BLOODTHIRSTY CHOCTAWS

Indian Agent Bennett's View of the Acts of Governor Jones's Militia.

An Irresponsible Mob That Delights in Murdering Women and Children—Timber-Cutting Permit Revoked by Hoke Smith.

MARTIAL LAW NECESSARY.

Agent Bennett's Report on the Trouble in the Choctaw Nation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith has received a detailed report from agent Bennett, of the Union agency, on the present trouble between the factions of the Choctaw nation. After repeated conferences and such investigation as he was able to make the agent says he is thoroughly convinced that the militia, acting under Governor Jones's orders, were the aggressors, and that the other party, commonly called the Locke party, is the aggrieved one. Locke's men, after listening to the agent's advice, proposed to surrender at once their arms if the agent could promise to protect them from the militia. This offer agent Bennett, of course, could not accept. The Locke party declared that they were peaceable, law-abiding Indians, charged with no offense, and that they were ready to surrender to any proper officer of their nation clothed with authority; that they had been unwillingly driven to band themselves together as a means of protection against murder by the militia, which, they declared, were led by their most bitter and deadly personal and political enemies; that the militia had murderously assaulted them and their wives and children in their homes, wrecked and ruined their property, attempted their lives, dragged their wives, mothers and children from their homes, and otherwise grievously and wantonly wronged them. They also said that it was not their intention to attack the militia, but simply to defend themselves against further assaults and outrages. Agent Bennett afterward talked with the captains of the militia, who questioned his authority to inquire into the disturbances. Governor Jones also questioned the agent's right to be present or inquire into the matter, which, he said, was an affair concerning the Choctaw people only, and that the United States had no right to interfere.

After an elaborate review of the whole situation Agent Bennett concludes that the calling out of the militia by Governor Jones to arrest Willis Jones was unnecessary and unlawful, and that the conflict precipitated by the members was the act of a drunken, irresponsible mob, banded together as militia for the purpose of murdering men, women and children, thereby removing their political opponents and intimidating others, in order to perpetuate the power of the party at present in authority; that many of the aggressors were so intoxicated as to be unable to sit upon their horses; that they shot promiscuously into public and private buildings, occupied in some cases by women and children, and that, in short, the acts of the militia were more like those of wild beasts than human beings. Agent Bennett also believes that the Choctaw government will never bring these would-be murderers to a trial, but will uphold them in their unlawful acts, and that it would be assisting in a so-called judicial murder to permit the militia to make arrests in the Choctaw nation. In view of these facts, he strongly urges that the nation be placed under martial law.

Secretary Smith, acting under the authority of the treaty of 1865, which provides that "the United States shall protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from domestic strife," has requested the Secretary of War to send a detachment of troops to the scene of the threatened trouble, to maintain the peace and protect life and property.

Still Resting on Their Arms.

PARIS, Tex., April 8.—Everything is quiet at Goodland and Antiers to-night and there is no sign of a renewal of hostilities by either of the Choctaw factions. The union of the followers of Jackson and Locke, placing them on an equality with the forces of Governor Jones in point of numbers, excited much apprehension, but neither side gives any intimation of its intentions. The militia does not seem to be making any preparation for an attack on Locke's fort.

REVOKED BY HOKE SMITH.

Permits to Cut Government Timber in Montana That the Secretary Did Not Like.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Hoke Smith to-day rendered a decision on the question of revoking the permits recently granted to the Big Black Foot Milling Company and the Ditter Root Development Company, to cut 50 per cent. of the timber from government lands in Montana. The decision is important, as it indicates what the policy of the government will be as to the preservation of the Western forests. The tract selected by the first-named company was a narrow strip extending fifty or sixty miles up both sides of the Big Black Foot river. The then Secretary granted the first permit to cut Jan. 16, 1892, and upon a second petition this permit was extended Feb. 13, 1893, to about twenty-two sections. Secretary Smith finds that this last permit was illegally granted, inasmuch as the requirement as to advertising was not complied with. After giving a brief history of the transaction, he finds that the facts require the permit to be revoked, but there is an additional reason deserving attention. Continuing, he says:

The permit was granted within a few days before the end of the term of the former administration. It was to continue through three years of the present administration. It applied to more sections of land than had ever been covered by any permit heretofore granted. It extended for many miles through a large territory, applying to the sections of timber most easily made accessible to market. Is it wise to extend such privileges to a single company? Is it desirable to so hasten the destruction of the forests of our country? These questions must certainly cause doubt as to the advisability of this permit, even though no other objection existed, and the petition to rescind the order of revocation is denied.

