# New-York Tribune.

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## MARTIN BURKE INDICTED.

### PREPARING FOR HIS EXTRADITION FROM MANITOBA.

HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT HE KNEW CRONIN CONSIDERED TANTAMOUNT TO A CONFESSION—COMPLAINING OF THE NEW-YORK POLICE.

Chicago, June 19.—Chief Hubbard has had all the central detail detectives working up Burke's record in Chicago and is more certain than ever that the man arrested in Winnipeg is one of the actual murderers. A late telegram from the Winnipeg Chief of Police to Chief Hubbard takes away the last doubt that the man is really Burke. He not only admitted that he was Martin Burke, but that he knew Dr. Cronin. Several witnesses have testified that Burke said Dr. Cronin ought to be killed, and his photograph in a large group of pictures has been identified as being that of the man who bought the furniture found in the Carlson cottage by the salesman and expressman. The Carlsons also picked him out of the group as the man who had rented the cottage of them.

Burke's own story is a flimsy one. He does not explain where he got the money he spent so freely, when apparently out of work, and his statement that he worked for the City Sewer Department is pronounced false by Superintendent Chaney. His claim that he was on the way to Ireland via Winnipeg is also regarded as fishy.

On the above evidence the Grand Jury found an indictment against him this morning. The indictment is the means relied on to secure his extradition. It charges him with the murder of Dr. Cronin by means of weapons, "a more particular description of which is to the jury unknown," and aided and abetted by unknown persons. There is a second count in which Burke, "otherwise known as Delaney, otherwise known as Frank Williams," is charged with conspiring with unknown persons to commit murder.

The law requires that the names of the witnesses upon whose testimony an indictment is found must appear upon the back of the document. The indictment found to-day bears the names of fifty-five witnesses, and includes every person who has testified at the present investigation and the coroner's inquest. In addition to these, there were three witnesses whose testimony has not yet appeared in print. They were James Riley, William Lunn and J. W. Simpson.

Captain Schuettler is working on the theory that Burke was the man who tried unsuccessfully to decoy Dr. Cronin away several times before the murder. He has in his possession some facts to prove that Burke sent several messages to Dr. Cronin to call on pretended patients. It has been learned that at the time Dr. Cronin was decoyed to Butterfield-st. to attend a supposed sick man, Burke lived in the immediate neighborhood, having taken up his quarters there temporarily. He became acquainted with several Clan-na-Gael men there, and, becoming intimate with these men, and learning that they belonged to the anti-Cronin faction, which was then bitterly at war with the Sullivan wing of the order, he let his thoughts loose, and all but told that he was there for the purpose of removing Dr. Cronin. He drank a good deal, and in his bibulous moments joked about his scheme for inveigling Dr. Cronin to the vacant lot where he would be "slugged good and hard."

The reason that Burke failed to put in an appearance when Dr. Cronin kept the appointment was that he was intoxicated.

The Grand Jury put in its time to-day after finding the indictment against Burke in reading the messages turned over to it by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The dispatches to Sullivan were over 150 in number. There were two or three cablegrams from his wife, Margaret Sullivan, in Paris. There were also twenty or thirty cablegrams from Ireland relating to the Land League and other Irish affairs. Then there were short dispatches from Father O'Reilly, ex-treasurer of the Land League, at Detroit. Ten dispatches came from Lincoln, Neb. The Grand Jury passed over these as of little import, and then struck some queer ones from New-York and Pittsburg. Evidently they were cipher messages, for Foreman Clough and his associates could make nothing of them, except a mere jumble of letters. It was reported that Frank Woodruff, the champion cipher message reader, was to be called in to translate the dispatches, but for some reason he failed to put in an appearance. These dispatches prove nothing, and only inference can be seen by perusal in their contents. Some are signed "M," others "S" and "G." They are all addressed to "Alec Sullivan, Opera House Block, Chicago." An unusually large number were received in March and April. Three dispatches from New-York were received by "W. C. Melville, McCoy's Hotel," in the latter part of April.

The treatment of Throckmorton, Hatfield and Martinsen by the New-York police was the cause of a great deal of caustic comment in Chicago police circles this morning, and the opinion was general that the authorities in the Empire City were deserving of severe censure. Lieutenant Horace Elliott, chief of detectives, was particularly biting in his criticism.

