

SWEET ARE THE USES

OF PERSISTENCY WHEN ONE HAP-PENS TO GUESS RIGHT.

THERE'S MR. JENKINS

WHO IS PRE-EMINENTLY "THE" ORIGINAL MCKINLEY MAN.

WOULD VOTE FOR NO ONE ELSE

IN THE CONVENTION OF 1888, AND NOW LOOK AT HIM.

Governor Barnes Will Distribute Offices Geographically as Well as Otherwise—About Mr. Low's Resignation.

Guthrie, O. T., June 3.—(Special)—Gov. Barnes went to Edmond today to attend the Normal school commencement exercises, and the executive apartments are consequently deserted by the office-seeker for the time being. There is also a noticeable falling off in the number of guests at the high-priced hotels, which for the first few days after the inauguration were obliged to turn people away. The fifteen-cent houses, however, report a large increase of business.

The announcement of Jenkins' appointment to be secretary of the territory has started a fresh flood of speculation regarding the distribution of the territorial offices. Jenkins lives in Kay county, which marks the north boundary line of the territory, and the office-seekers representing other parts of the territory are hugging delicious hopes that the governor will persist in his alleged declaration that appointments would be made not only in regard to the fitness of the man, but geographic lines would also be taken into consideration. In other words, his policy would be to treat all sections of the territory fairly. If such a statement was made, and made with sincere intention of fulfillment, the appointment of Jenkins as secretary would seem to eliminate Don Caesar De Haven Lawhead, who stands in his favor from Kay county, from any consideration at Barnes' hands. Lawhead has been termed the Mark Hanna of Oklahoma and his aspiration has been the auditorship, consequently A. C. Scott of Arkansas City, Frank Stearns of Shawnee, and Prof. S. N. Hopkins, of El Reno, who are applicants for the same position, feel that their chance for preferment is measurably increased by the appointment of Jenkins to possibly the best paying position in the territory.

Jenkins' appointment, by the way, coming as early as it did, caused quite a surprise, as it was generally believed that Secretary Low would be permitted to serve out his time, which does not expire until September 2. The latter is absent from the city and could not be seen in regard to the matter, but it is estimated that just previous to his departure he placed his resignation in the hands of the president, and it is also possible that a telegram to Governor Barnes signed by Jenkins, asking if it were possible to secure Low's resignation had something to do with clearing the political atmosphere at Washington, thus making it possible for President McKinley to hasten the appointment of his friend Jenkins. While the week Governor Barnes has had several conferences with Judge Lowe, the latter afterwards went on a trip to the west side, and now comes the news of Jenkins' appointment.

When Jenkins' name was first mentioned in print as a prominent candidate for a territorial appointment, the politicians with unanimous accord, voiced the inquiry: "Who in hell is Jenkins?" with sarcastic reflection that indicated supreme contempt. A curious newspaper man, with a mania for investigation, announced that Jenkins was a lawyer by education, who had relinquished the pursuit of his profession and adopted the calling of Cincinnati on a claim in Kay county which he staked out when the strip opened. He further showed that Jenkins was "the" original McKinley man, inasmuch as he made himself conspicuous in the national Republican convention of 1888 by his persistent voting for McKinley for the presidential nomination. Jenkins was one of the delegates to that convention representing Cowley county on the Kansas delegation. He had lived near McKinley as a boy in Ohio, and when he left his native state to go to Kansas he carried with him the firm belief that his school and family would be the best of the United States, and it was not his fault that his dream was not realized in the 1888 convention. Mr. McKinley was a member of the Ohio delegation, pledged to the support of John Sherman, and repeatedly he arose in his fight during the proceedings to request the friends voting for him to desist doing so, and practically all of them did so, with the exception of Jenkins, who persisted in voting for McKinley until the final ballot, which nominated Harrison. His loyal friendship, or zeal, has had a rich reward, for the encomiums of the office to which he has just been appointed exceed those of any other office in the territory.

