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Kan Historical Society

GIVES ONE FOR MANY

HOLMES YIELDS UP HIS LIFE AT THE HANGMAN'S HANDS.

NERVY TO THE LAST

DENIES HIS "CONFESSION" ALMOST AS HIS LAST ACT.

DIES WITH SCARCELY A TREMOR

EXECUTION AS NEAT A JOB AS HOLMES HIMSELF EVER DID.

Sketch of the Life and Criminal Career of America's Most Scientific Exterminator, Which Ends in Mysteries.

Philadelphia, May 7.—H. H. Holmes was hanged in Moyamensing prison this morning. The drop fell at 10:12:30 o'clock. It was not until half an hour that he was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall. The marvelous nerve of the man never deserted him to the very end. Even on the scaffold he was probably the coolest person in the solmen assemblage. In a few well chosen words he proclaimed his innocence of any murder, including that for which he was convicted and hanged. He declared the only wrong doing in taking human life for which he could be held responsible consisted in the death of two women who had died as the result of criminal operations at his hands. He did not name these victims.

Holmes spent the greater part of his last night on earth writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly until 6 o'clock, this morning. He received a visit from his spiritual advisers, Fathers Daly and MacPeak, who administered the last sacrament. Later he ate a breakfast of eggs, dry toast and coffee. At 10:02 o'clock the sheriff called together the official jury and the march to the gallows began. The dolorous chant of two priests accompanying the condemned man to the scaffold could be heard. At 10:08 they mounted the platform. A moment for prayer elapsed then Holmes stepped to the front of the scaffold and made a statement of his innocence. It was received in absolute silence. In two minutes, at a silent signal from the priests, he bent to his knees, his eyes fixed on the crucifix clasped in his hands. Until 10:12 prayer continued. Immediately afterwards he arose shook hands with the priests and lawyers, and in a firm voice bade them good bye. His hands were tied, the black cap adjusted and the noose was placed about his neck. Then after an instant of terrible stillness, the crack of the bolt rang out like a pistol shot and the murderer had fallen to his doom. Consciousness left him instantly although his heart beat feebly for fifteen or twenty minutes.

HOLMES' CAREER.

The murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel, for which Herman Mudgett, alias H H. Holmes, was hanged today, occurred on Sunday, September 23, 1894. The crime was the culmination of a conspiracy between the men to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life association, of this city, of $10,000, and the swindle was successfully accomplished.

Holmes and Pitezel became acquainted in Chicago in 1890. Pitezel was married and had six children. He was poor, and was not averse to engaging in dishonest business if it were lucrative.

Holmes had been practicing forgery, and he induced Pitezel to enter the sam "line" In January, 1892, Pitezel was arrested in Terre Haute, Ind., for pasisng forged paper. Holmes went there and gave $1,800 straw bond for Pitezel, who thereupon ran away. Holmes sent him to Fort Worth, Texas, under the name of Benton T. Lyman. He had with him a deed to property valued there at $40,000, which belonged to Minnie R. Williams, another of Holmes' victims. Holmes and a woman he called his wife subsequently joined him there, and, giving out that they intended to build the finest building the in town, the men succeeded in borrowing something like $50,000. Then they fled, stealing two carloads of horses as they went, and shipping them to St. Louis.

PITEZEL'S LIFE INSURED.

It was after this incident that Holmes conceived the idea of having Pitezel's life insured. He told Pitezel how easy it was to beat an insurance company with a substitute body, and Pitizel fell into the scheme. A $5,000 policy was secured in the Washington Life Insurance company of New York, but for some reason or other it was permitted to lapse. Then the Fidelity policy was taken out. The application was made at the Chicago agency. Pitezel was in full health, and the risk was considered first rate. They left Chicago together to search for a body. Meanwhile Pitizel told his wife, who was living in St. Louis, that he and Holmes were playing a game on an insurance company, and to his eldest daughter, Dessa, said: "If you ever hear that your papa is dead, don't worry, and don't let your mother worry. I will be all right, and come to you some day, no matter what they say."

PITIZEL FOUND DEAD.