"The whole manner of procedure was wrong," he said. "In the first place, it was the acme of stupidity and criminal blundering to notify those who were scrutinized by the Chicagoans that they were going to be passed in review; for if any of them were guilty the notification was equivalent to a warning. With such a warning an expert might easily make some alterations in his looks. To be sure it might be slight; yet even a trifling difference of expression would be sufficient to cast a doubt over the mind of a conscientious man, aware that on his word the life of a man might depend. In the second place, the Tombs is the last place in the world to identify any one; that is, in the room where I understand the identification, or rather the farce, took place. It is dark, dismal and just the place that a guilty man would select. What they should have done was not to have said anything to Moroney and McDonald about their going to be passed in review, but to take them into court and let the identifiers sit by the judge or in an equally good position. By that way the suspects would have been unaware of the Chicagoans' presence and would have appeared natural and at their ease, and the light would have been as it should be, strong and clear."

"Why do you think the police there acted as they did?"

"The only reason I can give is that the identifiers were under the charge of the Pinkertons, and you know that Billy Pinkerton and Inspector Byrnes had a falling out several years ago, when Byrnes sent on here for a man named Sherwood who was in Pinkerton's custody, and the Pinkertons acted in a manner that riled him. Considerable ill-feeling resulted, and it was said that the relations between the two were anything but pleasant. A calm may have settled on the troubled waters since then, and then again, perhaps, there hasn't. Anyway, if the report of the treatment received by Throckmorton, Hatfield and Martinsen is true, I say it is no wonder they failed to identify any one. It may be that none of the three had ever seen either of the suspects before, and that neither Moroney nor McDonald had anything to do with the murder; but, whether they did or did not, the failure of the Chicagoans to identify them counts for nothing in my opinion."

Bookkeeper Throckmorton was seen at his office. He said: "There is no truth in the reports that we were not given a fair show, and that we might have been mistaken. We were ushered into a well-lighted corridor, and the prisoners were brought and placed in a row before us. We did not know Moroney or McDonald from any of the others, but we took a good look at all the men. We were there probably fifteen minutes. I examined every man separately and carefully. Simons wasn't among them. There can be no mistake about that. Martinsen and Hatfield were equally as positive as I. Inspector Byrnes treated us all right. There may have been a little strictness used, but we don't complain of that. We could not get in on Sunday to see the men, because they had some sort of church service there."

A dispatch to "The Daily News" from Winnipeg says: "Burke has made no confession except his acknowledgment that he is Martin Burke and that he lived in Chicago and knew Cronin. He is waiting impatiently for the arrival of the Chicago officers who will be in town to-morrow afternoon. At the request of Superintendent Hubbard, of Chicago, Police Chief Murray took the prisoner out and had him photographed. Burke objected most strongly, and tried to argue the question with the chief all the way to the gallery. When he was being photographed he moved a number of times. The photographer finally succeeded in getting a shot at him, and so procured an excellent likeness. Copies were mailed to Chicago police headquarters.

LABOUCHERE DEFENDS ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

London, June 19.—Mr. Labouchere, writing in "Truth" about the charges against Alexander Sullivan, says that everything that "The Times" (which has an agent and banking account in Chicago) can do to prejudice the public against Mr. Sullivan will be effectively done; first, because Mr. Sullivan advised Patrick Egan respecting information sent to England regarding the Parnell forgeries; and secondly, because he selected Father Dornay to convey across the ocean the documents which smashed "The Times's" case.

Mr. Labouchere says the assertion that Mr. Sullivan misapplied funds intrusted to him is known to be absolutely untrue. He thinks it probable that these charges have been brought against Mr. Sullivan in order to compel the production of the books of the American League, just as the forgeries were published in order to obtain an inquiry into the Irish League's finances.

### *THE BOYCOTT ON KNOCKEA CHAPEL.*

BISHOP O'DWYER, OF LIMERICK, RESOLUTELY PROTESTS AGAINST IT.

Dublin, June 19.—Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has written a letter denouncing the boycott against the Knockea Chapel. The Bishop says that, having failed to turn the people from their evil conduct, he must take all steps within his power to prevent God's house from being made the instrument of a wicked combination, and that he alone shall determine who shall be excluded from the church.

NOT ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIANS.

Toronto, Ont., June 19.—A small body of Presbyterians at Galt, who are believers in the doctrine of sinless perfection, were recently brought before the Hamilton Presbytery and found guilty of holding tenets opposed to the Scriptures and subversive of the unity of the Church, and of teaching said doctrines. The case was appealed to the General Assembly, which is in session here, and to-day the appeal was dismissed by a vote of 128 to 7. This has the effect of expelling the appellants from the Presbyterian Church.

VALKYRIE BEATEN BY LACK OF WIND.