While seriously doubting whether even an extension of time to cut from sections covered by a permit should be allowed without a new advertisement, still the company has acted upon the course pursued on the petition by this department, and serious inconvenience may now be entailed on the public unless some concessions are made for the present season. It is therefore directed that the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, and the Bitter Root Development Company each be allowed to select four sections from the number of those covered by the permit of Jan. 16, 1892, and that a permit issue according to the provisions of the permit of Feb. 13, 1893, to allow said company to cut from the sections selected until Jan. 1, 1894. Each section selected must be a full section, in length and width.

SLEEPING-CAR RATES.

Inequalities Which a Congressman Thinks Should Be Rectified by Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An Ohio Democratic Congressman said to me the other day that when Congress comes together next winter he intended introducing a bill which will "hit the sleeping-car companies right between the eyes." "I have been traveling a good deal of late," said he, "and have been provoked and pained beyond measure to witness the inequalities of rates, the frequent discriminations shown passengers, and the independent manner in which sleeping cars are conducted. I have taken the pains to make frequent memoranda of the through and local tariffs charged between the capital of Ohio and Washington via Pittsburg, between Indianapolis and St. Louis, and on the routes south from Cincinnati around to Washington. There is no possible reference to pro rata rates. Certain persons known to conductors and officials are given all sorts of preference, and if you don't like it you can whistle. I have paid a dollar for riding three hours in a sleeping car, and have ridden all night and half of a day, with a berth, for $2. I have sat down in a sleeping car to ride a day, and, changing my mind, only traveled fifty miles. The charge was the same. I have asked the porter to leave open or close the curtains to the upper unoccupied berth and he has 'sassed' me and referred to the 'rules of the company.' There is no more relative merit in the laws governing freight and passenger rates and those controlling sleeping cars than there is between the laws governing the moon and the collection of internal revenues. I believe that the sleeping cars should be under the same general laws as other interstate commerce, and I propose to make it a part of my business to see that the sleeping cars are placed under the interstate-commerce law, with certain set regulations as to tariffs and the manner in which the cars shall be managed with respect to passengers, whose comfort should be considered."

MIGHT LABEL THEM "FREE TRADE."

Suggestion for Arbor Day—Uncalled For Wail from Secretary Morton.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—It has been suggested that each place in the country where Arbor day will be celebrated this year a tree be planted in honor of the new Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton has already begun to realize some of the vexations attending the seed distribution assigned by law to the department of Agriculture. Seedsmen are anxious to know what will be the policy of the Department in regard to the purchase of seeds for distribution, and in reply to inquiries addressed to him on the subject, Secretary Morton has said that his policy would be to purchase seeds grown in the United States in the open market, the quality of the seed and price being the only questions he would consider. "To get the best seeds for the least money," he said, "is the object I have in view, and to this end I invite the widest competition on the part of seedsmen the world over, and I trust the growers of the best seed of all plants available for American agriculture, in whatever part of the world they may be, will seek to supply us; for in spite of the limitations and burdens imposed by the McKinley bill on all foreign products, regardless of the needs of our people, a special clause in the bill provides—probably to save the foreigner from paying the tax—that plants, trees, shrubs and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture should be admitted free. If the government is going to continue in the business of seed distribution, however, I cannot see why it should not go a step further than now, and grow the seed itself, and thus do away with the middlemen's profits, which, according to all farmers, are one of the heaviest burdens imposed upon them."

