drawing for terms of the two Idaho Senators took place to-day, and Mr. McConnell drew the lot which assigned him to the class of Senators whose terms expire on March 3, 1891, and Mr. Shoup that which gave him the term to expire on March 3, 1895.

NAVY AND ARMY NEWS.

TESTING SHELLS AGAINST THE NEW NICKEL-STEEL ARMOR AT ANNAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1891.—Tests were made at the naval proving grounds at Annapolis, Md., this morning to discover the best projectile to use against the nickel plate armor. The tests were for the benefit of the Carpenter Steel Company, makers of the projectiles, although Lieutenant Commander J. H. Dayton superintended the tests. Four shots were fired, and the tests were declared satisfactory, but the representatives of the corporation and the naval officers who witnessed the tests declined to make known the character of the projectiles and the results obtained.

The United States steamship Dolphin sailed from New York this morning for Newport.

The funeral of Mrs. Gherardi, wife of Rear Admiral Gherardi, who died in Brooklyn on Sunday, took place to-day in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis, Md. Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, officiated. Eight sailors acted as active pallbearers. The honorary pallbearers were Commander Glass, Pay Inspector Caswell, Lieutenant Reeder and Lieutenant Commander Knox, Commodore Ramsay, Lieutenants Cowles, Paul and Hutchins, Rear Admiral Gherardi, his two sons, Miss Rockwell, sister of the deceased; Gherardi Davis and many others were present.

ARMY NOTES.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following army nominations:—Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, surgeon, to be colonel and surgeon, and Major G. M. Sternberg, surgeon, to be lieutenant colonel and surgeon. To be captains—First Lieutenants H. H. Wright, Ninth cavalry; J. A. Baldwin, Ninth infantry; M. P. Maus, First infantry; F. A. Smith, Twelfth infantry; T. C. Woodbury, Sixteenth infantry; G. Le R. Brown, Eleventh infantry, and H. B. Sarson, Second infantry, and also James Williams, late captain, Eighth cavalry. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieutenants W. H. Baldwin and H. G. Squiers, Seventh cavalry, and W. N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry.

The Senate bill increasing from fifty to seventy-five the number of army officers who may be detailed to military colleges was passed in the House to-day.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1891.—Captain C. E. Hargous, Fifth infantry, will report to Colonel E. S. Otis, Twentieth infantry, president of the Army Retiring Board, at the Army Building, New York city, for examination. Brigadier General Charles Sutherland, surgeon general, will, as soon as practicable, repair to this city and assume the duties of his office. The following assignments to regiments of officers of cavalry, recently promoted, are ordered:—Major Henry Wagner, to the Fifth cavalry, to date from December 17, 1890, vice Russell, retired. Captain H. E. Tutherly to the First cavalry, Troop C, to date from December 17, 1890, vice Wagner, promoted. Leave of absence for twenty days from January 1, 1891, is granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Beau, Second cavalry. The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, Nineteenth infantry, is still further extended to March 1 on account of sickness. First Lieutenant J. L. Chamberlain, First artillery, is, at his own request, temporarily relieved from duty at Washington Navy Yard, and will proceed without delay to join his battery. A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, deputy quartermaster general; Major A. F. Rockwell, quartermaster; Captain W. N. Tisdale, First infantry, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies or damages of property received at the depot during the remainder of the present calendar year. Leave of absence for ten days is granted First Lieuten