## IDENTIFYING THE VICTIMS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10 .- The testimony before Coroner Lepper in the inquest over the Baltimore & Oblo wreck this forenoon at Tiffin, O., was principally almed at the identification of the persons who terished by relies picked up at the scene of the disaster. The names of T. O. Pemberton, of Payne, O., Frank Bowman, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and David Ober, of Oberlin, Pa., are added to the list of killed already given.

J. E. Rankin, special detective for the Baltimore & Ohio, was called as a witness, but nothing could be gotten out of him.

Robert Chamberlain, the Republic under-aker, who took charge of the bodies of the victims, testified that he took eleven bodies from the wreck and it is certain that thirteen

persons perished. Alfred Tompkins, of Republic, also testified, rating the evidence of Chamberiain He said that the workmen, in clearing up the wreck, paid no attention to the charred re-mains, which were shoveled off the track with other debris. "It seemed," he said, "that they wanted to get rid of the bodies as soon as possible and try and cover up all they The list of the killed is now given as fol-

PASSENGERS. PASSENGERS.

David Ober, Oberlin, Pa.

Frank Bowman, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

John S. Gartner, Mechanicsville, Iowa
M. H. Parks, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Postlethwa te, and his two sons,

Spencer and Henry, Martinburg, W. Va.

T. O. Pemberton, Payne, O. William Fredericks, fireman passenger

8. Pierce, express messenger, Wheeling, J. M. Francis and F. Irwin, Blackhand, O.,

This accounts for twelve. It is believed that the body found behind the tender was that of a tramp. It is suspected that J. L. Bently, of Bloomington, Ill., was on the train and perished in the flames. The inquest will be continued to-morrow.

### DOTS AND DASHES.

Two east bound freight trains collided at Russell, Kansas, Thursday, killing T. T. Alexander of Ottawa and H. C. Tinges, a Kansas City grain buyer, instantly. The first train had stopped when the second ran into its rear end, smashing eight or ten cars. Both engines of the second train were wreck-

Secretary Lamar and Mrs. Holt were married Wednesday at Macon, Georgia.

Father Augustine, of the Franciscan order of Polish monks of Austria, is about to visit Chicago, in compliance with orders from the pope, before selecting a site for a monastery and school.

James Ryan, the newly-appointed postmas ter of Appleton, Wis., is one of the ploneers of that town, and a veteran editor.

There are five or six inches of snow at Macon, Georgia, and Jackson, Mississippi. In the latter city the streets are filled with im-

The message of the governor of Minnesota, in dealing with railroad questions, suggests the free storage of grain, urges legislation against watering stock and the giving of passes, and recommends the general cheapen-of passenger fares.

Three men were killed at Sheakville, Penusylvania, by the explosion of a boiler in a saw

James Spencer, of Whitehall, New York, has ated by President Cleveland to b assistant justice of the supreme court of Da-

The innkeeper at Bucharest who made an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Bratiano was sentenced to twenty years' penal servi-

John Roach, the famous ship builder, is kept in bed under the influence of anyodynes. His physicians regard his cancer as likely to cause his death this month.

Assignments have been made by Edward Marchessaw, owner of a rice-mill at New Orleans, and Ames, Beattle & Co., furniture dealers, at Memphis.

A receiver has been appointed by a London court for the Monarch Steamship company, against which corporation three petitions for a declaration of bankruptcy had been filed.

# SAFE BEHIND THE BARS.

Whilrock, Weaver and Haight in the Penitentiary.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6.-Dan Moriarity, in the charge of a l'inkerton detective, arrived from Kansas City this morning. He tells the same story about his connection with the robbery as before, except that he adds that when he wrote to Wittrock refusing to have anything to do with the scheme, the latter answered him that there was absolutely no danger, as he had the messenger "fixed" all right. He emphatically denies having "squealed." It is supposed that he will not be prosecuted and that he was brought here to testify in the coming trial against Fotheringham.