Chinese Regulations Modified.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—By direction of Secretary Carlisle, the regulations of the Treasury Department in relation to the registration of Chinese laborers were to-day modified, dispensing with the attaching of photographs to applications of Chinese laborers or Chinese persons other than laborers for certificates of residence under the act of May 5, 1892, and requiring the affidavit of only one credible witness of good character to the fact of the residence and lawful status of the applicant within the United States.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Lieut. Charles C. Marsh, United States navy, a former citizen of Muncie, has been detailed to the Naval Observatory in this city.

Miss Bright, of Baltimore, is the guest of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle. Miss Bright is a daughter of the late Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, who once filled the gubernatorial chair.

The Treasury Department is informed that $500,000 in gold was taken to-day for export to Europe from the subtreasury at New York. During the week the gain in gold has been nearly $1,000,000.

The usual proclamation prohibiting the taking of seals and other fur-bearing animals in Alaska or in Behring sea in the season of 1893 was promulgated by President Cleveland to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for last week were $3,510,152, of which $3,130,190 was gold and $379,962 silver.

Two counterfeiting dens run by Russians have been unearthed in Philadelphia. The proprietors and their assistants are under arrest.

Andrew Campbell, a farmer, shot his divorced wife and then himself, both dying instantly, near Bangor, Mich., on Friday. Campbell was jealous of a hired man.

Clara Morris, the actress, has accepted an invitation from the World's Congress of Representative Women, at the world's fair, May 15 to 22, to speak on the subject, "Women on the Stage."

Hawaiian Consul-general Pratt has been notified by the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands that until further notice no foreign vessel will be allowed to change her flag and register to Hawaii.

John Dollard, a member of the Norfolk, Va., City Council and a wealthy merchant, was shot in the throat by a burglar who was attempting to enter the rear door of his store. He died within ten minutes. The burglar escaped.

An attempt was made yesterday to blow up the pickle factory of Lutz Brothers, at Pittsburg. Some one who had access to the engine room, after tampering with the gauges on the boilers, turned the water off, leaving the boilers dry.

David D. Lum, a well-known Anarchist, died, yesterday, in a cheap Bowery lodging house, at New York. At the time of the Anarchist trials in Chicago he was the editor of the paper founded by Louis Parsons, one of the so-called martyrs.

The Rev. Dean P. J. O'Reilly, of St. Patrick's Church, Danville, Ill., has been notified of his appointment as vicar general to Bishop Spaulding, of the Peoria Diocese. The Rev. Father will immediately assume the duties of his new office and remove to Peoria.

Business Embarrassments.

WALLACE, Ida., April 8.—The Cœur d'Alene Bank has suspended on the advice of the bank's attorney, who asserts that the action is owing to a disagreement between the owners, Delashmutt & McCauley, and that they will dissolve partnership. A bank at Wardner, owned by the same parties, also closes.

MONTREAL, April 8.—Richard Smardon, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Three Rivers, has assigned. The direct liabilities are placed at about $50,000, and indirect $100,000 more, with small assets. The factory employed 200 to 300 hands.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 8.—William T. Bailey, ex-postmaster, and the leading contractor and builder of this city, failed to-day. His liabilities are placed at $95,000, of which $58,000 is secured. His assets are placed at $117,000.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Three judgments, aggregating $25,427, against the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railroad, in favor of Oliver Adams, on notes that were protested, have been filed in the county clerk's office.

Damage in Western New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Western New York was storm swept yesterday. A great deal of damage was done by a storm which spread over Springville, Westfield, Mayville, Dunkirk and the adjoining country. At Springville the wind blew down a barn and killed one man. The storm did not last much over an hour, but it is estimated that the damage done crops, cattle and buildings will reach many thousands of dollars. The storm swung over the grape country, and it is impossible to tell what the damage will be to the vineyards. At Springville a barn belonging to Vedder Hemstreet was blown down, and the farmer was crushed to death. A hired man was in the stalls, and when the timbers fell he was caught between cows and saved. The four cows surrounding him were killed.