Queenstown, June 19.—The yacht race which was started yesterday did not finish until nearly 5 o'clock this morning. The Valkyrie was becalmed for an hour within half a mile of the winning station. The Vreda ran in, followed by the Yarana. The Vreda, favored by an easterly wind, passed the Valkyrie and led to the Club quay, where she arrived at 4:56. The Valkyrie and Yarana, when quarter of a mile from the quay, again became becalmed. They then dropped their anchors.

WILLING TO PAY FOR THEIR BLUNDER.

Dublin, June 19.—At the inquest at Armagh into the cause of the fatal railroad accident near there last week representatives of the Irish Northern Railroad Company, on whose road the disaster occurred, announced that the company would accept all liability for the accident and was prepared to consider all claims for damages on account of loss of life or injuries that might be presented.

THE PANAMA CANAL RELIEF BILL.

Paris, June 19.—The committee of the Chamber of Deputies having charge of the bill to assist the Panama Canal Company have elected M. Roche president. All the members are in favor of the bill, but several are undecided regarding the best means of giving assistance.

A GERMAN DEMAND UPON FRANCE.

Paris, June 19.—The "Soleil" says that Germany has made a demand upon France for compensation for the arrest of an alleged spy named Lechmer, near Belfort, in the frontier department of Haut-Rhin, on Whitsunday. The French officials declare that documents found on Lechmer justified his arrest.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 19.—Torrential rains, accompanied by thunder, have swept over Hesse, South Westphalia, Nassau and Thuringia. The storm extended east to Saxony and south to Bavaria. Serious damage was done to corn, hay and fruit crops. Several persons and a large number of cattle perished.

LORD SALISBURY AND MR. O'BRIEN.

London, June 20.—Lord Salisbury has entered his defence in the libel action brought against him by Mr. O'Brien. He declares that the speech to which Mr. O'Brien takes exception was made in good faith and was a fair comment on Mr. O'Brien's course.

NINE EVICTIONS AT YOUGHAL.

Dublin, June 19.—Nine families were evicted at Youghal to-day. Among the tenants dispossessed was an aged woman named Sweeney, to whom the last sacrament was being administered when the evictors arrived. Mrs. Sweeney was subsequently reinstated.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW LANDED.

Havana, June 19.—A telegram received here states that the crew of the British steamer Pomona, which was wrecked while on a voyage from New-York for Montego Bay, have arrived at Baracoa.

NOBLE WORK BY BELFAST PEOPLE.

Belfast, June 19.—The Mayor of this city has sent 500 pounds by cable to the Johnstown sufferers as an instalment on the amount to be raised by the people of Belfast.

A SEA CAPTAIN DIES ON A VOYAGE.

London, June 19.—Captain Stephens, of the Allan Line steamer Peruvian, which has arrived at Queenstown from Baltimore, Halifax and St. Johns, died on the voyage from the latter port to Queenstown.

AN AUTHOR FORBIDDEN TO LECTURE.

Prague, June 19.—The police of this city have forbidden the Russian author Filipoff to lecture here.

EXPELLED FROM GUATEMALA.

The Consul-General of Guatemala in this city has received a copy of the decree of his Government expelling J. H. Hollender, an American citizen, from that country under the "Pernicious Foreigner" law. Hollender, it is said, had falsely stated that there had been a fraudulent over-issue of Gautemalan bonds by which Henry C. Hall, the American Minister, had profited to the extent of $20,000.

### *THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.*

Washington, June 19.—A public meeting of persons who are interested in the preservation and repair of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was held in Georgetown to-day, to take into consideration the question of its repair. President Gambrill said he thought the canal might be repaired along its entire length for about $200,000 or less, but that the work of repair could be started for $50,000. The canal was entirely bankrupt, and it would be impossible for the company to rebuild it without external aid. A committee of the meeting reported in favor of a plan which authorizes the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to issue the bonds of the company for $300,000, and secure the same by mortgage on its canal and other property, the repair bonds issued in 1878, however, to retain their priority of lien upon the canal. If the bonds cannot be floated within thirty days, the plan contemplates the repair and operation of the canal by a syndicate of capitalists, to whom it is proposed the shareholders shall give powers of attorney. The millers of Georgetown will repair the Georgetown level, which supplies them with water power.