The Adams express robbers, Frederick Wittrock, W. W. Haight and Thomas Weaver, were taken to the penitentiary at Jefferson City by an earlier train than was expected, but notwithstanding a large crowd congre-gated at the railway station to see them off. As the train pulled out a number of United States express employes joined in giving three cheers for "Jim Cumings." The trip to Jefferson City was uneventful

and after the usual preliminaries at the penitentlary the prisoners were placed in separate cells. They will be put to work in a day or

Jerrenson City, Mo., Jan. 6.—The train obbers, Fred Wittrock, William W. Haight and Thomas Weaver, were brought up from 8t Louis to-day and placed in the penitentiary. They excited more interest than the leg-islature as the story of Wittrock's bold per-formance and his escape in a leaky skiff had been rehearsed in various shapes and with some additions. Coming up on the train, the trio was very cheerful, sluging and laughing most of the time. They weakened a little when introduced within the walls of their future home and looked remorsefully sub-dued as they were ushered to their cells by William Rvan, the Glendale train robber, now like themselves under sentence, but who occuples the position of assistant turnley in the penitentiary. Wittrock and Haight will be cell mates, being placed in the south side of hall B in cell No. 148. Weaver is in the north side of hall B in cell No. 119. Haight will be known on the penitentiary records as No. 6100, Weaver as 6101 and Wittrock as 6102. They are not yet detailed for work.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

Washington dispatch: Senator Mc-Pherson to-day submitted an amendment to the inter-state commerce bill proposing the addition of the following words to section 5, which prohibits pooling "Provided, however, that if, after full investigation, the commission or a majority thereof are of the opinion that the interests of both shippers and carriers will be the best promoted by an equitable divison of the raffic or of the proceeds thereof, the provisions of this section may not be enforced prior to January one, 1888, and it shall be the duty of the commission to report their action with the reason therefor to congress in December next."

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER. Chicago special: A New York special mys: Bets of \$1,000 to \$500 were made in Wall street last night that the Union Pacific would be in the hands of a receiver inside of six months should the inter-state commerce bill pass. The almost certainty of its passage, together with doubts of the passage of the debt extension bill make the stock weak, though the large short interest already in the stock prevented a great many sales which would otherwise have been made. Conservative houses are genwatching the market without doing much trading. They believe that on the passage of the inter-state commerce bill Gould will make it another occasion to vent his spleen by jumping on the market as he did directly after the decision in the Wabash case. W. S. Lawson was scattering predictions among the Chicago stock see to day that Wabash preferred would sell under 20 inside of a week. It sold from 31 coun to 20 today

#### THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

What is Being Done in Both Branches of the National Congress.

SENATE, Jan. 6 .- The senate then took up the resolution offered yesterday by McPherson, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of indebtedness of Pacific Railroad companies to the government, and as to the effect of the funding bill thereon. Agreed to. The senate on motion of Senator Mitchell (Pa.), took up and passed the bill to give a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mary S. Logan, widow of General Logan, as major general of volun-teers, Senator Mitchell stating that the bill proposed to do precisely what was done for the widows of Generals Hancock and Thomas. Senator Vest thereupon intro-duced his bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Blair from \$50 a month to \$2,000 a year, and, at his request, the bill was imme-diately considered and passed. The intercommerce bill was then considered state until adjournment.

House, Jan. 6 .- Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque, Ia. Referred. The house went into committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill, which appro-priates \$76.247,500, being only \$5.000 below the estimates, the reduction being in the item for the rent of offices for pen-sion agencies. Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported to the house and passed. House then went into committee of the whole on the naval reorganization bill, and without final action adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 7 .- The senate proceeded to business on the calendar and passed the following bills: To settle and adjust the claims of any state for expenses incurred by it in defense of the United States; for the relief of Joh. McNaughton, of Ohio, an ex-lientenant in the volunteer service; a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the widow and daughter of Erskine S. Allin (former master-armorer at the Springfield armory), the inventor of the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket, in compensation for the se of the invention by the government. Senator Manderson reported back the house bill providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas; and for the completion and construction of quarters for the army at certain posts. The bill was amended by appropriating \$30,000 for Fort D. A. Russell and \$55,000 for Fort Robinson, Neb., and the bill was passed.