ARMISTICE ON THE SEA

Must Be Negotiated Separately From the Armistice on Land.

Athens, June 3.—It is officially announced that an armistice has been signed between the Greek and Turkish military commanders in Thessaly and Epirus.

Athens, June 4.—Although the armistice has been signed in Epirus and Thessaly, a special clause stipulates that a meeting of the Greek and Turkish delegates shall be held today, to settle the details of the armistice on the sea. If there should be a failure to agree in this matter, the convention will have been void.

The Turkish delegates demand that all vessels under the Turkish or any neutral flag shall be freely admitted to Greek ports, thus practically raising the blockade, and that on the coast of Macedonia and Epirus the Greek fleet shall be withdrawn beyond the range of the guns, on

TURKEY'S UNDERTAKING THAT NEITHER TROOPS NOR CONTRABAND OF WAR WILL BE LANDED.

The Greek government objects to being deprived of the right of search. In deference to the advice of the powers, however, the cabinet will probably yield. The armistice is to continue until the conclusion of the peace negotiations. In the event that they should prove abortive either party must give twenty-four hours notice.

There is a rumor that the government is inclined to offer the fleet instead of an indemnity, on the ground that it would be impossible for Greece to wage another war for at least ten years, and that then vessels would be obsolete.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN

First Meeting of the Ambassadors Held in Constantinople, June 2.—The first sitting of the peace negotiations was held this afternoon at the Tophane palace between the ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

No secretary was present, and the only record that will be kept of the proceedings was such as each ambassador will make for himself.

It is understood that the result of three hours of deliberation was that Count Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, will prepare a memorandum as to the rectification of the frontier; that Cambon, the French ambassador, will prepare a memorandum as to the capitulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey, and Philip Currie, the British ambassador, a memorandum as to indemnity.

The conference then adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, to consider these memoranda.

CRETE IS DEAD EASY

Compared With the Greek-Turkish Negotiations, Says Baron.

London, June 3.—Sir Charles Dike, Advanced Liberal, raised the Cretan question in the house of commons today, by questioning the government on the subject. The government leader, Mr. Balfour, in reply, said the report of Mussulman outbreaks were the inevitable outcome of the state of anarchy prevailing in the island of Crete, and, considering the provocations and attacks to which the Mohammedans had been subjected, there was reason for congratulation that things were no worse. The house, he added, need not be pessimistic as to the future of Crete; a more difficult problem than that, he said, is the settlement of the basis of the conditions of peace between Turkey and Greece.

ON THE WAY TO KHARTOUM

Anglo-Egyptian Advance Encounters a Band of Dervishes.

London, June 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cairo, says that a smart skirmish has taken place between the Anglo-Egyptian column and the Dervishes at Merawi, near the fourth cataract, the most advanced post occupied by the Dongola expedition on the Nile. Captain Pryton was severely wounded. Merawi (Meru) is in the great bend of the Nile, between old Dongola and the sixth cataract, Abu Hammed being at the north point of the bend. The expedition has proceeded to the point by water and light railways, and the original plan was to make a flying march across the Bahidiya desert to Berber, near the junction of the Atbara with the Nile, instead of attempting to pass the fourth and fifth cataracts, and making the entire distance by water. The Kahlifa's forces are concentrated on the eastern side of the Bahidiya desert, and along the banks of the Nile between Berber and Khartoum.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY

Governor Wahis of the Congo Free State to Be Made a Baron.

London, June 4.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Governor Wahis, of the Congo Free State, will not return here. It is reported that he will be created a baron in recognition of his services to Belgium in Africa."

"In the course of an interview, Governor Wahis has given a positive denial to the statement that in the campaign under Baron Dhanis the troops were provisioned with human flesh. He spoke bitterly of the charges brought against his administration by the missionaries, and referred to Missionary Sjoblom as an 'honest fanatic misled by unworthy stories.'"

