

UGH! UGH! UGH!

The Bloody Bloodless Indian Alarm in Burnett County, Wisconsin.

GLOBE REPORTER AT THE FRONT.

A Host of Rumors and Stories Showing a Big Scare With Little or No Cause.

TERRIFIC FORCE OF 8 WARRIORS

Which Seems to be the Bulk of the Invading Army of Fire-Water Red Skins Though There Are Fifty in the County.

COL. FORSYTHE REACHES SCENE.

He Will Accompany the "Globe" Reporter to Ascertain the Bottom Facts.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT BY RUSH CITY, Minn., June 21.—The excitement created by the Indian scare has not greatly abated. Arriving here from the St. Croix Indians who had come in from Grantsburg, driven in from sheer fright. I found these men, and all I could get from them was that men advised them to get away as soon as possible. None had seen Indians, and none knew of any violence or outrage having been perpetrated by them. Many of the men returned to their homes to-day.

ARMED BY THE SCARE. They were different from any heretofore seen by the white men around here, and that, probably, tends to frighten them also. Their singing is different and they are quite peculiar in their manner of talking. The Indians the meaning of it. Geo. Matros also says that there are about

FIFTY WARRIORS ALL TOLD. The people living in the south end of Burnett county, about 1000, are by the deputy. The former walked side by side to the scaffold, and stepped upon the fatal trap almost simultaneously. As they stood facing the spectators, who occupied the grand floor of the jail, north of the cells, a

LOOK OF UTTER HELPLESSNESS and dejection. The legs and arms of the condemned were then pinioned, white robes drawn over their bodies, rods adjusted and the white caps placed over their heads. Sheriff Kern then stepped behind the partition and took in his hand a common two inch carpenter's chisel. "All right," he asked in a firm voice. "Yes," was the reply, and with a simple bearing on one hand, he

CUT THE FATAL ROPE which caused the trap to fall and the bodies to dangle into space. Before the trap went down both acted like men, baring Sherry's blanched expression, with little or no signs of life. After the rope was cut there was only a slight quivering, owing to the muscular contraction. Apparently they

THEY REPOSED NO PAIN at all. In the morning the body of the trap both were pronounced dead, and the bodies were given to relatives present. The execution was one of the most successful ones ever carried out. There was not an impediment to mar the act. Two hundred persons within the corridor witnessed the scene.

THE CRIME. The crime which these two young men expiated on the gallows to-day, was one of the most wanton and unprovoked murders in the annals of Chicago's desperate deeds. A butchery it may better be termed, than a simple murder, a butchery committed at the hands of two natural desperadoes of the most remote semblance of the high attributes of humanity. There being no mysterious complications to the affair which has led to the public "taking off" at the hands of the public executioner, the story of their guilt may be told in a brief space. It is this:

On the evening of Saturday, January 19, 1878, a gentleman named Hugh McConnell was with his niece to visit a sick friend a short distance from their own residence. As they were returning home they passed the vicinity of Thirty-seventh street, on Butterfield street, they were met by two men, both of whom were armed with revolvers, and they were intoxicated. As the parties neared each other, McConnell and the young lady stepped aside to permit the two men to pass. Instead of passing, the two men proceeded to attack the lady, while both applied to her the most opprobrious epithets. Mr. McConnell at once stepped between and a great struggle ensued. An instant later he was on the sidewalk with a horrible gash across the abdomen, and his viscera oozing from the gaping wound, while he himself lay on the pavement. The murderers took to their heels, and made their escape, although they were followed some distance by two men who happened to be on the scene. The young lady, the piercing shrieks of the young lady brought aid soon and the almost lifeless form of McConnell was picked up and taken to his residence. The two men proceeded to the young man.

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Other Neck-Strangling. At CHILLICOTHE, O. Cincinnati, June 21.—Perry Bowsher, who murdered an aged toll-gate keeper and his wife on the Greenville pike a short distance from Chillicothe, O., last October, was hung at Chillicothe at 11 o'clock this morning, in the presence of a very large crowd. Bowsher went quietly to the scaffold, refused to permit any one to assist him, and with a defiant attitude maintained a defiant attitude to the last. His neck was broken at the fall of the trap. He never confessed his crime.