House, Jan. 7 .- On motion of Mr. Perkins (Kas.) the senate bill was passed, amending the act providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox and the Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas. The amendment provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to minors and orphans. At the evening session the house passed forty two pension bills including one granting \$50 a month to General Durbin Ward.

Adjourned. House, Jan. 8 .- The senate joint resolution was passed appointing James P. Angell a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution. The committee on civil service reform reported back the senate bill repealing the tenure of office act. The house then went into committee of the whole for consideration of bills reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds. The first bill called up was that appropriating \$500. 000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C., and authorizing the sale of the presout site of the postoffice building in that city. The matter was discardiournment without action. The matter was discussed until

House, Jan. 10.-The speaker laid be fore the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution asking for interpretation of the tariff law respecting duties on fish. Under the call of states a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, after which the floor was given to the District of Columbia committee, and, after the passage of several District bills, the house ad-

SENATE, Jan. 10 .- The snate at 2:50 took up the inter state commerce bill and Beck took the floor in favor of the conference report. At 2 o'clock Beck concluded his remarks and Senator Cullom took the floor and gave his opinion of the bill at some length. Senator Stanford argued against the bill. After executive session the senate adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 11 .- On motion of Manderson, the house bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas was taken up and considered, the question being on the substitute reported by the committee on public lands. The substitute appropriates \$25,000 to reimbursa the purchasers of homesteads and pre-emptors to pay for their lands to the Northern Kansas Railway company, which was doeded by the circuit court of the United States to have prior title to the lands, the basis of remuneration being \$3.50 per acre. After discussion the substitute was agreed to, and the bill thus amended passed and a conference was asked for. The inter-state commerce bill was then considered until adjournment.

House, Jan. 11 .- The bill for the erection of a public building at Charleston, S. C., passed. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of a sit; and \$400,000 for the erection of a building. The bill passed creating a department of agriculture and labor. It provides that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department, to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, under control of secretary of agriculture and labor and an assistant secretary. There shall be in the department of agriculture and labor a divion which shall be under charge of the commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year. The commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, hours of labor, rate of wages, cost production of articles produced, earn ings of laboring men and women, means of promoting their material, social, intellectoal, and moral prosperity, and the best favorable to the construction of the promeans to protect life and prevent accidents posed canal, on a line which is designate

traduced a bill to facilitate promotions and to retire from active service, on their own application, officers of the army who served during the war of the rebellion three years, as officers or enlisted men, in the urage the manufacture of steel for ordi

SENATE Jan. 12. - Senator Manderson in-

dunteer or the regular army. The com mittee on coast defenses r ported (as amendments to be offered to the bill to encance) an item appropriating \$4,000,000 or fortifications and other works of de Ordered printed. The senate ther considered the inter-state commerce bill till the hour of adjournment. House, Jan. 12 .- The house considered wife of any person prosecuted for bigamy polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation a com

and passed the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill. The bill makes the lawful husband or petent witness against the accused, and further provides for a registration of all marriages, making it a misdemeanor for my person to violate the provisions relative to such registration. It unnuls all ter-ritorial laws, providing for the identification of vote of electors at any election, and also all laws conferring on territorial courts the power to determine divorce cases, and abolishes woman suffrage in the territory in Utah. Penalties are prescribed for un lawful intercourse, and polygamy is defined as marriage between one person of one sex and more than one of another sex, and is declared to be a felony. The financial cor-porations known as the "Church of Latter Day Saints," and the "Perpetual Emigra-tion Fund Company," are dissolved, and the attorney general is directed to wind them up by process of courts; and all laws for the organization of the militia of the territory and the creation of the Nauvon ecion are annulled. Polycamists are madinelligible to vote. A test outh is prescribed to all persons desiring to vote, that they will obey the laws of the United States and especially the laws in respect to crimes de-fined in this and the original Edmunds act.