W. Hays of Eastbourne, writes to the Daily Chronicle that he has just returned from the heart of the Congo Free State, and confirms all the statements that have been made here as to the atrocities committed under the administration of Governor Wahis.

RAIN AND WIND IN TEXAS

Great Damage Reported Over the North-West Part of the State.

Dallas, Texas, June 2.—A severe rain and wind storm prevailed today through out a good portion of north Texas. The wheat and oat crops are just about ripe for harvesting, and fears are expressed from all sources that these crops have been greatly damaged. At Fort Worth, the blow was unusually severe in a portion of the city, and some twenty residences in two wards were blown from their foundations or otherwise damaged. Some small grain is flat on the ground along the path of the wind.

At Arlington, sixteen miles east of Ft. Worth, a dozen or more houses were blown off their blocks or unroofed, and a number of houses on the prairie for seven miles around the town shared a like fate. The justice of the peace of the precinct, S. G. Laxater, and J. J. Prose were in a tenement house which was blown to atoms, both men being badly hurt, the former. It is feared, fatally.

At Grand Prairie, four miles east of Arlington, six houses, including two store buildings, were blown from their foundations, and badly damaged.

From Richland, Weatherford, Itasca, Forns, Willis Point, McKinney, Grandall, Corsicana, Gainesville, Terrell and other towns within a radius of seventy miles, come reports of heavy wind and terrific down-pour of rain.

At Hearne, Texas, a hard rain and wind storm did considerable damage. The Hearne and Brazos Valley round-house was blown down.

Cincinnati, O., June 3.—Nine German Catholic pastors of this city announce that hereafter sermons in English as well as in German will be preached in their churches. This is done in furtherance of the spirit of the recent papal decree looking to the conduct of Catholic worship in the established language of the country.

TOO PURE TO TOUCH

SENATORS JUMP ON TILLMAN'S SACRILEGIOUS RESOLUTION.

That Much-Complaining But Unashamed Enemy of Everything That Suits Anybody Else Stands Sturdily Alone in His Demand That the Senate Prove Its Membership Pure, or Its Accusers Menaceless, While Mr. Gallinger Kicks His Eyes Piously and Tells How Shocked He Is—House Proceedings.

Washington, June 3.—The senate again made good progress on the tariff bill today, covering about ten pages of the metal schedule, and almost completing it. The formal contest against the measure was maintained, but all amendments tending to changes in the bill as reported were voted down, and the finance committee sustained. The debate was mainly of a technical character, the Republican senators continuing the policy of refraining from making speeches.

Before the tariff bill was taken up, Senator Tillman of South Carolina gave the senate another hour of exciting controversy over the proposed sugar investigation. He defended himself from published charges relative to his administration of the governorship of South Carolina, and then moved that the committee having charge of the sugar resolution be discharged from further consideration of it, thus bringing the subject directly before the senate.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, in behalf of the committee, made a spirited protest against this course, and also urged that the senate should not turn aside from its public work to investigate charges affecting the private character of senators.

There were frequently lively exchanges between Mr. Tillman, Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Jones (New York) but in the end Mr. Tillman withdrew his motion. A bill was passed for a public building at San Angelo, Texas, to cost \$100,000.

Mr. Vest of Missouri offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the skeletons of American soldiers killed at Buena Vista in 1847 were now exhumed, and asking the state department to investigate the subject and report the facts to congress. A letter was read in this connection from Consul General Crittenden, saying that the matter should receive prompt attention of the authorities at Washington. A clipping was enclosed, stating that the bones of American soldiers were bleaching in the sun.

TILLMAN'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Tillman began his statement by presenting a newspaper clipping which referred to charges made against him in connection with his administration while governor of South Carolina. These charges, he declared, were stale. He had met them before and he read an open letter written to the people of South Carolina, characterizing the charges as slanders. This was an attempt to divert attention from the sugar scandal, the senator declared, but the attempt would fail. All the crimes in the catalogue had been charged against him. He had appealed to his people and they had sustained him, sending him to the senate after a heated canvass. Now the same old eggs were brought forward. If any man desired to look into his character, then, said Mr. Tillman, he courted the fullest inquiry. And any other senator, against whom there was the breach of scandal, should have the charges probed to the bottom and the scandal dispelled.