Mangled Body of a Woman Found.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Yesterday the dismembered body of a woman was found buried in the sand on the shore of Lake Michigan at the foot of Hollywood avenue. Both legs had been severed just above the knees and the head and shoulders had been torn away just above the arm pits. The body was entirely destitute of clothing and there is not the slightest clew to the woman's identity.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—William H. Kein, aged seventy-seven years, president of the People's Bank, of this city, died on a Pennsylvania railroad train between Philadelphia and Chester this afternoon. He was returning from Florida, where he went to recuperate from an attack of pneumonia.

IN FAVOR OF THE ENGINEERS

Judge Speer Directs a Receiver to Carry Out Certain Labor Contracts.

Membership in the Brotherhood No Disqualification to Service—Nonunionists May Be Employed—Strike on the Atchison.

MACON, Ga., April 8.—Judge Emery Speer to-day rendered a decision in the United States Circuit Court here upon a petition brought by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers through R. W. Patterson, of the Macon bar, praying the court to direct the receiver of the Georgia Central railroad to carry out the contract with the brotherhood which was in force when the receiver was appointed. Following are extracts from the opinion of Judge Speer:

"Cases are frequent where persons intrusted with corporate properties have applied to the courts for the prevention of grievances threatened or inflicted by labor organizations. This is the first instance of which we have any information where members of such an association have, by concerted action, in an orderly way, sought the arbitrament of a court to have settled a controversy relative to wages and conditions of their employment. It will be observed that much of the receiver's answer is an argument against the propriety and policy of contracts of any character between the officers of railway corporations and the representatives of labor organizations. The gravity and importance of the considerations thus presented are exceedingly great. The control, under any circumstances, by the courts of contracts between representatives of immense values invested with corporations engaged in the public duty of transportation and the laborers employed in the same service will doubtless appear to many as novel and dangerous. It is well, however, to consider if a proper provision by appeal to the courts in the frequent and destructive conflicts between organized capital and organized labor will not afford the simplest, most satisfactory and effective method for the settlement of such controversies. It is not the only method by which the public, and, indeed, the parties themselves, can be protected from the inevitable hardship and loss which all must endure from the frequently-recurring strikes.

"The power of the court has always, on proper occasions, been exercised to protect the properties under its control from the damaging and unlawful results of a strike of the laborers and employes. Certainly it follows then that it is in the power of the court, in the interest of public order, and for the protection of the property under its control, to direct a suitable arrangement with its employes and officers to provide compensation and conditions of their employment and to avoid, if possible, an interruption of their labor and duty, which will be disastrous to the trust and injurious to the public.

"There is no reason why the receivership in this respect should be conducted in a manner differing from the large preponderance of the successful and prosperous methods of the country. Many of these contracts, or schedules, are in evidence. We are satisfied, from these facts, that such arrangements, under proper restrictions, are praiseworthy and beneficial to both parties, and we therefore shall not longer hesitate to direct the receiver to enter into an appropriate contract, or schedule of rates and regulations with the engineers. This contract, however, will not be restricted to members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, although membership of that order is, and will be, no disqualification to service on railroads under the control of this court, so long as the rules and regulations of the order are treated as subordinate to the law of the land. The contract will comprehend all engineers employed by the receiver, whether members or nonmembers of the brotherhood."

Strike of Machinists.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The 1,100 machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths and their helpers employed in the shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at this place, quit work this afternoon, and, acting with their fellow-workmen in the same departments along the line of the entire system, are on a strike for better wages and other demands. They ask that the pay shall be increased 25 cents per day; that inexperienced men, who get less than regular rates, shall not be required to do the work of skilled men, and that when the company deems it necessary to reduce expenses gangs of men be not discharged or laid off, but that the hours be reduced. The pay of machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths is now $2.50 per day, and of helpers $1.50. The demand is that it be increased to $2.75 and $1.75, respectively. The demands were presented to the management in writing and by it rejected.