### *CENTENNIAL OF THE TOWN OF PHELPS.*

Phelps, N. Y., June 19.—Phelps held its centennial anniversary of the settlement of the town to-day. The Rev. Anson Titus, of Towanda, Penn., gave the historical address. Lieutenant-Governor Jones unveiled the monument recently erected. The Hon. Hanford Struble, of Penn Yan, N. Y.; the Hon. William Marvin, of Skaneateles, N. Y., and his brother, the Hon. Richard Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Judge James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; the Hon. Buren R. Sherman, ex-Governor of Iowa, and formerly a Phelps boy, and J. J. Robinson, of Ohio, each made short speeches. There was a fine parade in the afternoon.

### *THE DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAJORITY OVER 180,000—THE SUFFRAGE TAX AMENDMENT ALSO LOST.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Returns received to-day show that the suffrage amendment (proposing the abolition of the fifty-cent poll tax qualification) is defeated by a decided majority, notwithstanding the fact that Philadelphia gave 92,525 majority for its adoption. The latest estimate from all but twelve counties is 146,996 against the poll tax abolition.

The latest figures from the counties show a majority of 188,449 against the prohibition amendment. Returns were received to-day as follows:

Lebanon County—Anti-prohibition, 5,259; against suffrage amendment, 941.

Carbon County—Anti-prohibition, 2,362; against suffrage amendment, 2,070.

Mifflin County—Prohibition, 700; against suffrage amendment, 2,669.

Lancaster County—Anti-prohibition, 11,083; against suffrage amendment, 2,464.

Northumberland County—Anti-prohibition, 603; against suffrage amendment, 5,571.

Clinton County—Prohibition, 75.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, June 19 (Special).—A vote is to be taken to-morrow on the repeal of the present VIth or Prohibition Amendment. The new or VIIIth Amendment having been submitted on May 30 the campaign has been necessarily short. The Prohibition organization has been hampered by the lack of funds and by the opposition of almost the entire daily press of the state. It has done what it could in this brief time to endeavor by public meetings and the circulation of literature to arouse enthusiasm. The Repealers, on the other hand, have been well supplied with money and have had the assistance of a friendly press. Their canvass has been conducted, it is understood, by General Brayton and the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, Mr. Bowditch. They have held no public meetings, but have relied chiefly upon the newspapers. The Prohibitionists have offered $5,000 reward for the detection of bribery. The saloon keepers have decided to close their saloons and devote the day to working for the repeal. There was a hopeful feeling among the Prohibitionists up to Wednesday night, but the landslide in Pennsylvania has had the effect of depressing their spirits. The Repealers confidently expect to poll the necessary three-fifths majority.

The campaign was closed here to-night by addresses from the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. George H. Vibbert. A light vote is expected. The Repealers predict that the total vote will reach 35,000 and that the opposition will not have more than 11,000.

HIGH LICENSE ADVOCATES ENCOURAGED.

Baltimore, June 19 (Special).—The defeat of the Prohibition amendment in Pennsylvania will give an impulse to the High License movement in Maryland. Edwin Higgins, president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, a hitherto out-and-out Prohibition and no-license organization, said of the result in Pennsylvania:

"I fully expected what has happened. This was a contest, not between temperance and the saloon, but between Prohibition and High License. High License has won, and why? Nearly or quite all the majority in favor of it will be found in the large cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny, where the Brooks law has been faithfully enforced and has unquestionably done an immense amount of good. In the counties outside of these great centres the law has not been so well executed, and the saloon has rather gained in power. I believe that our aims will be practically reached, and that the restrictions imposed on the liquor traffic by the Brooks law and similar measures are steps to the one great end in view."

LOCAL OPTION IN MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., June 19.—The local option bill, after hanging fire in the Senate for weeks, passed that body yesterday and will probably become a law as soon as it reaches the Governor. A number of serious defects led the Supreme Court to declare the local option law of two years ago unconstitutional and the new act has been carefully framed to avoid these objections. On this account the power of suspending the liquor traffic in any county is given to the County Supervisors instead of directly to the people. Any time one-fifth of the voters of a county petition for a local option election the county clerk is required to call a special meeting of the supervisors and they in turn call the election. If the county votes in favor of prohibition the supervisors have power to adopt a resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors, but are not compelled to do so, only as morally bound by the decision of the voters. The relatives of people injured in person or property by liquor sold them in prohibition counties can recover actual damages from the seller. In the House, a bill establishing a state constabulary to enforce the liquor law was defeated after a heated discussion.