Mr. Gallinger then secured recognition for a statement of the attitude of the committee.

"Every man in public life feels the sting of false charges," he said, "and must the senate pass every time such accusations are brought up to spend its time and the money of the United States in pursuing these charges. If that was to be the case, then there should never be a tariff bill or any other bill."

As for himself, Mr. Gallinger said he would decline to enter into any inquiry as to the character of the senator from South Carolina, or any other senator, in the heat of the hour and after the resolution had been carefully examined, there would be a report to the senate, Mr. Gallinger stated.

Here Mr. Vest stated that there was a precedent for ignoring charges against the personal character of a senator. He referred to the attitude of Senator Thurston when an investigation was proposed against one of his associates. He had held that the courts were open for private redress, and that it was not for the senate to undertake to right a private wrong.

THE FIRE IN THE REAR.

Mr. Tillman was again on his feet. The newspapers were trying to make a fire in his rear, he said, while he was engaged in a fire in front. His resolution simply sought to determine whether the finance committee were the creature of the Sugar Trust, whether senators were here performing their duties as honorable men.

Mr. Gallinger, proceeding, said the people of each senator's state must pass upon his character. Intimations and vague charges had been made against the members of the finance committee and against the senator from New Jersey (Smith). Mr. Gallinger went on. Those who knew these senators needed no investigation to show that the charges were false.

The senator from Rhode Island (Aldrich), a leading member of the finance committee, at risen, and had made a complete and sweeping denial to the senator.

"So that," declared the senator, "it is the word of Nelson A. Aldrich against that of the correspondent of a New York newspaper. Which was the senate to accept? Was there to be a moment's hesitation in accepting the statement of Mr. Aldrich?"

"Can Senator Aldrich and the committee deny a hearing," queried Mr. Tillman, "when the paper making the charge offered to appear and prove the charge?"

Mr. Gallinger said this investigation of charges might go on indefinitely. Suppose another paper made another charge. Must the senate start an investigation of that charge?

Mr. Tillman was still standing at his desk, and braved back the answer: "If the charges are false, then it is

SITUATION IS GRAVE

SHERIFF GIBBS' REPORT IN NOT TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Whereas it May be That He Errs in the Opposite Direction From Agent Stouch, But He Says the Indians Are Hid Out in the Hills Ready to Make Future Distribution as Soon as They Learn of Badger's Arrest, Which Will Be the Sign For an Outbreak—Prospectors Scolded by Indians.

Miles City, Mont., June 3.—Sheriff Gibbs returned last night from the Cheyenne Agency. He says the Indian situation is very grave, indeed. He reports 200 or more Indians off the reservation and scattered in the hills. Their war whoop can be heard frequently and the dancing continues. Old settlers look very troubled.

The sheriff's posse, 200 strong, under command of Stock Inspector Smith and Captain Brown, are now stationed in small numbers in and about the settlements on the reservation to protect the remaining settlers and prevent the destroying of property by the Indians. Indian Agent Stouch will not deliver the prisoner, Badger, up to the sheriff when called upon to do so, saying that he was afraid, but said he would escort Badger off the reservation Friday with troops and deliver him to the authorities. The sheriff placed Captain Stouch under arrest but left him at liberty until summoned by County Attorney Porter.

The sheriff also has a warrant for Captain Reid, who has charge of the troops from Fort Custer located at the reservation.

It is not known among the Indians in the hills that Badger is in the guard house. When this becomes known and he is removed from the reservation, it is feared the Indians will make a break to recover him if possible. If this is done there will be great loss of life on both sides. The sheriff brought in orders for a large amount of ammunition and rifles, and another posse of 100 or more will be formed and accompany him back to the reservation, which he expects to reach Thursday night or early Friday morning.