FORT MADISON, Ia., April 8.—One hundred and twenty employes of the Santa Fe boiler, machine and blacksmith shops here left work at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in response to a general order to strike for a 10 per cent. advance in the schedule of wages.

Locked-Out Cutters Sue for Damages.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Legal papers in the civil suits brought by individual clothing cutters against the firms of the Manufacturers' Association to recover $20,000 each for damages for the lockout were served this afternoon on David L. Newborg, of D. L. Newborg & Son, and on Mr. Bierman, of Bierman, Heidelberg & Co. The firm of D. L. Newborg & Co. is reported as the first firm to weaken. They are reported to have complained to the manufacturers that they have already lost too much money through the lockout, that they do not feel like losing any more, and are anxious to compromise with their cutters.

A mass meeting of cutters and garment workers in Cooper Union to-night adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, censuring the decisions of Judges Ricks, Taft and Billings, pledging individual and collective sympathy and support to the locked-out cutters, and urging them to stand for their rights and for justice.

Wages Raised Voluntarily.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 8.—The Twin City Rapid Transit Company, of which Thomas Lowery is president, controlling the street railways of Minneapolis and St. Paul, has issued an order voluntarily raising the wages of all motormen and conductors in the two cities on June 1. Those who have been in the employ of the company one year or over are raised from 17 cents per hour to 20 cents per hour. Those who have been in the service less than one year will be raised from 17 to 18 cents per hour. The raise affects about one thousand men and involves an added expenditure of $75,000 per annum.

Boxed Six Lively Rounds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, April 8.—To-night, at the Second Regiment Armory, Tommy Ryan, the welterweight champion of America, and George Dawson, of Australia, boxed six lively rounds and quit about on even terms. The men had been boxing scarcely a minute when Ryan scored a knockdown with a left-hander. In fact, Ryan had things much his own way in the first two rounds, but as the contest progressed the crowd began to think better of Dawson, and when it was over felt that the men are evenly matched.

A Rejected Suitor's Double Crime.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 8.—Being rejected by Annie Kurtz, twenty-eight years old, Harry Harring this afternoon tried to end his own life and the life of the young woman at her home. He fired four shots at his sweetheart, three of which took effect in her back and the other in her left hand. Then Harring sent a bullet into his own breast near the heart. In this condition he walked half a mile to have a physician dress his wounds before he was arrested. It is feared that both will die.

Seismic Disturbances in New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 8.—The people of Los Lunas, Belin and several other towns in Valencia county, along the Rio Grande river, are excited over what appears to have been infantile earthquakes. Five shocks have been distinctly felt, the first one Thursday, followed by one a little more severe at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two more at 9 o'clock last night, and one this morning. The one this morning was attended by an ominous rumbling sound under ground. Lamp chimneys and glasses were broken, dishes rattled in the cupboards, and the few frame houses in the town swayed as if shaken by a terrific windstorm.

WEARY OF THEIR FOLLY.

Two Chicageans Want Their Names Changed So They Can't Be Parted in the Middle.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The fad of parting one's name in the middle is on its last legs—at least, in Chicago. The drift of public sentiment on the subject was shown to-day by the filing of two petitions in court in which a couple of gentlemen, who heretofore have each worn a double-jointed name, seek to rely solely on their more or less mellifluous center cognomen and drop the lonesome forward initials. Samuel Lawrence Williams and Edward Douglass Smith, who have been known as S. Lawrence Williams and E. Douglass Smith have seen the error of their way and have decided to go on record and endeavor to enlist the aid of the judicial authority in an effort to abandon the front part of their names altogether. "The change is made purely from business reasons," said attorney Martson. "The two gentlemen occupy the same offices and, I suppose, agreed to drop their first names at the same time. Mr. Smith has for some time signed his name plain 'Douglass Smith,' and wishes to make the change legal. S. Lawrence Williams is acting from the same motives."

DEVOY'S U. B. DISBANDS.