#### THE ENGINEER WAS DRUNK.

Investigation Into the Horror at Tiffin, Ohio. Cleveland dispatch: The inquest into the causes of the Baltimore & Ohio wreck at Republic, Ohio, was begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Tiffin. A special dispatch says that the city hall where the inquest is being held was crowded. The first witness examined was L. F. Fletcher, conductor of the train. He said:

"Ed. Kiler was the engineer of the freight and W. J. Cullison the fireman. We ran from Tiffin to Seneca siding, about three and a half miles east of here, and side tracked for the east-bound express. After this train passed we had forty-five minutes in which to make Republic siding. We left this place with 145 pounds of steam. ter we left this place I noticed that the train was slacking. I went forward over the cars, eighteen in number, to the engine, to see what was wrong. I found that the steam had run down to forty pounds. opened the door of the furnace and looked at the fire; then looked at my watch and saw that we had but four minutes until No. 6, the west-bound express, was due. took a red and white lantern and started and ran ahead to flag her. I got about 160 yards in the curve and signalled to stop. As the express approached I nonoticed that the engineer had reversed his engine. In the meantime the freight had come to a stand and the engineer had shut off the steam and jumped off when the collision occurred. The engineer had been drinking. I saw him take two drinks of whiskey at Bloomdale and the but four toria. When I saw that he had but four toria. When I saw that he had but four minutes to make the siding at Republic, the engineer did not seem to realize the danger ahead. I tried to get the passengers out of the burning cars. I heard no

shricks or cries of others in the burning cars. was the next called. He said that he was a farm hand and had been on the road but three weeks, and never knew anything

about the business before. He said We had trouble in keeping up the fire. We had 140 pounds of steam when we left Seneca Siding. The train ran four or five miles, when the steam was down to sixty pounds. We were then going about three miles per hour. The conductor came in, looked at the fire, and said it was all right. When the conductor went ahead to flag and saw the express coming, he yelled back for us to jump, and after the collision occurred I tried to get the persons out. I saw persons in there burning, but I was so excited I could tell but little about it.

Charles Sneider, of Columbus, was the

first brakeman on the freight. He said: I was in the cab of the engine, and noticed that they had but one guage of water, when they should have three. I was going shead to flag but the conductor grabbed a lantern and went. I knew nothing about the conductor or engineer drinking. At the collision I saw a man banging about half way out of the smoker who called to me for God's sake to help him out. The man was supposed to be M. H. Parks, of Washington, I heard no one on the inside of the smoker. Thomas F. Heskett, of Wheeling, W. Va.,

the collision, testified: The express was three minutes late at Republic. I had about sixty passengers; fourteen or fifteen in the smoker. Of that number five escaped from the smoker, two by being thrown out of the top of the car, uninjured, and three somewhat injured.

conductor of the express on the night of

## BETTER THAN HANGING.

think there were not more than ten killed.

Fort Smith (Ark.) special: John W. Parrott, one of the Indian territory murderers, to have been hanged here on the 14th inst., had his sentence commuted to five years imprisonment in the Chester, 101, penitentiary to-day. Parrott became very angry, on hearing the telegram read, because he had not received an unconditional pardon. His crime was the killing of an old man named McAdams and his son, in the Cherokee Nation last summer. He claimed the killing was done in selfdefense, but the jury, thinking otherwise, found him guilty on both counts of the indictment for both murders. Judge Parker only sentenced him for one murder, and the commutation may not help him much, for he may now be sentenced to hang for the other murder if the court sees fit to sentence him.

Jackson Crow, a negro desperado and the murderer of Charles Wilson, a prominent Choctaw citizen, was brought in to-day from the Choctaw Nation and lodged in the United States jult. Crow resisted ar-rest, and Marshal Baruhili had to set fire to trow's house and barn and smoke ldm out before he would surrender. There were a number of women and children in house at the time, but the marshal and his posse were stood off by Crow with his Winchester rifle. Crow was caught Sunday, and while attempting his arrest Barnhill had his feet badly frozen and is suffering

## THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

Washington disputch: The secretary of war to-day transmitted to the house a report from the board of engineers appointed under the terms of the last river and harbor bill, upon the proposed acquisition by the government of the Illinois & Michigan (Hennepin) canal. The report is generally in mines, workshops, factories, and other in the bill. It was reported by the house

#### THE PACIFIC FUNDING BILL.

Some Important Changes Proposed by Representative Springer.