County Attorney T. J. Porter has received orders from Governor Smith, that he should issue a writ of habeas corpus for all citizens that can be obtained, and exhaust all means to secure sufficient posse to enforce the service of warrants, both on the Indian murderers and Indian Agent Stouch, and that the militia will be ordered out, if necessary, saying that the law of Montana must be enforced with caution and firmness.

PROSPECTORS SCALPED.

Akron, N. Y., June 3.—Dr. S. J. Dorland of this city has a posse of about 50 men, of which are his two brothers, Benjamin H. and Peter M. Dorland, formerly of Oakville, Canada. In his letter, McCann writes that while the party of seven were prospecting for gold on Mount Wahatchi, they unknowingly crossed the line into the Wahatchi Indian reservation and while panning gold they were surprised by a band of about fifty Indians. Four of the party were successful in reaching their horses, but the other three, being further down the stream, were unable to reach theirs, and were captured and murdered and scalped.

Dr. Dorland has telegraphed the chief of police of Los Angeles to investigate the matter thoroughly.

SOME MORE OF THE SAME SORT.

Followed by Badger's Confession, Describing Hoover's Killing.

Denver, Colo., June 3.—A special to the News from Miles City, Mont., says: "Captain Reed, commanding the Fort Custer soldiers at the reservation, has sent a lengthy document for publication, telling the families to return, that they are sure to protect both the Indians and white people. This statement is claimed by the whites to be absurd, for it is a fact that 200 Indians are off the reservation and not under submission."

The settlers are mostly old timers, buffalo hunters, and believe they know more about Indians than Captain Reed. From a reliable source it is learned that the settlers on Otter Creek, east of the Tongue River, are gathering at the Circle Bar ranch, and are building a stone fort, in which to protect their wives and children from the Indians. Captain C. C. Holmes, a former marine officer, and a man of reliable judgment, is at their head, and they will soon be in a condition to withstand an attack by the Indians.

It was learned today that the three Indian runners seen over the Sioux at Pine Ridge, asking help, had returned, bringing the report that the Sioux declined to come and aid the Cheyennes.

It is claimed that the Indians are supplied with government arms and ammunition, and that the Indian agent and his subordinates are endeavoring to keep the sheriff and his deputies from going upon the reservation, which is necessary in order to secure evidence to convict the murderers when brought to trial. This is causing a strong demand for the removal of Indian Agent Stouch by the authorities at Washington. The Indians implicated in the murder of young Hoover are Philip Badger, now under arrest; Sam Crow, Standing Elk, and a half brother of Chief Red Bird. The latter three are still at large, and unless caught asleep, like Badger, will not be easily captured. Standing Elk, like Badger, is a graduate of Carlisle university.

The report that Sheriff Gibbs and four of his deputies had been killed is not true.

A settler brings in the information that the Indians attacked a small squad of white men on Otter Creek. Several shots were exchanged, and as the Indians were seen assisting one of the bullets from the white man's rifle had taken effect.

Badger, since his arrest, has confessed to the interpreter at the reservation. As he, with the three others, were traveling along the hills, they came upon young Hoover, and asked him for objects, which he was about to give them when Badger fired and shot him in the arm.

This would cause pain, and of course be cried for assistance, which enraged the Indians. They then ended his sufferings by three more bullets in the body. This confession is undoubtedly

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, June 4, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; occasional cool; variable winds.

Sun—Rises, 6:28; sets, 7:24. Moon—Waxing; sets, 10:48.

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correct, as Hoover had a large wound in his arm, and the tobacco sack partly full of tobacco was found by his side. When asked why he committed the crime, Badger said he did it just for fun.

The settlers will not return to their homes unless some permanent protection is provided by the government.