A Section of the Clan-Na-Gael Joins the National Irish Federation.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The U. B. (United Brotherhood), the secret name by which the wing or section of the Clan-na-Gael controlled by John Devoy is known here, because of internal dissensions, and in view of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule bill, has resolved to disband as a secret Irish revolutionary body, and cast its lot with the National Irish Federation. This was determined upon at a recent meeting of the executive body presided over by John Devoy, in Philadelphia. The causes of dissension are that Devoy, it is alleged, followed a man known to be in the employment of Scotland Yard, although a member of a home Clan-na-Gael camp, to be present at a secret convention of the U. B., held in New York last August, and that Luke Dillon, Captain O'Meagher, Condon and other members of the executive committee plunged the brotherhood in debt in the endeavor to hunt down the murderers of Dr. Cronin by the employment of Pinkerton detectives.

Losses by Fire.

MONTICELLO, Ind., April 8. Fire at Wolcott, in this county, yesterday afternoon, destroyed the grain elevator and office building of James O. Johnson, the hay barn and a large quantity of hay belonging to McDonald & Nichols, the implement building of Dye & DeBelle, and two freight cars loaded with hay. The Phenix carried $2,500 insurance on the elevator and contents, and the North American $1,800 on the property of McDonald & Nichols. The total loss is estimated at $7,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Fire at 6 o'clock this evening burned about two-thirds of the fair ground stables, causing a loss of $50,000. Over four hundred horses in the stables were gotten out in safety, but Vatican, valued at $1,000, broke away from his keepers, ran back into his stable, and was burned to death. The blaze was started by a lighted cigarette carelessly dropped in some straw by a stableboy.

MARION, Ind., April 7.—The First Friends' Church at Marion was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $1,500, in the Home of New York. A gas jet left burning in the basement is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A. G. Spalding & Co.'s sporting goods factory, at Fifty-third street and the Rock Island tracks, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $70,000; fully insured.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 7.—The wholesale grocery house of W. D. Cleveland & Co., one of the largest in the State, burned to-night. Loss, $165,000; insurance, $140,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 7.—Fire at Clifton, W. Va., destroyed the Redmond salt works and twenty-five dwellings. Loss and insurance unknown.

Sutton Confessed His Forgeries.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The examining trials of A. P. Sutton, the warehouse forger, and bookkeeper Becher were held in the city court this morning. Sutton was held over in the sum of $35,000, and Becher in the sum of $5,000 to answer before the grand jury. President Spindle, of the Germania Trust Company stated on the stand that Sutton had confessed the forgeries at the meeting held at the German National Bank nearly two weeks ago. According to Mr. Spindle's testimony, Sutton told those assembled that he had forged the first spurious receipt at the time of the Baring failure in order to keep from going to the wall. The mysterious William Cohen has been located, and Mr. Cohen declares he will appear in the Circuit Court.

Clothier Ronscheim's Forgeries.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—It developed today that the amount of paper forged by William Ronscheim, the Pearl-street clothier, will reach fully $125,000, and indications are that it will go much higher. The creditors will be called together next week by assignee Shoder looking to a probable compromise of the claims against the assigned firm. There is but little chance of any prosecutions growing out of the case. It is understood that the Ronscheims and Aubs, who are wealthy, prefer to submit a compromise proposition to the holders of Ronscheim's paper, and it is probable that a 33⅓ basis of settlement may be effected.

Chicago River Stirred by a Huge Wave.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A huge wave, yesterday morning, swept suddenly into the mouth of the Chicago river, tearing a number of vessels from their moorings, and temporarily grounding the steamer City of Venice and the schooner Mabel Wilson. Some people were inclined to attribute the phenomenon to seismic disturbances in the lake. Others said it was due to the unseasonably high temperature and a rapid change in the direction of the wind.

Schofield and Miles.

CHICAGO, April 8.—"I have not got time to talk about the matter," was the word that General Miles sent out to-day when asked for an interview concerning a Washington dispatch, which claims he was severely criticised by General Schofield. The basis of the criticism, it is alleged, was that when ordered to investigate the Choctaw troubles, General Miles sent Colonel Townsend, of Leavenworth, instead one of his own officers.