Washington dispatch: Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the house to-day presented an amendment . hich he proposes to offer to the Pacific railroad funding bill when it comes under consideration by the house. He proposes to strike out all that portion of the bill which fixes the mode by which the company shall pay their indebtedness to the government, and to insert in lieu thereof provisions directing the companies on Oct. 1, 1887, and semi-annually thereafter, to pay into the treasury of the United States a sum equal to the amount which the United States is required to pay semi-annually as interest on subsidy bonds advanced to each of the companies in aid of the Pacific railroads and branches, until the date of the maturity of the bonds, respectively, less the amounts of the payments or reimbursements made by any of the compan es, respectively, during the six months previous to any such payment on their indebtedness under any act of congress heretofore passed. At the respective dates of maturity of the subsidy bonds, the secretary of the treasury shall add to the sum of the principal of such matured bonds, all interest paid by the United States upon the same. From said amount so ascertained shall be deducted any payments or reimbursements made any of said companies on their in-debtedness at any time before Oct. 1, 1887, and all amounts in the sinking fund proper-ly applicable to the respective companies. Upon the sum of the principal of the subsidy bonds remaining due and unpaid at the respective dates of maturity thereof, said companies shall pay into the treasury of the United States interest thereon at a rate which shall be equal, but shall not exeed the rate of interest at which bonds of the United States, issued in aid of said com panies, can be extended. It is also pro vided that the companies may extend the lien on the first mortgage bonds now issued by the respective companies for the further term of ten years after the respective dates of maturity thereof, but at no higher or greater rate of interest than 4 per cent per annum; upon this further condition that the difference between therate now paid by said companies upon said first mortgage bonds and that of 4 per cent per annum shall be applied exclusively to liquidate the principal of i. debtedness of said companies to the United States. If, at the date to which the last issue of said subsidy bonds was extended the companies shall have complied with the provisions of the act, and shall continue thereafter to pay into the treasury of the United States, semiannually, an amount equal to the interest unon such extended bonds at the rate of 4 per cent on the amount of interest indebt edness still due and payable, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to allow one year to said companies thereafter in which to complete the pay of the whole amount

of the principal due to the United States. In making payments under the provisions of this this net, and acts to which this 18 amendatory, the Central Pacific Railroad company and its successors shall pay into the treasury of the United States, when the same shall have become due and payable as aforesaid, installments of the ndebtedness of itself and the Western & Pacific railroad; the Union Pacific Railroad company and its successors shall pay those of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the Kansas & Pacific Railroad company; the central branch of the Union Pacific company and its successors shall those of itself, and the Sioux City railroad and its successors those of itself.

Anderson, of Kansas, also gave notice of a proposed amendment, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as sanctioning the consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad company with the Kansas Pacific railroad and Denver Pacific Railroad company, and transferring of their franchises and property to the corporation known as the Union Pacific Railway company.

# NO NATIVES NEED APPLY.

Dissatisfaction Expressed With Presidential Appointments in the Territories Washington special: Delegate Gifford has been reading the riot act to President Cleveland. He went to the white house to urge the name of a Dakota man for a judicial office in that territory and the president displayed some impatience at Gifford's importunities, at which the latter said: "You must remember, Mr. President, that we have good men, men pure in morals and highly qualified as to legal ability, to fill these offices and all offices of this territory and a majority of our people want them in these offices."

"But I cannot appoint your citizens to these positions," said the president. "because every man in your territory who amounts to anything is arrayed on one clare that the United States will hold the land thus patented or is in some corrupt transaction. They are mixed up in your quarrels and they amounts to anything is arrayed on one are mixed up in your quarrels and they are unfit to hold office. It seems that it takes but a few months for the people going into Dakota to get into the meshes of your ringsters and to be placed beyond the pale of unbiased citizens.