In August, 1894, Holmes and Pitezel came east, and Holmes rented the house 1316 Callowhill street, a ramshackled old building, for Pitezel to start in the patent rights business under the name of B. F. Perry. In the meantime Holmes had brought a woman whom he called his wife to a boarding house at 1905 north Eleventh street. Throughout August Holmes called on Pitezel frequently. Pitezel was seen up to 10 o'clock on Saturday night, September 1 That night he drank a great deal before he went to bed. Nothing was again seen of him until the following Monday when Eugene Smith, a carpenter, who had been employed to do some work in the house, found his body lying on its back room. The face was blackened back on the floor of the second-story and blistered, as if from burns, and near by lay a broken bottle which had contained benzine. By the side of the body was a pipe, partly filled with tobacco. Appearances indicated that an explosion had occurred while the man was lighting his pipe. The police believed the affair was an accident, and no one for a moment entertained the theory of murder.

Among the effects found in the room were several letters from "Perrys wife" in St. Louis, the signatures to which had been torn off. The coroner's physicians held an autopsy, and, finding evidences of chloroform and congested liungs, the jury gave a verdict of death from inhaling the fumes of chloroform.

JEPTHA HOWE APPEARS.

About three weeks after this occurrence, Jeptha D. Howe, a St. Louis attorney, after correspondence with Coroner Ashbridge, of this city, came here and asserted that the body was that of Benjamin Pitezel, and that he—Howe—was here to collect $10,000 insurance from the Fidelity company, for which amount a policy had been made out in favor of Mrs. Pitezel in Chicago a year before. Meanwhile Holmes who had introduced Pitezel to the insurance agents, was induced by them to come to Philadelphia and identify the body. This he did positively, and so did Alice Pitezel, the 16-year old daughter of the dead man. With this unequivocal testimony, the insurance company paid the money. Here the first stage of this extraordinary affair came to a close.

The second opened some time afterwards, when Marion C. Hedspeth, the notorious train robber, in jail at St. Louis, declared that Holmes, while in an adjoining cell, had told him of a conspiracy with Pitezel and Howe to swindle a Philadelphia insurance company by the substitution of a body.

HOLMES' CAPTURE.

Holmes' capture was a wonderful piece of detective work. It was discovered that letters were being sent to him under the name of Howard, and in care of a broker named Blackman, in Dearborn street Chicago, Blackman forwarded the letters to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, Holmes' birthplace, where has first wife and his mother and father were living. A detective started from Chicago on the train bearing one of these letters and there was a race across the country with the United States mail.

The detective beat the mail to the New Hampshire town, and found that the postmaster had a postal card instructing him to forward all mail for Holmes to another place. The detective waited for the letter to arrive, saw it addressed, and continued the chase, beating the letter to the next town. Thus Holmes was tracked from point to point and was finally arrested in Boston, while dropping a letter into a mailbox at astre etcorner.

From the moment of his arrest, Holme has been telling stories — ingenious, though conflicting. First he declared that the body found was not that of Pitezel, but a substitute, and that Pitezel was in South America. Then he retracted this statement and averred that the body was Pitezel's, and that he had committed suicide, while despondent, and that he (Holmes) in order to secure the insurance money, had given the case the appearance of an accident.

HOLMES ON TRIAL.

Holmes was placed on trial in this city for Pitezel's murder on Monday, Oct. 28 last. The trial ended the following Saturday night in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury was out two hours and a half—"for the sake of appearances." They had agreed upon their verdict in one minute's time The trial was one of the most sensational known to this or any other city. After futile entreaties for a postponement by Holmes' lawyers, William A. Shoemaker and Samuel P. Rotan, on the ground that they were unprepared to proceed, Judge Arnold decided that the case would have to go on without delay. Then Holmes discharged his attorneys and undertook the conduct of his own defense—which was the suicide story. He displayed much skill and shrewdness in questioning witnesses but the machinery of the commonwealth, whose case was managed by District Attorney George S. Graham, eventually overwhelmed him, and he was obliged to re-engage counsel.

The one witness whose testimony did more to convict Holmes than that of all the others was Geofgiana Yoke, otherwise Mrs. Howard, the woman who taought herself Holmes' wife. Upon her first appearance as a witness against him, Holmes broke down and wept in the dock, but he soon recovered his marvellous nerve and personally cross-examined her. She was living with him at the Eleventh street boarding-house on the day of the murder, and told how he had left the house that morning, returning about five hours later, flushed and excited, and taking a train for Indianapolis with her that night.

EIGHT OTHER VICTIMS.