### *DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE RIVER.*

Philadelphia, June 19.—John F. Aughinbaugh, age twenty-five, a compositor on "The Quill," the Prohibition organ of this city, and Mary A. Campbell, age twenty, employed as a press feeder on the same paper, went together to Gloucester Beach yesterday afternoon, and hiring a boat, rowed out into the Delaware River. When Aughinbaugh attempted to row back to Gloucester he found that he could make no headway against the strong tide. About 9 p. m. the captain of the schooner Thomas W. Hyde, of Portland, Me., which was being towed to sea, observed the boat in which the pair were seated, and in response to the man's appeal told them to come alongside and he would take them on board. Aughinbaugh steered wildly and ran into the schooner, partly capsizing his frail craft. A line was quickly thrown out and the young woman was hoisted up nearly to the schooner's rail, when she lost her hold and fell back into the water and was drowned. Aughinbaugh was taken down almost to the Delaware Breakwater, but came back to Philadelphia this afternoon.

### *GOVERNOR SEVIER BURIED AGAIN.*

Knoxville, Tenn., June 19.—The body of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, which has lain for seventy-four years in Alabama, was to-day buried again in Knoxville with imposing ceremonies. The coffin arrived from Chattanooga, where it had been brought yesterday from Alabama, about 1 o'clock, accompanied by the Governor and his staff, State officials, and a committee of the Legislature. The line of march was more than two miles long. Twenty thousand people assembled at the Court House to witness the ceremony of reinterment. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Humes, and Governor Taylor made an address, delivering the coffin to Knoxville. The oration of the occasion was then delivered by W. A. Henderson and Captain J. W. McCallum read a poem. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James Park. A fund has been started to erect a monument, to cost $20,000, over Sevier's grave.

### *SHOT BY A WASHINGTON DAIRYMAN.*

Washington, June 19.—Frank K. Ward, until recently the proprietor of the Alderney Dairy, last night shot a young man, Morris Adler, in the neck, in a saloon in Pennsylvania-ave., causing a wound which will probably result fatally. The two men had a quarrel about two weeks ago in a saloon over some pool tickets on the races, and Ward was set upon by Adler and several others and severely handled. Adler was employed in a pool-room.

### *BRICKMAKERS WANT SHORTER HOURS.*

Chicago, June 19.—Three hundred brickmakers at Hedgewich and Blue Island struck yesterday. It is the first real and determined effort to put into effect the eight-hour law in Cook County. The strike, it is said, is but a starter for a bigger show of discontent, and in a few days all the yards around Chicago which are working ten hours will be deserted.

### *RAILROAD FREIGHT HOUSE BURNED.*

Buffalo, June 19.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's freight depot on Ohio-st. is in ruins, having burned this forenoon. While the one-story building, nearly 700 feet long, was gutted, the walls remained intact, and the damage will not exceed $25,000. Every pound of freight went out last night, and there were only eleven carloads of flour in the building when the fire broke out. This was destroyed. The fire originated in the engine room.

### *JUMPED INTO THE RIVER BY MISTAKE.*

A. R. Benton, a wealthy resident of Paterson, N. J., jumped overboard at the Twenty-third-st. ferry early yesterday morning. The boat King had left the slip and Mr. Benton leaped for it, but miscalculated the distance, and landed in the river. He was rescued by John Moetley, a gateman, and took a cab to the Union Square Hotel, where he remained until morning.

## RED CLOUD OBSTINATE.

### THE SIOUX HARD TO CONVINCE AT PINE RIDGE.

GENERAL CROOK TELLS THE INDIANS TO TRUST NO WHITE MAN WHO WANTS MONEY FROM THEM—A FEW SIGNERS TO THE TREATY.

Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., June 19.—The Commissioners have apparently struck a snag. Last night at a council which Red Cloud had with his band and the other chiefs in his interest it is said they decided under no circumstances to sign the bill. At the conference with General Crook to-day he announced this decision, and added that he wanted all the Indians who signed the bill to be put off the Reservation. He was importunate, and said he wanted the Commissioners to pack up and leave to-morrow. General Crook stopped him, and recited to the Indians some instances of Red Cloud's duplicity. The outlook for success here is far from promising. About 250 have signed and about 400 have said they were opposed. Several of this number have already changed their minds, and doubtless others will follow. The rush of opposition for an hour this afternoon was a veritable stampede.

It was 3 o'clock before the Indians assembled at the council. Governor Foster opened the conference by inviting any Indians desiring information to speak. Old-man-afraid-of-his-horse, now over eighty years old, then rose and said that the paper in his hand was given him at the time of the treaty of 1868 in Fort Laramie. "It means," said he, "that after cultivating the ground for eight generations we were to become self-supporting. There are twenty-one years more due on the treaty, and there is no use in going ahead of the time. It seems to me you are in great hurry to start a new treaty now, while there is so much time before the old treaty expires."