Two Lynchings.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 8.—Jesus Fenn, the Spaniard, who yesterday butchered his mistress, Francisco Flores, and an aged German named Goldcoffer, who tried to defend her, was lynched, last night, by a mob of several hundred people.

CHENEYVILLE, La., April 8.—Thursday, at Bennettsville, Louis H. Bush, a notorious burglar, met his death at the hands of unknown persons, who hung him to a tree.

Cruise of the Millionaires.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Times will say: "This fall William K. Vanderbilt, Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennet will go on a cruise through European and Asiatic waters in their yachts. The three yachts will keep together. A wild animal hunt will be part of the programme in India. The trip will last well in the year 1894."

Zimmerman Goes a Half Mile in 1:07 1-5.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8.—Cycler Zimmerman, in a half-mile handicap, to-day, made the best time ever ridden in competition—1:07 1/5.

Exports of Grain from New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Statistics of grain exports from New York for the year 1892 have been compiled by William E. Ferguson, of the Produce Exchange. His figures show that 73,396,828 bushels of grain were shipped during the year. The wheat amounted to 48,657,823 bushels; corn, 15,719,119; oats, 3,391,475; rye, 3,063,719; peas, 823,678; flaxseed, 855,913; barley, 674,811, and buckwheat, 634,468. All this was transported in steamships. Two-thirds of the ships were under the British flag. Other nationalities shared the remainder of the business in the following order: Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Denmark, Spain, Norway, Portugal, United States, Sweden and Austria.

MR. MOTT SMITH SPEAKS.

Blount's Mission to Honolulu—The Commissioner Prejudiced Against Annexation.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Mr. Mott Smith, Hawaiian minister to Washington, said today that he should remain here some time, as there was nothing for him to do in Washington until Commissioner Blount, of Georgia, who is now at Honolulu, makes his report on the question of annexation. "He thinks he can do it in three months," said Mr. Smith, "but it is my candid opinion that it will require six months at least. President Cleveland, I believe, has drawn up a treaty with the islands, but just what it is no one appears to know but himself. For that matter, no one knows what he proposes to do with it. He has all the facts, and we must not lose sight of this. He has to begin from the bottom, just as though he knew nothing of the situation at the taking of office. For my part I think the United States cannot very well withdraw from the position taken by the minister at Honolulu without committing an error of a more or less grievous character. It is not every day that a country comes and asks to be annexed.

"Nothing will be done in the matter until Commissioner Blount is heard from. They have all the facts now, but I suppose the Democrats want to have them come from their own representative. In other words they want to find them out for themselves. As far as the natives are concerned, they would naturally prefer to remain as they are, while the resident Americans want annexation for what they can make out of it. The opinion has been prevalent that when a change came it would be incumbent upon the United States to have the islands. A change, I might say, was bound to come sooner or later, whether in 1893 or 1903. Mr. Blount has gone there with a little prejudice against annexation, and I suppose for that reason Mr. Gresham considers him impartial. Be it as it may, he will have to consult with Mr. Stevens, and now we sit in silence until Commissioner Blount reports."

Republicans "Tricked" at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The newly elected city officers were sworn in to-night, and the Council and House of Delegates organized. By a trick the Democrats secured the organization of the House of Delegates. One Republican, on whom a contest has been served, has not yet received his election certificate and, therefore, was not sworn in. James H. Townsend, the Democratic nominee for Speaker, received the vote of his business partner, a Republican, which elected him. The Democrats thus will be able to control the committees of the House, they being appointed by the Speaker.

Held a Child on a Redhot Stove.

FAIRBURY, Ill., April 8.—At a German settlement three miles southeast of here A. Burkhart seized the sixteen-months-old child of Mrs. Daniel Wenger, his sister, and held it on a redhot stove. The child was burned in a horrible manner, and cannot recover.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Conviction Was Based on Absolute Observance of Law.