This is the story of the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel, but with it is interwoven the schemes and acts which brought about the killing of at least eight other victims. These were Alice and Nellie Pitezel, the little daughters of Benjamin, who were asphyxiated in a trunk in Toronto, Canada; Howard Pitezel, the young son, killed in Indianapolis, Holmes cutting up and burning the remains in a stove; Julia L. Conner, divorced wife of I. L. Conner, and a bookkeeper for Holmes; Pearl Conner, her daughter; Emeline G. Cigrande, of Anderson, Ind., stenographer for Holmes; Minne R. Williams, of Fort Worth, Tex., his private secretary, and Nana Williams, her sister.

The murder of these persons has been fixed upon him almost certainly, but there are at least a dozen other cases which have been laid at his door.

To tell the story of these it is necessary to explain something of the man himself—his personality and his marvelous brain power.

AN ATROCIOUS LIAR.

The execution of Holmes closes one of the most extraordinary narratives in the criminal annals of modern times. The nerve, the calculation and the audacity of the man were unparalleled. Murder was his natural bent. Sometimes he killed from sheer greed of gain; oftener, as he has himself confessed, to gratify an inhuman thrist for blood. Not one of his crimes was the outcome of a sudden burst of fury—"hot blood," as the codes say. All were deliberate; planned and concluded with consummate skill. To him murder was indeed a fine art, and he revelled in the lurid glamour cast upon him by his abnormal genius. Even with the shadow of the noose dangling over his head, he evolved a so-called confession, detailing with horrible calmness how he had exterminated twenty-seven fellow-creatures, coldly setting forth the varied and bloody tortures he employed. One could almost se the fiendish grin on his thin and bloodless lips as, in the gloom of his cell in Moyamensing prison, he set down the terrible tale.

But the man was an atrocious liar, and several of those with whose murder he charged himself have since denied his story with their own lips. The statement was prompted by a perverted ambition to be regarded as the "greatest" monster who ever walked in the form of man, and an incongruous desire to gain for the education of his little son in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, the $5,000 offered for the "confession" by a newspaper.

WOMEN LOVED HIM.

This desire goes far to prove his possession of many conflicting traits. It proves that he knew something of human love, as the trial clearly demon-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ONLY SIX OPPOSE

SENATE PASSES PEFFER'S BOND RESOLUTION.

Text of the Resolution Given in Full, Calling for Minute and Copious Information Concerning the Financial Situation at the Time of the Bond Issues and the History of the Issues—Senate Finance Committee Named to do the Investigating—Palmer Roasts McKinley—Hill on the Home Stretch—Vest and Cockrell.

Washington, May 7.—By the decisive vote of 51 to 6, the senate today inaugurated an investigation, to be conducted by the senate committee on finance into the facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury during the last three years. The six adverse votes were cast by Senators Caffery (La.); Faulkner (W. Va); Gray (Del.); Hill (N. Y.); Mitchell (Wis.); and Palmer (Ill.) all Democrats. The resolution directing the investigation is very explicit, as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be directed,

"First—To investigate and report generally all the material facts and circumstances connected with the sale of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury in the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

AS TO THE FUNDS.

"Second—To investigate and report specifically what amount of available funds, classified, was in the United States treasury and on deposit in other places subject to the order of the secretary of the treasury at the time the bonds were sold or offered for sale; whether there was or was not money on hand to meet all obligations of the government at said time the bonds were sold or wereoffered to be sold; what obligations were due at that time and the amount of each, stated separately; what was the reason for any unusual withdrawal of coin from the treasury shortly before the bonds were sold or offered for sale, if such unusual withdrawals were in fact made, and by what persons or classes of persons and for what purpose or on what account such withdrawals were made; who purchased the bonds, in what amounts, and where, whether in the United States or in foreign countries, and in what proportions and from what persons or classes of persons the gold procured with which to pay for the bonds; what the bonds sold for and what was the market price of our government bonds at the time and what the effect the bond sales had on the credit and the business of the people of the United States.

AS TO THE BONDS.

"Third—To investigate and report as to the manner of disposing of said bonds, by what authority, and what contracts, advertisements or proposals were made by the secretary of the treasury in relation thereto; what agreements or contracts, and whether oral or in writing and whether publicly or privately, were entered into by the secretary of the treasury and any syndicate or person or persons connected with such syndicate, directly or indirectly; whether such contract or agreement had any, and what, effect on the prices offered for the bonds; what the effect was and who, if any, person profited by it and to what extent."