Red Cloud said: "I have the same sugar paper, but here is a map of my reservation, which was given me by the Great Father. Spotted Tail and I made that treaty of 1868, nineteen years ago. By that treaty we were to receive cattle and horses and sheep and farming implements until the treaty runs out. Since that time we have made another treaty to give the Great Father the Black Hills, and we have pay for seven generations. Now, my friends, the Great Father has not paid the things promised us, but wants us to give more land before we are paid for what is due us. I looked around to see if you had any boxes full of money to pay us, but I see none. I presume you are to pay us in sugar talk as you have done before."

General Crook then said: "The only unfulfilled provision of the treaty of 1868 is that about schools. From 1868 to 1888, most of the time, you were on the war path. The Government wants you to sell the land, outside of your reservation, that you don't need, and pays you well for it."

He then explained the provisions with reference to paying for the lands.

"Just as sure as you once lived on the buffalo, you must in the future live as the white man lives. If you are to live at all, you must become self-supporting, and when you begin to show that you are willing to do this, the Government will do all it can for you. In a fishpond, the big fish are always swallowing the little fish, and when the white men come among you, as they will in a few years, in spite of all the Government can do to prevent, you will be the little fish. The only way to protect your land is to settle on it, and get patents for it. When you do, no one can take it from you. If you follow the advice of these chiefs, and in the future you see your children starving, you can't go then and get your land back. It will be too late. We are not here to compel you to sign. We want you to do as you think best. We came here the other day without soldiers and were surprised that you should surround the council with your soldiers. The trouble is that you get advice from those who want to live off of you. Congress appropriated $228,000 to pay Red Cloud and Red Leaf for their horses, but they learned that some white man was trying to get some of the money, and they boxed the bill so that each Indian gets his money himself, $40 for each horse, even if he wasn't larger than a sheep. Trust no white man who wants you to pay him money to help you. You can go over to the agent's office and begin signing the paper. All must come, and if you don't want to sign you can say so."

Then the council broke up. Many Indians went at once to the agent's office to sign. By 10 p. m. over 100 had signed.

To-day the excitement subsided, and a better feeling seemed to prevail. The Indians are now asking for information singly, or in parties of two or three, instead of complaining about the violation of the treaty, which has been the constant burden of their talk until to-day. With few exceptions, none of the chiefs have before been willing even to discuss the question of the sale of their surplus land. Last evening and to-day General Crook has had interviews with many of the prominent Indians and squaw men, and explained the provisions of the bill to them personally with good effect. In the large council the Indians have been bound down to the agreement of their caucus, and have been unwilling to go beyond in the council. This afternoon they mixed up with a good deal of mere talk to take up time. There seems to have been a real desire to have matters explained. While this fact cannot be accepted as particularly favorable, it is nevertheless something gained, and lays a foundation for the Commissioners to build on.

### *NEW-JERSEY PHYSICIANS AT ASBURY PARK.*

Asbury Park, June 19 (Special).—The New-Jersey State Medical Society, which is the oldest organization of the kind in the United States, closed its 42d annual meeting in the Coleman House this afternoon. The following officers were elected to serve during the new year: President, Dr. Benjamin A. Watson, of Jersey City; first vice-president, Dr. James S. Green, of Elizabeth; second vice-president, Dr. E. J. Marsh, of Paterson; third vice-president, Dr. George T. Welch, of Keyport; corresponding secretary, Dr. William Elmer, jr., of Trenton; recording secretary, Dr. William Pierson, of Orange; treasurer, Dr. W. W. Phillips, of Trenton; members of the standing committee, T. J. Smith, of Bridgeton; D. C. English, of New-Brunswick, and J. G. Ryerson, of Boonton. A number of papers were read and discussed. The delegates decided to hold the next meeting at the Heath House, Schooley's Mountains.

### *TRIED TO PIN A BADGE ON THE PRESIDENT.*

Washington, June 19.—The President's reception this afternoon was attended by nearly 300 persons, the majority being delegates to the meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, now being held in this city. During their reception Mr. Spofford, one of the leading members, attempted to fasten a badge of the order upon the President's breast, but he politely but firmly refused to accept it.

The President will visit Cape May Friday, and remain there until Monday or Tuesday of next week. He will make the trip both ways by rail instead of by water as at first intended.

