

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

THE INDIAN WAR BELIEVED TO BE AT AN END.

The Entire Body of Hostiles Camped Near the Agency—Death in the Snow—By Shortage.

THE WAR IS OVER.

The Entire Body of Indians Encamped Near the Agency.

A special from Pine Ridge, S. D., dated the 13th inst., says: "It looks as though the Indian troubles would be ended to-morrow, and that without further bloodshed. The hostiles, with many warlike demonstrations and firing of rifles, have advanced to within about a mile of the agency, and Gen. Miles, confidently expects that to-morrow night peace will reign supreme at the agency. Scout Gourard reports that the savages are wild and growing more uncanny as they approach the agency. They fear they are going to be swept off the face of the earth for the devilry they have committed. The crisis will be reached when the savages start to camp here. Then it will only take a spark to set off the whole magazine. Artillery men were galloping through the camp to-day placing their heavy guns in more commanding positions. Everything is now so arranged that any hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages will be met by a fire which will instantly crush them."

This evening Gen. Miles sent the following communication to Buffalo Bill, who is in command of the Buffalo State troops:

"I am glad to inform you that the entire body of Indians are now camped near here, within a mile and a half. They show every disposition to comply with the orders of the authorities. Nothing but an accident can prevent peace being established, and it will be our ambition to make it of a permanent character. I feel that the State troops can now be withdrawn with safety, and desire through you to express to them my thanks for the confidence they have given your people in their isolated homes."

Quay's Election Bill Substituted.

Senator Quay introduced a bill, entitled, "An act to prevent force and fraud in federal elections, and to insure the lawful and peaceful conduct thereof."

The principal point of difference between the bill and the Hoar bill is in the last section, which is as follows: "When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that in the opinion of the said State that it cannot otherwise be executed, it shall be his duty, and he is hereby empowered to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to employ the armed forces of the United States, naval and military, for its enforcement, and for the protection of the officers whose duties are hereby provided for."

Death in the Snow.

Newspapers arrived at Vienna of a serious disaster which has occurred at Lisiene in Bohemia. An avalanche crashed down from the mountains near that place, destroying a number of houses, some of which were buried out of sight beneath the snow. As soon as rescuing parties could get to work the removal of the immense weight of snow which had rushed down upon the town was begun. The calamity is believed to have been an extremely fatal one, as already seventeen dead bodies have been removed from the ruins. In addition to the dead a number of persons severely injured have been extricated from the debris.

Another Man Executed.

Sir Charles Tupper cabled from London, England, to the Governor-General of Canada, asking for a description of Wadsworth, the English gentleman whose mysterious disappearance from Wallacetown, Ont., last week, has aroused the fears of relatives in England. The fate of Belwell makes it reasonable that Wadsworth may have been done away with, from the fact that he had over £3,000 in his possession. Mr. Stanley cabled a reply, in which the missing man is described.

Big Shortcase.

Two experts have been at work for some time upon the books of State Treasurer Major Woodruff, of Arkansas, and one of the bondsmen is reported as saying that he has already discovered a shortage of \$9,000, and are not yet through with the work. It is said that Major Woodruff has been expecting assistance from the banks of Little Rock, but as the shortage is largely increasing and may be over \$100,000, they refuse to help him.

White Capped in North Carolina.

J. R. Floyd, a turpentine man of Liberty County, Georgia, went to North Carolina a few days ago to hire negro hands to work on his trees in Georgia. At Tarboro, N. C., he was waited on by about thirty white men armed with masks and white caps. They told him on the peril of his life to leave without a negro. He did so by the next train.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

JUSTICE LAMAR's growing feeble ness is remarked by all frequenters of the Supreme Court. At the President's New Year's reception he appeared with the other Justices, but most of the time he appeared to be in one of his old-time reveries, forgetful of all his surroundings. It is said that he finds the routine work of the court irksome and often only gives his attention to the arguments going on by the greatest exercise of will power. Since President Cleveland put him on the bench to gratify a personal friendship Justice Lamar has never lightened the labors of the court which he has faithfully sought to get the work assigned to him.