The bond resolution came up imemdiately after the morning business, and Mr. Palmer (Dem. Ill.) took the floor.

DEFENDS THE "PUBLIC MIND.'

"I oppose this resolution," said he "because I regard it is an illegitimate means of procuring material to affect and inflame the public mind." The senator went on to say that he did not supopse any senator, except possibly the senator from South Dakota (Pettigrew) questioned the integrity of the secretary of the treasury. The secretary's judgment, perhaps, might be disputed and the correctness of his acts might be questioned, but there was no question of integrity involved. Mr. Palmer reviewed the platform utterances of the parties. Citing the old adage, "the world do move," Mr. Palmer said the country had moved since the platform declaration of 1892 and it was evident that the financial planks made at Minneapolis and Chicago would not satisfy the people in the coming elections. In mentioning Mr. Cleveland's return to the White House in 1893 Mr. Palmer said the president had called to his aid "that able statesman, that pure and honest man, J. G. Carlisle."

CALLS M'KINLEY JANUS.

Mr. Palmer referred to the cowardice of candidates for the presidency and for congress in not being specific in their financial views and in this connection the seator had a article read from the desk arraigning Governor McKinley for his "Janus-faced" attitude on finance.

"And yet," added Mr. Palmer, "all indications point to the fact that the subject of that criticism will be the Republican candidate for the presidency."

A senator across the aisle whispered to Mr. Palmer the substance of the bulletins from the Indianapolis convention wherein Mr. Palmer added "In fact I understand that the opposition to him has broken down."

Mr. Palmer was speedily drawn into a hot colloquy with the two Missouri senators, Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell. The former wanted to know what Mr. Palmer meant by a reference to "snap conventions favoring silver."

"I mean" replied Mr. Palmer, "the conventions held last year in Missouri and Illinois."

"What was the 'snap' feature of the Illinois convention?"

"SNAP" DEFINED.

"An unnecessary convention is a 'snap' convention," declared Mr. Palmer. "These conventions were called to commit the Democracy in advance to the free silver dogma."

Mr. Cockrell answered sharply that the Missouri convention was one of the most representative gatherings ever held. It was called because the Democracy was being misrepresented and an athtempt made to commit it to gold.

Mr. Vest declared that the Missouri convention was a response to the people. The people lead, added Mr. Vest, "the people assemble conventions and any man who tries to stop them will be crushed. Manhood and decency will no longer permit us to stand here and be accused of advocating 'unsound money' and of assembling 'snap conventions.'"

At this point Mr. Vest branched out into a sensational recital of personal history. He spoke of the order just made public by which this administration extended civil service reform. It was one of the tenets of this school that the patronage with government shall not be used to influence politics.

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

Mr. Vest went on to tell of the president's removal of United States District Attorney Benton of Missouri. When Mr. Vest first read this announcement he immediately started for Washington and asked "his excellency" what had led to the perpetration of this outrage, the removal of a man of unimpeached character and ability. The president brought out a newspaper paragraph charging Colonel Benton with pernicious activity. Mr. Vest had shown the charges to be unfounded and the president was just enough to revoke the order, after giving to the public a letter openly lecturing Colonel Benton against any participation in politics while serving the government.

Mr. Cockrell interrupted at this point to ask as to the recent Michigan Democratic convention at Detroit declaring that federal officials had gone there as delegates instructed for silver and had voted against silver.

"WHAT A FALL WAS THERE."

Mr. Vest, proceeding, said he referred to the president's letter to Colonel Benton, warning him against "dabbling" in politics, because this administration had of late given its whole influence and power to influence the political sentiment of the people, to influence these so-called "snap" conventions. Mr. Vest referred to the Nebraska convention, where, he said, "officeholders, postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, their lungs filled with the air which came from the treasury," were in control. The senator spoke of cabinet officers speaking about the country, and added that he had "not heard a whisper of criticism from his excellency."

Mr. Vest turned his attention to the recent Michigan Democratic state convention, reading from an article by one of the delegates who had participated in "that shameful scene." The article detailed the action of "backsliders" and "traitors" who had been instructed for silver and voted against it. The senator said he had many letters from men of high standing, detailing the circumstances of the Michigan convention as "a shame and disgrace to American public life."

VEST'S DEMOCRACY.