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NECK-TIE SOCIABLE

HE HARVESTS A GOOD CROP OF GALLOWS FRUIT.

Execution of Connelly and Sherry at Chicago Yesterday for the Murder of McConnell—Details of the Horrible Crime, the Trial, and the Efforts for a Commutation of Sentence—Hanging Bees Elsewhere.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

CHICAGO, June 21.—George Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, the murderers of Hugh McConnell, died on the scaffold this forenoon in the county jail. The prisoners were led from their cells at 10:21 A. M. by the deputy. The former walked side by side to the scaffold, and stepped upon the fatal trap almost simultaneously. As they stood facing the spectators, who occupied the grand floor of the jail, north of the cells, a

REZZ OF CURIOSITY ran through the crowd, but was immediately hushed, and all was still as death, when the priests, who had mounted the scaffold with the condemned, handed them each a crucifix. The prisoners became seated and kissed the crosses, and then they were led to the gallows.

MUTTERED A PRAYER OF PENITENCE. There were present on the scaffold besides the prisoners, Rev. Father Dowling, Rev. Father Rolles, the Rev. Rev. Dr. McMillen. Father Cashman, Father McDonnell, Jailer Currier, Messrs. Bonfield, Gallego and Frisvold, deputy sheriff. Sherry's face showed a

GRATEFUL COLOR, but Connelly was composed. The priests read the litany for the dying while the men were pinioned. At this juncture Sherry began to show signs of weakness. His very body trembled. Sheriff Kern read the decrees and the death warrants of the court and asked the prisoners if they had anything to say. Their answer was

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POTTER'S PAW.

IT FALLS UPON AN UNWILLING WITNESS YESTERDAY.

Capt. Thos. E. Jenks, Coached by Shellabarger and Kellogg, Swears Valiantly in Pirate Sherman's Behalf—That Convicting Letter a Myth to Him—On the Cross-Examination, However, He Makes Numerous Damaging Admissions—The Matthews Committee Hold a Brief Session—James E. Anderson in Attendance, but Being Refused Counsel, Refuses to Testify—The Committee Having No Power to Compel His Evidence, Adjourns Subject to Call.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Potter investigating committee met to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding in the absence of Mr. Potter. Capt. Thomas A. Jenks, of New Orleans, was examined by Representative Reed. He testified that in 1876 his residence was in East Feliciana. He held the position of Unit States deputy marshal; was appointed by Marshal Pitkin. Republicans in the parish had told them they were afraid to register their names on account of intimidation.

McMahon interrupted the testimony and asked Reed whether this witness had been called in Secretary Sherman's interest. Reed replied in the affirmative. McMahon objected to any testimony being given on the part of Sherman until that gentleman admitted he had written the letter to Anderson. As he had denied writing that letter he had no interest in showing what had been the condition of affairs in the parish of East Feliciana, or at immediately preceding the last election.

Reed complained of the course of the majority of the committee in ruling out testimony offered by the minority; also, as to the difficulty of getting the scope of the examination fixed definitely. McMahon challenged him to give a simple instance in which any testimony offered on the part of the majority had been excluded. Reed charged had been made public, and he therefore wanted the matter to be definitely settled. Reed said he repeated the charge. McMahon said the charge was false, and again challenged Reed to refer to a single instance of the kind.

Reed refused to offer the testimony made in executive session as to the inquiry in Florida, and which offer had been refused. McMahon repeated that the gentleman, Reed, had made and charge against the committee, which he must either prove, or admit that the charge was false. Reed said he intended to prove it. McMahon repeated his challenge to Reed. A long discussion ensued, the Republicans taking the ground that they had been endeavoring since the organization of the committee to ascertain the proper scope of the investigation, during which Mr. Morrison stated that Sherman had requested that one hundred witnesses be subpoenaed. The members of the committee have not yet been formally announced, to testify in reference to intimidation, and it was in fact (McMahon's) intention at the proper time to ask the committee to refuse to hear the statements of witnesses regarding intimidation in that State.

Witness retold the old story of intimidation, when McMahon again objected and another discussion ensued. At the suggestion of Mr. Cox witness was allowed to proceed, with the understanding that a future meeting would decide whether the testimony relating to intimidation be accepted or stricken out.