### *DROWNED WHILE FISHING FROM A ROWBOAT.*

Petra Rosa, an Italian, of No. 261 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st., told the police yesterday that the steamboat Long Branch on Tuesday ran down a rowboat from which Antonio Pranza, of No. 405 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., Rosard Curgo, of No. 407 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., and Luigi Scavaglioni, of No. 405 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., were fishing in the East River off Ninetieth-st. Pranza was drowned, but the other two Italians were taken on board the steamer. Pranza was Rosa's brother-in-law.

### *ENGLISHMEN BUY VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

Richmond, Va., June 19 (Special).—A telegram from Marion, in this State, says: "A rumor prevails here that George W. Palmer has sold his salt works to an English company for $1,000,000, and that the working of salt will be suspended there for some time. It is also reported that the English company has leased it to a Northern company for a considerable amount, to be used in the manufacture of soda." These works largely supplied the late Confederacy with salt.

### *THREATENED STRIKE ON THE UNION PACIFIC.*

Lincoln, Neb., June 19.—It was currently reported yesterday that articles of confederation were signed Monday night by local assemblies of the Brotherhood of Engineers, firemen brakemen, switchmen and Knights of Labor, pledging mutual support in case of a strike on the Union Pacific. This strike has been threatened for some time, and the Grievance Committees have been in session some days making propositions to the officials of the road.

## *CAUSED BY RECKLESS SPEED.*

### A DISASTROUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN OHIO.

FOUR LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL MEN INJURED BECAUSE AN ENGINEER HAD ORDERS TO MAKE UP FOR LOST TIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Steubenville, Ohio, June 19.—The New-York and St. Louis mail train met with a disastrous accident at Cumberland Junction, three miles east of Steubenville, at noon to-day. Owing to imperfect connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pan-Handle section was nearly two hours late in leaving Pittsburg, and had orders to make up an hour of the lost time between Pittsburg and Columbus. Just east of Cumberland Junction is a steep down grade over a sharp reverse curve. On this the train, consisting of an engine, express and four mail cars, plunged at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The last car was whipped from the track like the end of a whip lash and ploughed along the embankment on its side for a distance of over 100 feet. In leaving the track it drew with it the two mail cars in front, and the forward car struck a car loaded with steel rails, crushing in the side and throwing both cars, which were not uncoupled, down an embankment twenty-five feet high and landing them, bottom up, in the ditch.

In these cars were the conductor and brakemen and twelve postal clerks. Two of the postal clerks were killed outright. They were John G. Payne, of Indianapolis, and James Rinehart, of Effingham, Ill. They were at the side of the car when it struck against the car of steel rails, and both had their skulls crushed.

Lee Burris, of Columbus, the conductor, had his right hip crushed and his thigh split open from the hip to the knee. John MacFarland, a brakeman, had his left leg completely severed from his body and his right leg crushed to a jelly. Both men will die.

The others injured are the following postal clerks: Elmer Benner, of Urichsville, Ohio; A. E. Varley, of Miamiville, Ohio; R. D. Armstrong, of Indianapolis; John Bishop, of Knightstown, Ind.; Robert Ellis, of Pittsburg; John Matthews, of Indianapolis; W. S. Bolton, of Newark, Ohio, and Frank Miner, of Effingham, Ill. Their injuries consist of limbs broken, backs strained and bad cuts on the head.

The derailed cars are wrecks, and will be burned as soon as the mail matter can be transferred. Much of the mail will be lost, owing to the pouches being torn open.

The cause of the wreck was undoubtedly the high rate of speed at which the train was running around the curve. The engineer was a new man on the run, and was not familiar with the road. One of the injured men timed the speed before the accident happened, and says the mile passed over was made in fifty-eight seconds. The dead and injured were brought to the hospital in this city.

### *THE CONSTELLATION AFLOAT.*

PULLED OFF THE VIRGINIA BEACH AT HIGH TIDE AND TOWED TO NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., June 19.—The United States practice ship Constellation, which left Annapolis, Md., for her summer cruise, and stranded in Chesapeake Bay near Cape Henry yesterday afternoon, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard this evening at 7 o'clock. At daylight this morning the wrecking steamer Victoria J. Reed, which had gone from Norfolk to the rescue of the Constellation, laid anchors and cables from the vessel, and made all necessary preparations for hauling when the tide served. The opportune moment arrived at 12:20 o'clock to-day, when, with a strong pull on her hawsers, the big ship was drawn from her sandy bed and into deep water. As she came up the harbor this afternoon she was greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers from the crowds who had gathered to welcome her. It was a narrow escape, for if the storm of yesterday afternoon had not calmed to a gentle breeze during the early part of the night the ship would now be a wreck. All on board are well, and there are no thrilling experiences of the adventure to relate. The cadets, however, have had a lesson in seamanship. The accident seems to have been owing to the dense fog and the absence aboard of a local pilot, which Government ships are not allowed to employ.