After further denunciation of the influences brought to bear on conventions Mr. Vest closed with a startling declaration as to his own position. "I am a delegate to the national convention," said he, "an unwilling delegate, chosen by my people and I serve notice now that if that convention at Chicago is to be made up of officeholders to stifle and prevent the expression of the will of the people, then it is no Democratic convention to me. The Democratic party is the party of honorable expression, not of federal patronage."

Mr. Vest's closing words were made with his characteristic vigor and explosiveness.

Mr. Hill at once took the floor to close his speech in opposition to the bond resolution. By this time the galleries were crowded in anticipation of the final vote on the bond resolution, set for 4 o'clock.

AN EXPERT ON "SNAPS."

Mr. Hill refered smilingly to the recent speeches as a "prelude" to the Democratic national convention.

"As to 'snap' conventions, however," proceeded Mr. Hill, "I appeal to senators to let me speak as an expert. (Laughter.)

The Illinois and Missouri conventions had not been snap conventions. They had been regularly called by the regular officers of the party. Mr. Hill closed with a reference to the surfeit of investigations threatened by the precedent the senate threatened by the president

Mr. Hill said he expected to be overriden. He had performed what he regarded as a duty to officials whom he had not helped to put in power.

The investigation might be justly conducted, yet this silver question warped men's minds and made them hate each other. He had stood alone before and he could do so again.

"I have performed a duty," he concluded, "and with that I am content."

Mr. Hill closed at 4 o'clock and voting began at once, after Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) had offered and then withdrawn an amendment striking out the third section. There was keen interest in the proress of the vote, although the result was a foregone conclusion.

The resolution was adopted, yeas 51, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS.

Democrats—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Irby, Lindsay, Pascoe, Pugh, Roach, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—18.

Republicans—Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Carter, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillen, Mantle, Mitchell (Ore.), Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Sewell, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson and Wolcott—28.

Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones (Nev.), Peffer and Stewart—5. Total 51.

NAYS.

Democrats—Caffery, Faulkner, Gray, Hill, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer—6.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Hill asked if Mr. Frye had voted, as he understood there was a pair between Mr. Frye and Mr. Gorman. "This is important," said Mr. Hill, "the vote is so close." (Laughter.)

Mr. Frye withdrew his vote.

The senate immediately turned to other business. The action of the committee in striking out the contract provision for $860,000 for the mouth of the Yazoo river and harbor at Vicksburg, Miss., was opposed by the Mississippi senators, who succeeded in having the full amount restored. The contract item for expenditures by the Missouri river committee at Omaha, Council Bluffs and other points occasioned a contest. The item was amended to allow specific appropriations of $15,000 each for the Missouri river at Leavenworth and Atchison. Nebraska City was included in the general plan of contract improvement. The bill was then laid aside.

The conference agreement as reported on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, including the item of salaries for United Stses district attorneys and marshals was agreed to.

The bill was passed extending the time for building a railroad by the Denison and Northern Railway company through the Indian territory. Also the bill sending to the court of claims the case of the "book agents of the Methodist Episcopal church, South."

It was 6:20 when the senate adjourned.

COURT MARTIAL MADE UP

Alleged Filibusters of the Competitor to be Tried at Once.

Havana, May 7.—The prisoners captured on board the American schooner Competitor will be tried by court martial tomorrow at the navy yard.

The personnel of the court martial in the case has been fixed upon as follows: President of the court, Captain Emilio Ruiz; other members, Naval Lieutenants Saturino Montojo, Antonio Martin, Posadilla Antonio Perez Rendendon, Eduardo Eurias, Salgado Diego, Camino Suplents, Jose Sevantillo and Carlos Camino; assessor, Miguel Suarez.

Heydelberg, May 7.—The university riding school was burned today. Four persons were suffocated and several others had narrow escapes.

BEN FOOLS THEM

STAYS CLEAR AWAY FROM THE INDIANA CONVENTION.

In Consequence of Which Shrewd Move of the Ex-President There is No Coup D'Convention Such as His Partisans Have Arranged For—There is Not Even a Fight and Delegates Go to St. Louis McKinleyized for All It's Worth—Michigan for McKinley, But a Compromise Currency Plank is Adopted.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 7.—The Indiana Republican convention today instructed its delegates for McKinley with scarcely a show of opposition, and the long-impending battle between the McKinley and alleged Harrison forces ended in commonplace peace. The platform, embodying the instructions, was adopted by a viva voce vote and without division, being received without a challenge. General Harrison did not make his eagerly expected speech to the delegates and did not visit the convention at all.