This fired up Gifford, and he replied: "Well, you propose to disregard the of the people there in choosing their officers, do you? Now, there was Day, who wanted to be governor. Day was endorsed not only by his party at the polls in his candidacy against me, but by the people. They said they wanted him in the office, and yet you did not listen to them. If we had a statehood we should select by popular ballot men for offices whom you will not consider now and you, even you, must acknowledge that for the purpose statehood now; all we lack is the form of

Ex-Representative Barney Caulfield, of Deadwood, now here, is disappointed and disgusted at the appointment made of a successor to Justice Church. He thinks it is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of the territory, and says the president's objection to appointing Dakotians to this position will not stand; that the very men the president is taking from New York to fill the offices, according to his own statement, will become prangled in questions before the people of bakota within a few months after they enter the territory, and therefore there can be no possible advantage in going elsewhere for men to fill the offices, if only to get those who are outside of agitating the questions before the people. Caulfield thinks the truth is that the president goes to New York for appointees because he wants to reward personal friends and despairs of se curing anything in the office line for legitimate residents of the territory.

Washington dispatch: In the secret session of the senate to-day the Mexican reciprocity treaty, which has long been waiting action by the house of representatives necessary to carry its provisions into effect, was brought up on a proposition from the committee on foreign relations to extend the time within which the required action might be taken. The proposition, which was in the nature of a protocol ex tending the time in which congressional action must be taken to May, 1888, was brought to a vote and carried. This is the second extension of time in connection with this treaty.

#### AN APRALING DISASTER.

Disaster to a Ship Entailing Considerable Loss of Life.

Norfolk (Va.) dispatch: One of the most disastrous shipwrecks which ever occurred on the Virginia coast happened at 2 o'clock this morning, near the Little Island Life Saving station, fourteen miles south of Cape Henry. Not less than twenty, and probably more, lives were lost, among them five life saving men, who, in the discharge of their duties, were drowned. The morning was bitter cold and a blinding snow storm prevailed, with the wind plow ing a gale from the northeast. During a full in the storm the life saving patrol from the Little Island Life Saving station sighted a large ship stranded on a bar about 900 yards from the shore. When he saw the vessel he was going to meet a patrol from the Dam Neck station and exchange checks, showing that both patrolmen had been to the end of their beat. The Dam Neck patrol was only a few yards distant when the vessel was sighted, and both fired rockets to notify the crew of the stranded ship that she had been seen. They harried back to their stations and gave the alarm. In a little while the crews, with life boats and apparatus, were abreast of the wreck, and the boom of a mortar announced that a line had been shot out to the ill-fated ves sel. It was unsuccessful and the second was fired with a like result. After six unsuccess ful shots, the life saving men determined to brave the forious sea and the death which seemed certain to await their venture. The word of command being given by Captain Belanza, of Life Saving station No. 4, known as Little island, six of the most expert bootmen manned each boat. At his command bey gave way with a will, and in a moment both boats were breasting the furious waves. They reached the ship in safety, and four of the ship's crew were taken in a life boat, and ten in a ship boat which was launched for the purpose. The boats were headed for shore, and not a word was spoken, for each man realized the awful peril which surrounded them. With a steady pull the two boats were making good headway for the shore, when a wave of great power struck both boats, capsizing them instantly and pitching their ewenty-two occupants into the boiling sea. Then began a desperate struggle for life, and with many of the men it was a prolonged one. The horrified lifesavers on the beach were power ess to as-sist their drowning comrades or unfortunate strangers. The drowning men were carried southward by the seas and some of them were washed ashore. As they came within reach they were picked up and en-deavors were made to revive them, and in two instances with success, although one of the two is badly injured. The vessel is the German ship Elizabeth, Captain Holberstadt, from Hamburg to Baltimore, and not one of her crew survives her wreck, Her cargo is unknown, as the high seas have thus far prevented any attempt to reach her. It is thought she is leaking badly, and at sunset her masts were thought to be givng away. Of the life-saving crew the folowing were lost:

Abel Belanza, captain of No. 3, known as 'Little Island.' J. W. Land, same station.

George W. Shone, same station. J. A. Belanza, of Dam Neck station, and brother of Abel. Joseph Sprattley and Frank Tetford, of No. 4 station, were washed ashore and re-suscitated but Etheride is so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive.

