

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. NUMBER 151

### RED LAKE INDIANS.

#### They are Indulging in the Ghost Dance.

### THE MILITARY IN READINESS

#### To Move—The Assaults of Few-Tails—Affairs at Pine Ridge—Lieutenant Taylor's Scouts.

CHROSTOK, Minn., Jan. 24.—An outbreak is reported to have taken place among the Indians at Red Lake reservation. A number settled near there arrived to-day and reported having been driven out by the Indians, who, they say, have caught the Messianic craze and are indulging in ghost dances and threatening the white settlers near the reservation. Many settlers have already left through fright, and are being driven by hostile demonstrations. Adjutant-General Miles is investigating.

### The Military Ordered Ready.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Fergus Falls, Minn., says: The military has received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice to Red Lake reservation. The Chippewas are indulging in ghost dances and other excitement.

### News of the Indians.

PINE RIDGE, Jan. 24.—The Second regiment returned to Omaha and the Seventh Infantry to Cheyenne this morning. Colonel Heyl, inspector-general of the division of the Missouri, with Colonel Henry's corps of engineers, left this morning to make a survey of the battle field near the mission on the 30th of last December. It was in this battle in which it is claimed Colonel Forsyth transcended his instructions in saving the mission.

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Phelps said to-day there would not even have been a majority of twenty-seven against the motion if the opposition had waited a little. The government could not let a combination of the Freisinnige and Socialist parties dictate its policy on such an important question. Had it done so, the government is ready to modify its restrictions as soon as the precautions taken by the American authorities seem sufficient to insure the health of the German people. The government was not afraid of the uncooked article. Dr. Windthorst's declaration that the center party were only for the taking of the prohibitory law in America to bring the end of prohibition within sight. It is now probable at any rate that the prohibition against ham and bacon will be removed.

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The bulk of the committee having in charge the labor bill, has been discussed. It provides for the enforcement of Sunday rest, rejects fixed working hours in all trades, increases the protection to employers against strikes, and prohibits the retention by employers of more than one week's wages, in the event of a breach of contract by workmen. The general feeling is in favor of the bill.

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Its duty will be to carry out upon the best method to perfect the work of the organization and carry out its demands. Each chairman has power to appoint assistants to carry out the duties of the members of his organization. The president was authorized to invite industrial organizations to send representatives to the exchange views with the confederation at the next meeting, which will be held February 22, unless sooner called.

Free-Trade Party Leaves Tonight for Omaha to meet the National Alliance of the northwest in conference in matters pertaining to the organization. He says the movement would always give its support to persons who supported its principles and would further give itself to support the free-trade party.

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Stewart then argued against the rule and election bill. The principles of the latter, he carried into effect, would be prejudicial to human liberty, and would set itself, because secession would have still retained the local governments. He went on to argue at length against the constitutionality of the bill.

The proposed rule, he said, could not be adopted without violation of all rules, and without taking the floor from some Senator entitled to it. He said he had seen the proceedings taken by the precedents of the United States for one hundred years and the precedents of Great Britain for five hundred years. He said he had never seen a violation of the rule in any single instance, when violated to suppress the home rule struggle in Ireland. If the rules of the Senate were to be changed, he would hear a louder voice than he had ever heard in the United States.

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### AN AIR OF MYSTERY

#### Still Surrounds the Case of Jennie Szymay.

### HER UNHAPPY HOME IN HUNGARY.

#### So Soon as the Search For Her in New York Began, she Suddenly Disappeared—A Family History.

(Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.) New York, Jan. 24.—The story of the search made throughout this city by Count George of the Hungarian house of Szymay, for a young girl who, before her marriage in this city with a barber, went by the name of Jennie Szymay, has not yet been fully told. In fact, there is much about the case that is enveloped in mystery as with a garment. Yet the following facts are beyond cavil or dispute.

There was until New Year's day in this city a young girl for whom the count was searching. To find her the count landed in New York on January 3. Within ten days of his arrival her whereabouts were known. When he looked for her, he could not find her. And just here arises the mystery.

The Count Szymay, who was a chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, could not be the reputed father of the girl in question. For, firstly, this Count Szymay, whose proper name is Szymay Bezenyo, never had any children. Secondly, he has been dead for some years. His history is well known. He was detected by the Hungarians because, together with Count Zichy, he conspired to overthrow the Emperor of Hungary to suppress with barbarous severity the gallant struggle for liberty which the Hungarians made in 1848, under Kosuth.

He was captured by the Hungarians and Szymay fled to Paris, where he died after many years and was created a chamberlain by the Austrian court. He had leaving behind him a wife, who lives in Buda-Pesth, but most of her children and grandchildren being in Frankenburg. A branch of this family, a younger brother, whose name was Joseph, had managed possessions in the immediate neighborhood of Szymay, a few miles from Miskolc, in Hungary. The Count Szymay had a daughter named Jennie, who had been educated in Hungary to suppress with barbarous severity the gallant struggle for liberty which the Hungarians made in 1848, under Kosuth.

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