The platform declares for "sound money," favors the use of both gold and silver at a parity, urges bimetallism on an international basis and condemns the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The ticket chosen was as follows:

Delegates-at-large—R. W. Thompson of Vigo county, C. W. Fairbaks of Marion, F. M. Milliken of Henry and General Lew Wallace of Montgomery.

Electors-at-large—H. G. Thayer of Marshall and C. F. Jones of Henry.

ANTI-M'KINLEY COLLAPSE.

The sudden collapse of the anti-McKinley forces was a surprise alike to friends and foes of the Ohioan. There was little doubt when the convention met that instructions would carry, but a warm fight was expected and a fight, too, in which General Harrison's name would figure prominently. The half-accepted invitation to the ex-president that he address the convention this morning, had led to the hope on the part of the anti-instruction people that an eleventh-hour sensation would be sprung which would save the day to them. No one believed the general would indicate to the slightest extent that his name might be considered but it was persistently rumored that he might deliver an address which, while non-commital, would cause a stampede and defeat the resolutions. That was the great struggle of the opposition—to permit McKinley, if necessary, but to prevent instructions at all hazards, but General Harrison failed to appear, though as the convention preliminaries proceeded, the cries for him and cheers for him were frequent and hearty, but as the permanent organization was effected and committee reporting proceeded, his continued absence began to tell on the anti-instruction delegations.

YELLS ARE NO GOOD.

When the report of the committee on resolutions, the signal for the expected battle, was called, there were frantic yells for "Harrison," "Harrison," but the ex-president was at home a mile away and the fight was plainly lost. The various planks in the platform were heartily cheered and when the instructions were reached the outburst of applause was tremedous. When it had subsided, the motion to adopt was made and put and, although there were frantic yells of "no" from the negative, the vote was very evidently about 3 to 1 in the Ohioan's favor. There was an interval of applause sufficient to satisfy the most exacting of McKinley enthusiasts, and then the delegates abruptly settled down to the work of making a ticket, apparently utterly forgetting the Indiana presidential situation which has been a matter of national interest for months. The sudden wind up of what had been expected to be a sensational and bitter fight was a marked feature of the day's proceedings. What its significance and what the significance of General Harrison's failure to address the delegates may be, were matters thoroughly discussed about political headquarters tonight but opinions differed widely. Some expressed the opinion that the president felt that the instructions were a direct slap at him; while others declared that he had merely emphasized his previously expressed desire to be considered entirely out of the presidential situation. General Harrison refused to discuss the day's proceedings in any way.

ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Tomlinson hall, the scene of so many memorable conventions, presented an appearance this morning that betokened much Republican enthusiasm. Hundreds of flags and banners decorated every available part of the great auditorium. Five thousand enthusiastic Republicans crowded the corridor, gallery and floor.

There was considerable delay in calling the gathering to order. It was 1:35 when the state chairman, J. K. Gowdy began that task and fifteen minutes later before he had accomplished it. After an invocation the report of the committee on rules and permanent organization was read. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson was reported for permanent chairman with rousing cheers and General Stormont named as secretary. The report was unanimously adopted and when Thompson assumed the gavel he was greeted with a rousing reception. Despite his 88 years the secretary delivered a stirring speech which disposed of the Democratic party to the entire satisfaction of the crowd and vigorously predicted a sweeping victory for Republican principles in the coming elections.

THOMPSON FOR M'KINLEY.

Ex-Secretary Thompson, after speaking for protection, said there was one man above all others identified with that policy. "I know McKinley. I honor McKinley. I am for McKinley" continued the chairman. At this point the speaker was interrupted by a marked demonstration and each subsequent mention of the Ohio man was greeted with renewed and prolonged applause. When he mentioned Harrison's name the enthusiasm was fully as great. At the conclusion of Thompson's speech, there were calls for ex-President Harrison, but Harrison did not appear, and the report of the committee on credentials was read and adopted. The platform and resolutions were the read. The interest became intense when the chairman reached the McKinley resolutions. When the mighty cheer for the Ohioan subsided, it was met with vigorous counter-cheers of "Harrison." For several minutes the opposing forces howled for their favorites. When the phraze "directed to vote for McKinley" was read the howls broke loose again and for a minute the air rang with Indiana cheering. After order was in a measure restored a motion to adopt the resolutions was put amid a wild turmoil of conflicting cries

AID FROM THE GALLERIES

Owing to the great confusion during the adoption of the resolutions it is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the vote of the opposing forces The ayes were reinforced by yells from the galleries and corriders as were also the nays, but the indications were that the vote was about three to one for the resolutions.