Witness produced a letter written by James E. Anderson, requesting that he forward Anderson's signature as a witness to the committee. General Angus, of nineteen murders committed in East Feliciana parish, was attacked by Democrats and Republicans. The committee clerk P. C. Butler had something to do with it. Witness testified to the signing and swearing to by Anderson, and proper evidence in the case. He had not sworn to. He said that Anderson had come in a carriage to his house and asked him to accompany him to Marshal Pitkin's office where the document was to be signed, and he then advised Anderson to sign it as he saw nothing in it. Several minutes afterwards Anderson came to witness and wanted him to make a statement to the effect that he, Anderson, never signed the document, and had no document written by himself to that effect. Anderson told witness that Major Burke offered him several thousand dollars if he would go back to Louisiana and sign the document. Witness told what he knew of the so-called Sherman letter, and stated that the first he heard of the Sherman letter was by Marshal Pitkin in conversation; never saw a letter written by Sherman to any one about the election of 1876.

Witness was shown several letters which witness identified as being in the hand writing of D. A. Weber, and the signature of James E. Anderson, and was asked whether he believed it to be genuine. He replied he did not think it was; that Weber always signed his name in a book handed to him by the committee, and this paper was signed; that it might be Weber's signature, but it was not his usual signature. He had never seen that Anderson-Weber contract before.

He also testified to Gov. Kellogg's desire that Anderson should return to East Feliciana and discharge his duties as sheriff, and that the governor had advanced him fifty dollars out of his own funds to pay his expenses. He denied Anderson's statement as to L. B. Jenks, who was a constable in the parish of East Feliciana, and was a witness to the conspiracy that there should be no election in East Feliciana being drawn out of the parish by the Democratic State committee in New Orleans.

Witness testified about the \$300 which Anderson had received in Baton Rouge, and said it was paid on a draft drawn on the Democratic candidate for district judge by the chairman of the Democratic State committee in New Orleans. The cross-examination elicited the fact that Jenks was the tax collector of East Feliciana in 1869 and 1870, and it was since claimed that an indictment was found against L. B. Jenks, his deputy, who got off by pleading the statute of limitations. L. B. Jenks was a candidate on the Republican ticket in 1876, for parish judge, and West Feliciana witness did not know when he left New Orleans in whose behalf he was subpoenaed. Judge Shellabarger told him on arrival in Louisiana it was on the Republican side. He met the judge several times and talked over Louisiana matters generally. His wife on arrival first called on Governor Kellogg and then called for witness before she called on the other. Witness was subpoenaed on the other side. Witness, after his conversation with Marshal Pitkin, informed his wife the marshal had asked if he had any knowledge of the Sherman letter, and that he told him he hadn't. Don't think she said anything about it between that time and her coming to Washington. She went once to see Mr. Weber about the matter, and afterwards wrote her, at the solicitation of James E. Anderson. Don't remember of Pitkin's mentioning such a relation as the letter being in the possession of Mr. Weber. My wife laughed about it as a joke when I mentioned the letter, and when she came back from seeing Mr. Weber, she said Mr. Weber denied ever having heard of such a letter.

Witness in reply to a question repeated his direct evidence that he never heard of the letter until the sixth of January of Sherman being connected with any letter or document, and never seen

MILWAUKEE EXCURSIONISTS.

The Howard Trip—Enthusiastic and Hearty Receptions at Fairbank and Owatonna—Special Nutting's Model Reception Speech—Incidents of the Visit to the Notable Institutions of Fairbank.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

Fairbank, Minn., June 21.—The Milwaukee excursionists arrived here on a special train of three coaches, engine No. 117. Conductor Cadwell, at 11:15 A. M. About three hundred citizens and over one hundred carriages and wagons were in waiting at the depot, and the Fairbank guards and brass band, and an escort and guard of honor. Mayor Parshall, and common councilmen Mullen, Pike, Crocker and Pratt, were a special committee on behalf of the city, and Messrs. Leavens, Nutting and Sherman, were a similar committee from the Fairbank hotel.