USED MUD FOR MORTAR

Building in New York Collapses and Two Men Probably Killed.

New York, June 3.—Five enormous tanks, each containing 15,000 gallons of water, fell five stories through the new building of David S. Brown & Co., soap manufacturers, at Broadway, between 1st and 2nd streets, this afternoon, burying two men under tons of debris.

The body of William Fraser, forty years old, a surveyor in the employ of the Otis Elevator company, was taken from the ruins this afternoon.

Jacob Jacobson, a carpenter, is missing.

Alexander Brown, the brick contractor; Henry F. Kilburn, the architect; and Archie Watson, inspector for the iron work contractors, were arrested, charged with homicide. It was claimed by an expert that the mortar used in the construction of the building was nothing more than mud.

There were fifteen men in the building at the time of the accident.

BAXTER SPRINGS BANKERS

Colonel Warner, His Son, the Cashier and the Bookkeeper Held.

Liminary examination of the officials of the defunct Baxter Springs bank, which has been in progress for three days, was concluded today.

Colonel Alexander Warner and his son, Benjamin Warner, were held for trial in \$3,000 bail each, and A. A. Warner, cashier, and Russell Davis, bookkeeper, were held in \$500 each. The evidence showed that the bank was insolvent for some time before its failure. Individual notes of bank officials and of the entire Warner family were deposited and funds withdrawn. It is the general opinion that all the officials will be convicted for violation of the state bank laws.

SOON BE IN THE SAME FIX

London Chronicle Plays Fairly to Criticize

London, June 4.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial on the tariff debate and the allegations that United States senators have been improperly involved in sugar stock speculations, says: "It would be hard to find a more striking instance of the folly of protection as the real cure of economic depression. While the British exchequer is full to overflowing, the American treasury is suffering from a deficit. If we should be foolish enough to begin this business of tariff tinkering, which destroys all commercial stability, we would soon find ourselves in the same predicament."

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL

Report of the Commencement Exercises of

Salina, Kan., June 3.—On Sunday the baccalaureate sermon of St. John's school was preached by the Rev. S. E. Buser, rector of St. Andrew's church, Emporia, in Christ Church, Salina. Bishop Millspeugh was present. On the following day and Tuesday the examinations of the school were held. These indicated the thorough work done by the faculty during the year. On Tuesday evening the Literary society gave a creditable entertainment.

The commencement exercises on Wednesday were opened by Chaplain Watkins in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated with the colors of the school, yellow and black, the United States colors, and the arms of the cadets for the occasion. The head master, Professor C. E. Barber, M. Sc., presided. Bishop Millspeugh, the director of the school, bestowed the diplomas after original orations by members of the graduating class, upon Solomon Thatcher of Topeka and John K. Landis of Arkansas City.

A happy address was made by Chaplain Barry, U. S. A.

The bishop, in his address, stated that in some respects the school had had the most successful year in its history, and that the prospects for the coming year were very hopeful.

There was a review of the cadets by Lieutenant Howard, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, which was witnessed by the trustees and a large number of citizens.

The demands of the school call for an extra professor, who comes from New York in September. All the old professors will be retained.

Raleigh, N. C., June 3.—Nothing whatever is known here of the decision of the supreme court in which "Old Man" Vance of Montana, is interested. The doctors of the court have been examined and the name Vance does not appear except in the situation between the widow of Senator Vance, and his son over his father's will, which can have no connection with the case.

RIFLE VERSUS ROPE

MILITIA STANDS OFF A MOB AT URBANA, OHIO.

TWO MEN FALL DEAD

WHILE SEVERAL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MOB ARE WOUNDED.

TWO HOURS THE SIEGE ENDURES

"CLICK" MITCHELL THE FURPOSED OBJECT OF VENGEANCE.