Scarcely three minutes had elapsed after the decision of a question which has interested the entire country for months, before the convention proceeded with the election of delegats-at-large apparently having entirely forgotten the entire presidential situation. The party leaders all expressed their admiration for the convention's presidential favorite. The easy victory of the McKinley men, was however, a great surprise for the opposition forces, who could scarcely explain the sudden and complete vote. It is generally believed that the rumors of the expectation of a Harison stampede led the ex-president not to appear before the resolutions were acted upon and the complete failure of the faint hope that his speech might change the McKinley sentiment left the anti-instruction people without ground upon which to build a show of strength.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, after stating that the "record of the Republican party is a story of loyalty, patriotism and achievment" lauds Harrison for carrying out "an administration under which we attained a measure of prosperity unequaled in the history of the government." and continuing says: "We demand a return of the sound Republican policy of protection and reciprocity. We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money; we favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We favor for nomination as president of the United States a man who perfectly represents the protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party—William McKinley of Ohio, and delegates to the Republican national convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for McKinley frequently and continuously as long as there is any hope of nomination."

TICKET-MAKING.

When the selection of the four delegates-at-large was taken up Colonel Richard Thompson of Terre Haute was chosen as one by acclamation. A wrangle then ensued over the selection of the others by acclamation. This indicated the breaking of the slate and caused something of a sensation. The convention became uproarous. The first ballot resulted in no election and Chairman Thompson retired in favor of Senator J. Q. Lafollette of Jay county. The rules were then suspended and General Lew Wallace, one of the nominees, was elected by acclamation. On the second ballot the quartet of delegates was completed by the election of Frank M. Milliken and Charles W. Fairbanks. Among the alternates elected is one negro.

During the afternoon Harrison's private secretary brought word that Harrison had decided not to address the convention. The announcement caused a great deal of comment. No explanation was made and Harrison denied himself to interviewers.

The first ballot for governor resulted: Doxey 143, Griffith 155; Posey 174; no choice.

At the fifth ballot three candidates for governor were leading: Doxey 317½; Mount 251; Griffin 259½.

The sixth ballot resulted: Mount 357; Doxey 259½; Griffin 268.

MOUNT IS NOMINATED.

It was evident after the announcement of the result of the sixth ballot that the delegates, wearied by the ten hours session, were ready for a break to a winning candidate. As the call began it was plain that Mount was profiting by the break. Marion county withdrew the name of Griffith and when Mount was given the majority of the Indianapolis delegation's vote the matter was settled.

The final ballot was: Mount 363; Griffith 365; Doxey 256, the remaining votes being scattered in small lots among other candidates. Upon motion of Mr. Griffith the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Mount made a graceful speech of acceptance and speeches were also made by the defeated candidates. A motion to adjourn was hotly contested, roll call being demanded. Adjournment was defeated, however, and nominations were made for lieutenant governor. W. L. Haggard of Tippecanoe county and John W. Baker of Whitley were placed in nomination. Baker received 668 votes and Hagard 777; necessary to a choice 798.

For secretary of state W. D. Owen of Cass county and for auditor A. C. Daily of Boone county were nominated by acclamation.

For treasurer Fred J. Scholtz was nominated over Leopold Levy. Levy is the present incumbent. W. A. Ketchum was renominated for attorney general. For reporter of the supreme court Charles F. Remy was nominated and for superintendent of public instruction, D. M. Geeting of Jefferson county. For state statistician, S. J. Thompson of Shelby county was nominated by acclamation.

James A. Mount the candidate for governor is a farmer of Shannondale. He is an ex-member of the state senate

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BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Friday, May 8, 1896.

Weather for Wichita today:
Fair; cooler; south winds

Sun—Rises, 4:59; sets, 6:39.
Moon—Waning; rises, 2:40.

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3. Phillies Put Up a Great Game
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5. Miss Stuckey's Charges are Examined
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6. Threatened War to be Made on Cyclists

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8. Astronomers Off for Japan
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HE ROASTS 'EM HARD

CAPTAIN WOODSON REVIEWS THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

HE TELLS HIS STORY

WRITES IT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIANS GO ON A JAG ON MESCAL

HE WANTS TO BREAK UP GHOST DANCES AND DEBAUCHERY.