In the most improbable writing of Justice Lamar's retirement within the next year or so he would not be able to enjoy the pay of a Supreme Court Justice because he would not have had ten years' continuous service on the bench. Nor would he have reached the age of 70. But he has a comfortable private fortune.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

A wonderfully rich mine has been discovered at Grand Rapids, Mich. The find is extremely rich and surpasses the highest grade ore taken from the Gogebic mine, on the south shore of Lake Michigan.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

CONTROLLER MYERS of New York has been served with an order directing him to pay \$7,000 to Andrew Campbell, chief clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office. The amount mentioned was exacted as a bribe for "drinks," etc., while procuring evidence in suits brought by the city. Controller Myers refused to pay the claim, and Campbell brought suit and secured a judgment.

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mine the mental condition of George M. Storrs, the late Emily A. Storrs, of Chicago. Old testimony was repeated, and the jury brought in a verdict declaring Storrs to be insane.

CHIEF LABOR INSPECTOR MULHOLLAND, of New York, sent to the District Attorney the affidavit of an Italian named Garibaldi, who called at the barge office after being a prisoner in the phosphate barge of South Carolina for nearly two years. During that time he and a number of companions were ill-treated, and one of their number shot dead while trying to escape from the place. Celestino di Marco, of East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, New York, is alleged to be mainly responsible for the cruelty and killing of the men.

THE great shoe strike at Rochester, N. Y., has been declared off. The men have agreed to the rules of the Manufacturers' Association, and also agree to give up their membership in the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union unless the Cox strike be declared off by that organization. All shops will be running with a full force in a few days.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

JUSTICE HAMBURGER has bound S. A. Kean, the Chicago banker who failed a few months ago, over to the Criminal Court in the sum of \$3,000. Bail was furnished by W. P. Fennell, the defendant, and Joseph H. Kean, his brother of the accused. The charge is embezzlement in that he received deposits after he knew himself to be insolvent. Assumptions within thirty days being considered by the law as prima facie evidence. The only witness examined was W. W. Rover, the complaining witness, who the day of the failure put in \$900, taking a certificate from Cashier Warner.

ADVICES from Moscow, Idaho, state the Nez Perces Indians are engaging in ghost dances on their reservation near there. The settlers are greatly alarmed.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Dairymen's Association convened at Ashland last week. "Milk Production" was the subject of a paper presented by Mr. Lespessier. John G. Sawyer of Ravenna read a paper on "Care of the Dairy Cow." W. B. Lloyd of Chicago, made an address on "Dairying on a Little Farm." "The Dairy at the World's Fair," by H. Monrad, of Winona, brought forth a big discussion.

A DISPATCH from Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., says:

"Firing has begun to the north of the camp which have driven us away from the main band, and are their to spread terror among the friendlies here. Then it will only take a spark to set off the whole magazine. Artillery men were galloping through the camp to-day placing their heavy guns in more commanding positions. Everything is now so arranged that any hostile demonstrations on the part of the savages will be met by a fire which will instantly crush them."

The steamer Britannia from Leith came into collision with the steamer Bear from Grangemouth in the Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Bear sank immediately, the crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. Two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

MR. SEARS, of Melrose, Mass., is a man whose greatest ambition is to possess the best St. Bernard dog in the world. After repeated offers he has at length persuaded the owner of the acknowledged champion in England to dispose of him. For two years Sir Bedeville, as this paragon of the canine race is dubbed, has held undisputed sway among the celebrities of Great Britain, and so renowned did he become that an English enthusiast tendered his owner \$7,500 in cash. It is thought Mr. Sears will \$10,000 for him.

THE Sioux City and Northwestern Railroad Company has been buying right of way for a line extending about thirty miles east of Sioux City. It is learned that the line is to be built for the purpose of giving access to several roads of the Sioux is most vicious. The main body of roads has moved one mile. They are camped once more, and present a wagon-load of tobacco under a policy of number probably keep them there until it is safe going up. In the meantime the young bucks are going on raids and burning every house that they come across.