Urbana, O., June 4.—For two hours last night the jail was surrounded by a howling mob of at least a thousand to 1,500 people, clamoring for the life of "Click" Mitchell, the colored assailant of Mrs. Gaumer. Advances were being made so close to the guards that they at last opened fire on the crowd, and at least twenty shots were fired. Killed: HARRY BELL, shot through the head; HAGINS, shot through the body; Wounded: Dr. Charles Thomson of North Lewisburg; shot in the head; West Bowen of Cable; shot in the hip; Ray Dennis Gray; shot in the leg below the knee; Zack Wank; shot in the arm; Sherman S. Deaton; shot in the hip; Ray McClure; shot in the arm.

Physicians are on the ground attending to the injured. The sheriff has wired Governor Bushnell for assistance. "CLICK" MITCHELL SENTENCED.

Urbana, O., June 3.—Quick action was taken tonight in the case of "Click" Mitchell, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Eliza Gaumer. The grand jury returned an indictment against the negro this afternoon. Tonight, while a crowd of angry men swarmed about the court house and jail, the disguise worked perfectly, and the crowd did not recognize the prisoner. Mitchell, who had become thoroughly scared, waived all preliminary in the court. He pleaded guilty and was speedily sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, the extreme limit for his crime.

After Mitchell was sentenced by the court and the sheriff ordered to take him to Columbus tonight, there was trouble again. It was thought that the officers might state get Mitchell through the crowd disguised as a soldier, but their plans became known and a carriage was driven up to the jail. Then the mob broke in and demanded the prisoner. The jail was strongly guarded by the militia, and the sheriff felt secure so long as he did not venture out. The governor refused to send more troops to Urbana tonight and it looked as if the prisoner could not be removed until tomorrow, when reinforcements were expected. Meanwhile, with the local forces, the officers felt safe so long as they remained inside the jail.

WANTED TO EAT HIM

Attack Upon a Boat's Crew by Solomon Island Cannibals.

San Francisco, June 1.—Advises per the steamship Mariposa from Sydney, N. S. W., state that another tragedy has been enacted by the treacherous natives of the Solomon Islands, presumably for cannibalistic purposes. While trading in Mararo Lagoon Captain Wilson, of the schooner Navaro, went ashore in a boat with three natives to obtain coconuts. As the Islanders appeared to be friendly, the crew of the boat accepted their invitation to accompany them to their village near by, but Wilson decided to remain with the boat. When out of sight of Captain Wilson, the Islanders attacked the crew, killing one on the spot, and wounding the others. The latter, however, made a dash for the boat, but only one managed to reach it, as Wilson was compelled to cheer off the shore and the murderous natives overtook the other wounded sailor as he was swimming out to the schooner. Wilson reached the vessel in safety, and repaid an attack by firing upon the invaders, who were evidently determined to kill the remainder of the crew.

WIRE-TAPPERS ARRESTED

Slick Swindlers Discovered in Denver With a Fine Outfit.

Denver, Colo., June 3.—Two men giving themselves the names as Charles Moran and E. M. Sumnerfield, aged respectively 23 and 25 years, who have been posing as expert electricians in the employ of the Western Electric company of New York, were arrested today on a charge of wire tapping, and swindling the pool rooms of this and many other cities. Their rooms in the Burke block were raided, and one of the most complete and expensive outfits for wire tapping ever seen was found. The men had not only that their business is robbing pool rooms and that they have operated in England, Germany, Canada and all over the United States, but say they have done nothing of the kind here. It is claimed, however, that the pool rooms were here hit today to the extent of \$2,000, and it is believed the two men arrested are responsible for it. They are supposed to have several accomplices here, but these have not been apprehended.

The Western Union Telegraph company is making every effort to secure evidence against them from other cities in which they are supposed to have worked. The men say they would not have taken \$20,000 for their business during the overtaken race, which begins next Saturday.

Westchester, Pa., June 1.—William E. Waddell, presiding judge of the Chester county courts, died here today of heart trouble. He was 69 years of age and had been a prominent figure in state politics for forty years.

(Continued on Third Page.)