Judge Gary, in the Century.

The justification of the court, the jury and the sheriff who administer and execute the law is that they are obeying the law. If, therefore, I have strained the law—gone beyond its intent and meaning—I am not to be commended, but blamed, for so doing. The end, however desirable its attainment, excuses no irregular means in the administration of justice.

"The motive, then, or at least the principal motive of this paper is to demonstrate to my own profession, and to make plain to all fair-minded, intelligent people, that the verdict of the jury in the case of the Anarchists was right; that the Anarchists were guilty of murder; that they were not the victims of prejudice nor martyrs for free speech, but in morals, as well as in law, were guilty of murder.

"I concede that there was prejudice against them; under the circumstances that was inevitable. If any class of evil-doers, by newspapers, pamphlets, speeches, processions, flags and banners, and whatever other means ingenuity can suggest, may make public and inform everybody what they intend to do, and then, when they have done it, screen themselves from punishment on the plea that there is prejudice against them, then the only hindrance to their success—leaving out of view a possible prosecution for conspiracy before the criminal act is done—would be the danger to themselves while engaged in the commission of the crime. Then Anarchists might kill and go free. But that injustice was done to them, because of that prejudice, is not true. I shall affect no judicial indifference, but shall write as a citizen of the State of Illinois, repelling the imputation that injustice was done in the administration and execution of her laws.

"Another motive of this paper is to show to the laboring people, of whom the Anarchists claimed to be the especial friends, that this claim was a sham and pretense, adopted only as a means to bring manual laborers into their own ranks; and that the counsel and advice of the Anarchists, if followed by the workingmen, would expose them to the danger of becoming, in law, murderers. I shall show that the real passions at the bottom of the hearts of the Anarchists were envy and hatred of all people whose condition in life was better than their own, who were more prosperous than themselves."

A WHITTIER HEROINE.

The Identity of the "Countess" Revealed in May Ingalls, of Haverhill.

Haverhill Dispatch in Boston Journal.

Ever since the works of Whittier have been published in complete form, by a Boston firm, in which volume it is stated that the "Countess," (wife of Francis de Viport) bore the name of Mary Elliott before her marriage, the identity of the chief character of the noted poem has been a subject of discussion.

Mrs. R. I. Davis, of East Parish, Haverhill, where the Countess lived and is buried, is authority for the statement that the lady in question was the daughter of Henry and Abigail Ingalls, and that her name was May Ingalls, and not Elliott. She also declares that she has positive proof of her assertion. Her grandmother and aged aunts often related to her incidents concerning the Ingalls family, and particularly of Mary, the Countess, and her sister, whose name was Lucretia, and who married a man named Davidson, of Salem, N. H. The brother, named John, was a seafaring man. Lucretia was a famous equestrienne, and it was related of her that she often rode down Rocks Hill at breakneck speed, frightening beholders.

The family was remembered by the deceased parents of Mrs. Davis, who often saw the Countess and her husband on their moonlight sails on the Merrimac, and listened enraptured to the music of the Count's violin on these honeymoon excursions. Mrs. Robert Stuart, who attended the school taught by Mary Ingalls's sister, taught in Mrs. Davis's father's house, and was present at Mrs. Viport's funeral and remembers the latter well.

The fact that the Countess's grave is in the Ingalls family lot by the side of her mother would seem to be, in the absence of other proof, ample evidence as to her identity. Her earnest devotion to her mother during long months of illness was thought to be the cause of her own premature death. Her mother died in August, 1807, and the daughter in January.

The error on the poet's part doubtless arose from confusing the bride of Joseph de Foyer with that of Viport, the husbands being cousins.

Mrs. Davis remembers, when a little girl, to have listened to anecdotes told by Mr. De Foyer, and to have admired his bride's polished manners, the latter still living at the advanced age of more than four score.

But the lovely Countess who walked the streets of Rock Village one hundred years ago, hand in hand with her foreign lover, was none other than Mary Ingalls.

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