It is out of a startling move to be made in connection with the recent Senatorial election in Idaho are heard. Section 613, Idaho Revised Statutes, declares it a felony for a member of the Legislature to vote or promise support upon any question or matter upon which they may be called to pass officially. It is said warrants will be sworn out under this section for the arrest of several members of the Legislature who were connected with the alleged Shoup-Dubois-McGinnis combine, charging them with felonious conspiracy against the legislative power.

ADVICES from Solomville, Arizona, state that Modoc Wind and two other Apache Indians were held to answer by United States Commissioner Blake on a charge of forging Capt. Bull's name to a Government check for \$125. The forgery was so well executed it was not detected until presented to the Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco.

J. W. HARMON was stopped near Lima, Ohio, the other evening by highwaymen, who demanded his money. When he resisted he was shot in the leg. All the money he had, \$75, was taken, when he was permitted to proceed with his team.

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POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

A deadlock in the Minnesota House of Representatives has been broken by the election of E. T. Champlin (Alliance) Speaker. The Democrats withdrew their candidate, Mr. Slivens, and voted solidly for Mr. Champlin, the vote standing: Champlin 72, Sciarie 41. The House then adjourned to give the Alliance-Democratic combination an opportunity to agree upon the remainder of its slate. P. J. Smalley, Democrat, of Caledonia, is to be chosen Clerk, and the two parties will alternate on the remaining offices and the committees. The Senate held a short session, during which Senator Dean, of St. Paul, introduced a voluminous bill to prevent bribery, corruption, or intimidation at elections. It requires every candidate for office to file an affidavit of the amount of money expended in his election, and makes the violation of the law a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

ERIN BROWN'S POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

IT is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Groats' House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streets are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and in point of severity the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceed it. Fairs were held on the Thames, Severn and Tyne, and Tweed. Booths were raised on the ice, and all the usual fair frolics were held there. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter. Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fire or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal and are starting relief kitchens, still they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of coroner's inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed, where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger. In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland, and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt River navigation is at a standstill because of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty ships are ice-bound. Pilots are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice-floes making the harbor inaccessible.

Class. Families. Wealth.

**Rich. \$182,000 \$43,372,000
Middle. 1,250,000 7,500,000
Working. 11,020,000 11,215,000,000**

Totals. 13,002,000 \$62,092,000,000

These estimates were made according to certain rules which cannot be explained within the limits of this article, but which certainly do not err on the side of exaggeration.

Using the same rules, Mr. Shearman proceeds here to show how the wealth produced in 1890 is distributed. This wealth he estimates at \$13,000,000,000, and after allowing four per cent. for repairs and replacement he finds that the net incomes are distributed as follows:

Class. Families. Wealth.

**Rich. \$25,000 \$4,500,000,000
Middle. 1,250,000 1,500,000,000
Working. 11,020,000 11,215,000,000**

Totals. 13,000,000 \$12,500,000,000

In treating the above figures from the standpoint of taxation Mr. Shearman reaches results which are most amazing. Without any tax at all the 180,000 rich finds, can save on average two-thirds of their wealth, while the rest of the people could scarcely save one-fifth of theirs. A system of taxation therefore, like our tariff system, which is levied upon the expenses of the people, rather than upon what they own, bears far more heavily upon the poorer people, who must spend nearly all they make, than upon the rich, who need to spend only one-third of theirs. Estimating this tax burden upon expenses at 15 per cent., the poorer classes would pay \$960,000,000 a year, while the rich would pay only \$25,000,000.

But a part of the total thus paid by rich and poor goes not to the Government, but to a small section of the richer class itself. This part Mr. Shearman estimates at one-third, which is certainly a very low estimate. In other words, about \$400,000,000 is annually restored to the richest class. The results of this taxation may be thus displayed:

ANNUAL SAVINGS OF THE RICH.

Natural savings. \$1,600,000,000

Deduct taxes, etc. \$225,000,000

Add profits from tax system. \$00,000,000

Totals. \$2,175,000,000

ANNUAL SAVINGS OF OTHER CLASSES.

Natural savings. \$1,600,000,000

Deduct taxes, etc. \$60,000,000

Net. \$1,540,000,000

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