Whole Case Given so Far as His Side is Concerned—He Speaks About the White Meddlers.

El Reno, O. T., May 7.—(Special.)—The affairs at the agency here are still unchanged. Thetrouble between Captain Woodson and his Indian wards is still causing a great deal of talk and comment, and both sides of the question have their champions. Captain Woodson stands on his rights as the agent and guardian of the Indians to do their business for them while the Indians insist that they have the right to employ an attorney to look after their interests provided they are not satisfied with the way the agent does it for them and provided also they are willing to pay for such services by their attorney. For some time, whether justly or unjustly, the Indians have complained of Captain Woodson, and it was to give expressions to their grievances that the three head chiefs and about fifty lesser chiefs met near El Reno. When the meeting was held Captain Woodson, their agent, sent to the council of chiefs thus assembled the following epistle or order. He directed it to The Cheyennes and Arapahoes in camp near El Reno, and signed it with his military and official title. The body of the document is as follows:

EPISTLE TO THE INDIANS.

"It has been brought to my knowledge that you have assembled in large numbers near the town of El Reno, for the purpose of counselling on matters partaining to your interest, and for other questionable purposes not definitely known to this office.

"You are hereby requested to break up this camp at once and return to the agency, where you are at liberty to hold a council for any legitimate and proper purpose. Your agent is, and has alway been, ready to listen to any grievance you may have, and to take proper measures to adjust them; and can accomplish more in your interest than outside parties who are usually prompted by selfish motives.

"Since you are under the protection of the government and as yet dependent upon it for support, you must conform to its wishes expressed to you through your agent; for if you will not be guided by the advice given you, the government will surely withhold its helping hand and you will be left dependent on your own resources.

"This paper is addressed to you in a kindly spirit, and you are advised to return to your respective homes at the earliest convenience, for your crops need your presence at this time.

On the same day Captain Woodson addressed the following note to Major E. J. Simpson of El Reno:

NOTE TO MAJOR SIMPSON.

"I am unofficially informed that you are and have been holding council with the Indians of this agency, who are as yet under the control of the government, and this is to advise you that while there is no objection to your doing so for proper purposes, it is suggested that this office should be advised of the object for which the Indians have assembled, at your instance, near El Reno, instead of at the agency where matters pertaining to their interests should properly be discussed.

"I need not inform you (since you are familiar with the facts) that all councils with Indians under the charge of an agent and subject to the control of the government, should be held with his consent, and for legitimate and proper purposes; and this office stands prepared to aid in their accomplishment.

"It is therefore respectfully suggested that you inform this office of the object expected to be attained by the assembling of the Indians in council at a time when their crops must need their presence at home, and which become jeopordized by neglect while they are absent attending unauthorized councils. I can no doubt render you aid in securing for the Indians under my charge their just and proper rights, and you may safely rely on my co-operation in any undertaking looking to that end."

WOODSON'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Immediately after the above correspondence Captain Woodson directed a letter to the commissioner of Indian affairs, notifying him of transpiring events. This letter is hereewith given as it doubtless is the best way of stating the position of Captain Woodson. Omitting the address and signature, it is as follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to report that there is existing among the Indians of this agency, rebellious spirit in opposition to the methods which have been inaugurated with the sanction and approval of your office, with a view to promoting their advancement towards a condition of self-support.

"This has culminated recently in an open expression of disapproval of my regime, which is distasteful to the old men who are wedded to barbarous customs, and who make outcry against any departure from the old time methods of dealing with reservation Indians.

GHOST DANCES AND MESCAL.

"To draw rations at regular intervals and live in idleness, and to be permitted to engage in 'ghost' dances (claimed by them to be their mode of worshiping the Deity), to use the 'mescal' and to indulge without hindrance in other hurtful practices, is their chief desire.

"They do not want to be restricted in any of their former reservation customs. They see no good to come out of the new methods that have been put in practice during my administration. To be compelled to labor and to live on their allotments, or in one locality, is utterly repugnant to their ideas; equally so is the prohibition of plural marriages and the incantations and practices of 'medicine-men' on the sick, and their former habits of collecting in large numbers for one or two weeks' carousal in dancing, gambling and other vices.

"The requirement to locate on their allotments instead of in large camps, and for all able-bodied men to perform manual labor under penalty of having

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