The train was about one hour late, and the immense concourse of people around the depot were relieved of their waiting by the music, by the Fairbank brass band. The train arrived, and such a hand shaking of people hitherto unknown was scarcely seen before. Gen. Nutting, president of the excursion, made a speech, and the train departed. He mentioned a speech and said: "Friends, we can't talk, but we want you to get in the carriage and see the sights. Result can be better imagined than described."

The guests were driven to see deaf and dumb school, and St. Mary's convent, and saw some very fine music. Our citizens are delighted with the visiting band, and would like to see them again soon. The excursionists returned to the depot at 12 o'clock, and the praises of Fairbank and its hospitable citizens were heard on all sides. The excursionists were warmly received, and captivated them, and they were in high praise. Just before the party entered the cars, John R. Goodrich, Esq., president of the Milwaukee excursionists, made a speech to the citizens of Fairbank, for their magnificent ovation and the excellent service rendered by the train. He said that the excursionists were in high praise, and in a neat little speech, returned the hearty thanks of the excursionists to the citizens of Fairbank, for their magnificent ovation and the excellent service rendered by the train. He said that the excursionists were in high praise, and in a neat little speech, returned the hearty thanks of the excursionists to the citizens of Fairbank, for their magnificent ovation and the excellent service rendered by the train.

After a long consultation the judges, through Judge Sherry, in their opinion, recommended a postponement of the day set for execution. As the judge was closing his remarks, the time for the execution was called. The judge was closing his remarks, the time for the execution was called. The judge was closing his remarks, the time for the execution was called.

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REJUVENATED LOUISIANA.

Evidence of Prosperity Shown by the Cash Book—Unprecedented Collections—The Obligations of the State to be Promptly Met.

(Special Telegram to the Globe.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 21.—In reply to an inquiry from New York bankers, Auditor James has written that the July and January interest on State consols, will be provided for. The collection of taxes for the past five months are unprecedented, being almost double the amount collected during the same period in former years. The auditor's books show collection of taxes from the 1st of January to May 31st, in the parish of Orleans, exclusive of licenses, \$760,971; same time last year, \$221,626. Gross settlements for collection of taxes and licenses in the parish of Orleans, exclusive of the auditor's orders, from the 1st of January to June 30th, 1878, \$1,137,296. The total settlement for the same period last year was \$350,729. All collection of taxes and licenses in fifty-six parishes and the working collection in the parish of Orleans for the month of June will be settled for from the 1st to the 5th of July. It is claimed by officers of the State government that the settlement will approximate \$400,000, making the gross settlement for collections ending July 1st about \$1,530,000.

The California Election. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The count in the city is not yet complete but will give the Kearneyites a larger plurality than anticipated—probably near four thousand. The non-partisan majorities in the interior cannot vote some this and the workingmen will elect delegates at large except two which are both on the non-partisan and republican or democratic ticket. It is probable the convention will be nearly equally divided.

Crayer for the Dismissal of Whisky Suits. CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—Emery Stora to-day filed a lengthy petition in the United States court, asking that in consequence with the understanding between the whisky men and the government, all suits now pending against distillers and retailers, aggregating about \$350,000, be dismissed.

Good Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1:30 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, cool northerly winds and rising barometer, possibly shifting to warmer east and south, with stationary or falling barometer and clear weather.

Welding the Willow. LONDON, June 21.—Base ball: Teumshals, 18; Crickets, 9. CLEVELAND, June 21.—Forest City, 12; Erie, 2.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ROBBING REGISTERED LETTERS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—George M. Martin, for several years a clerk in the registry department of the postoffice here, was arrested this morning for robbing registered letters. They were all in transit between distant points.

SAFE ROBBER RESTRICTED. PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 21.—The trial of the Scituate safe robbers resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Connors, Dougherty, Gilman and others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Jennie Walton, an associate of the robbers, gets five years in a reformatory prison.

MURDER IN A WHISKY DEN. ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The dead body of a man named Seymour was found about four o'clock this morning on the top of a pile of skids on the levee about a deep cut in the sidewalk. A trail of blood was discovered leading to a low whisky den, No. 9 South levee, nearly two blocks from where the body was found, but no clue to the murderer. It is supposed the murder was committed in the saloon and the body dragged or carried there from it.

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