### CARING FOR THE INDIANS.

The Amendment to the Act Providing for the Sale of Two Reservations. Washington dispatch: The senate bill

amending the act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas, which passed the house Saturday and awaits only the signature of the president, provides that if any member of these tribes enrolled at the Pottawatamie and Great Nemaha agencies shall elect to remain upon the reservation of his tribe he shall be allowed to select an allotment of land as follows: The head of a family, 160 acres, a single person over eighteen years of age or an orphan child under eighteen eighty acres, a minor child under eighteen forty acres; heads of families to select the land for themselves and minor children and the United States Indian agent or orphan children. The lands so selected are to be held from sale and shall be accepted at their fair valuation, to be ascertained by the secretary of the interior, part satisfaction of the Indians' interestin the reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof; provided, that his right to share in the other funds and credits of the tribe shall not be impaired thereby. The secretary of the interior is to cause a patent to issue to each of the allottees, for the lands selected, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and de-

in case of his decease, of his heir, according to the laws of the state in which the land is situated, and that at the expiration of that period the United States will convey the lands by patent free of all charge or inrumbrance, and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching them before the expiration of the time, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; these lands are not to be subject to taxation, al enation, or forced sale, under execution or otherwise.

AN AWE-INSPIRING SCENE.

Pittsburg dispatch: Sergeant John Snyder, of Fort Lewis, Col., arrived in Pittsburg yesterday morning, returning to his post. He had taken an invalid soldier to the National asylum at Washington. The rien had been suddenly paralyzed with biasphemous utterances on his lips. Sergeant Sayder said: It was the most awe-inspiring scene

ever witnessed. The insane soldier joined our company about a year ago, halling from Illinois or Kansas. One day he was taken sick with a swollen leg. He was placed in the hospital, where he remained for several months. When released by the physicians he swore by the Deity that if he was ever placed in the hospital or so sorely afficted again he hoped the Lord would strice him dumb. A few weeks afterwards, while we were out on duty, this man became sick again. He immed out of his tent the most horrible looking object ! ever saw, his features working in demoical convulsions and his eyes bulging al-most of his head. His horrified companions went to his relief and he was placed under the surgeon's care; but while he seemed in the greatest agony and his lips moved in frantic efforts to speak, he could not utter a syllable. He never spoke again, and his tongue became stiff, and he was soon a raving manine. I was detailed to take him to Washington. His friends, if he has any, have not been notified, and I do not suppose ever will be, as their whereabouts are unknown. They had bet-

The will of the late Sidney M. Satur, of La Porte, Indiana, provides that \$50,000 shall be donated to Wabash college at Crawfordsville. The Soldiers' Rome at Grand Rapins, Michigan, was dedicated Thursday.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Inspector General Absolom Baird has been ordered from Washington to Fort Du Chesne, Utah, on public business under special instructions from the lieutenant

Senator Carlisle has been induced to reconsider his determination to not be a caudidate for senator against Senator Beck and has authorized his friends to use his name. Senator Beck's term does not expire until March, 1889. He is believed to be very strong with his const wents and Kentuckinns here say Carlisle till have a very hard fight if he wins.

It is thought by the officials of the department that within a mouth a flood of appliances will be filed for patents on devices for heating trains by the exhaust steam from the engine, by electricity and by other methods less dangerous than stoves. There have been a great many patents granted for devices of this kind, but for some reason they have not had the general approval of the railway people.

The president has issued an executive order modifying so much of the executive order of May 7, 1877, as attached the territories of Montana and Wyoming to the pension agency districts of Milwaukee, Wis., and directing that from and after April 1, 1887, all pensioners residing in these territories shall be paid at the San Francisco, Cal., agency.

Mrs. Cleveland held her first reception of the season on the afternoon of the 8th from 3 to 5 o'clock. The ladies began to arrive at the white ho see at 1 o'clock and waited patiently until the appointed hour. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Endicott, Miss Vilas and Miss Hastings, niece of the president.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Newark (N. J.) special: A startling story is printed to day of an attempt to deliver all the convicts in the penitentiary at Caldwell and kill the keeppers. Among the noted prisoners in the penitentiary are Charles Strauss and Charley Bernard. These two men, together with some others on the outside, were the ringlenders of the plot. The scheme was laid through a secret correspondence carried on with friends outside. A number of small jeweler's saws were conveyed to the prisoners in tobacco. soap and other articles, and were used at every opportunity to saw the iron bars of the cell doors. Several of the bars were cut almost entirely through and the cracks filled with sonp, covered with shoe blacking so neatly as to almost defy detection. The plot was to have been carried out Christmas eve. Strauss, Bernard and others were to liberate themselves by removing the bars on their cell doors and with these hars attack the single guard, get the key and open the main doors and admit those who had agreed to be on hand outside. They then intended to change their clothes and obtain all the weapons required from the armory. If all had worked well they then were to go up stairs and overpower thewarden and his family, rob the house and safe, liberate what other prisoners they thought fit, cut the telegraph wires, take a team which was to be in waiting and be miles off before the affair was discovered. It was distinctly understood by all that they were not to stick at murder or anything necessary to their safety. The jail official discovered the plot in time, however, and the whole scheme fell through.

## A TERRITORY TOUGH.

Death of Robert Ream. Brother of the Well-Known Sculptress.

Fort Smith (Ark.) special: Robert Ream, a well known citizen of Indian Territory, died in this city last night of typhoid fever. The deceased is a brother of the famous sculptress, Vinnie Ream, formerly of Washington, but now Mrs. Hoxie, of Alabama, also of Mrs. Perry Fuller, of Washington. Robert Ream has been a noted character in Indian Territory for more than twenty years, being an adopted citizen of the Choc taw tribe for a much longer period. early associations among the Indians led him to adopt in a great measure the reckless disposition of the class with whom he was brought in daily contact, and he became dissipated, getting into trouble on more than one occasion, getting out of it one time through the influence of his sister, Vinnie. He was a man of nerve, and added a buge feather to his cap a few years ago by killing Jones, the worst desperado the Indian territory ever produced, at McAllister. Jones had for years been the terror of that section, and was in the habit of riding into the little towns out there and making the inhabitants take to the woods. On the day he met his death he went to McCallister for the avowed purpose of killing Ream, when the latter got in the first shot and saved his own life. He was never punished for it, the general verdict being that he had performed a righteous act.

# TERRIBLE WRECK.

In Which Two Men Are Burned to Death. Rending (Pa.) special: The details of a fatal accident on the Wilmington & Northern railroad this morning have just been received here. When near Lenape station the engine of the northern bound freight became stalled, and the fireman got down to clean the grade. A flagman was sent back, but he had gone but a short distance when another freight came dashing along and crashed into the rear of the stalled The caboose of the standing train train. was badly wrecked and Harry liubert, the conductor, and William B. Martin, a pasenger, who were asleep at the time. instantly killed. The stove in the caboose was o erturned and the debris took fire, the two bodies being cremated in the con flagration. Henry Knox, a brakeman, who was also in the car, escaped with severe in-When the collision occurred the fireman of the standing train was under the engine and was terribly injured. The engineer and fireman of the second train

COLORED COLONY FOR DAKOTA. Washington special: A delegation of

escaped by jumping.

colored men will have a meeting with Delegate Giford, of Dakota, to consider whether a large colony of negroes from the First and Second congressional districts of North Carolina, and from Norfolk, Va., can find homes in Dakota. There are 11,000 colored people in that section who want to emigrate. They cannot buy land, the say. because no one will sell, and they want to go where they can get government land. They thought first of going to lower Callfornia, but now they want to go to Dakota if there is any chance for them there. They are not paupers, and propose to pay their own way. They have formed the selves into a society, and have already made arrangements with the Baltimore Ohio road to transport them and their freight at half rates. They will send a mmittee to Dakota to see what the winter climate is and to report on the prospect of getting government land or of buying cheap lands. Many of them prefer life in cities or villages, but all of them want to get better wages than they now do, and to have the privilege of buying lands.