### *BILLS THAT MAY YET BE LAWS.*

PEOPLE ASKING WHEN THE GOVERNOR ERASED HIS SIGNATURE FROM TWO MEASURES.

Albany, June 19 (Special).—A close inspection of the bill providing for the appointment of female factory inspectors bears evidence, like the Capitol Appropriation bill, of having been signed June 15, and afterward having the Governor's signature erased by the use of chemicals. The question is raised, When was the approval erased? If not until Sunday or Monday, some hold that the measures became laws.

### *CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN CHICAGO.*

Chicago, June 19.—Civil Service Commissioners Charles Lyman, of New-York; ex-Governor Thomson, of South Carolina, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, arrived in Chicago this morning and began an examination into the workings of the postoffice. Postmaster Sexton called in all the division superintendents and heads of departments, who were thoroughly examined as to the manner of performing duties in their various departments. A ruling was made that Colonel Sexton might reappoint to any vacancies occurring, without re-examination, certain ex-Union soldiers who were discharged by his predecessor. Colonel Sexton was also authorized to discharge employes when suspected of petty thieving, with the provision that appointees to the vacancies so created shall first pass the usual examination. The members of the commission speak in terms of high praise of the efficiency displayed in the workings of the office, declaring it the best they have yet seen.

### *TORTURED BY BELIEVERS IN WITCHCRAFT.*

Carthage, Ill., June 19.—A young woman, Hannah Hettland, has been working for her brother in Quincy. She recently left his house and walked to her home in Tioga, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles. She showed symptoms of insanity, and her parents with other ignorant Germans held a sort of incantation over the girl, sticking pins into her person to "drive away the evil spirit." The young woman became almost unconscious, and in this condition she was bound hand and foot, dragged and placed in a farm wagon, brought to Carthage and placed in a stable. Here she remained from noon yesterday until near midnight last night in an unconscious condition. The unfortunate creature was finally taken to jail, where a physician is trying to save her life. Pins were still found sticking in her person. A judicial investigation will be held.

### *BUYING HISTORIC LANDS AT APPOMATTOX.*

Richmond, Va., June 19 (Special).—A dispatch from Appomattox Court-House to "The Richmond Times" says: "A gentleman by the name of Middleton, from Washington, D. C., is now here and buying and taking options on all the land upon which General Robert E. Lee surrendered. He has already bought Captain Kindred's place, the old Jack Rains Tavern property and the William Ross property, upon which General Lee surrendered. He is now trying to buy the old brick building in which the articles of capitulation were drawn and signed by Generals Lee and Grant. Mr. Middleton has bought up to this time about 1,500 acres of land, and has options on seven other tracts. What he is going to do with this property is not known, but our citizens think he is representing a Northern syndicate."

### *NOMINATIONS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.*

Concord, N. H., June 19.—At the Republican legislative caucus to-night the following nominations were made: Secretary of State, A. B. Thompson, Concord; State Treasurer, Colonel Solon Carter, Concord; State Printer, Colonel John B. Clark, Manchester; Commissary-General, Sylvester Little, Antrim.

### *THE STEAMBOAT SANDY HOOK LAUNCHED.*

Wilmington, Del., June 19 (Special).—The twin-propeller steamboat Sandy Hook left the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company's shipyard to-day for New-York. She will run between New-York and Sandy Hook on the New-Jersey Central's line to Long Branch and will make her first trip on Sunday next.

### *VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.*

Richmond, Va., June 19.—The State Democratic Executive Committee, at a meeting to-night, decided to call the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor on August 14.

## A CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

### DR. DUNCAN, OF THE COLON, DOWN WITH THE DISEASE IN BROOKLYN.

DELAY IN REPORTING THE MATTER—SEVERAL CASES OF CHAGRES FEVER ON THE STEAMER—ONE PASSENGER DIES ON THE VOYAGE AND ANOTHER IN THIS CITY.

A case of yellow fever from which Dr. R. W. H. Duncan, surgeon of the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, is suffering, was reported to the Brooklyn Health Department yesterday. Dr. Duncan is staying with a friend named Thomson, at No. 173 Hancock-st., and the house was quarantined yesterday. Dr. J. B. Bogert, who has been attending the patient since Friday, was also quarantined in the house, and a warrant for his arrest for violation of the health ordinances in failing to report the case was issued.

The Colon arrived in this port on Friday from Aspinwall. Several of the passengers had been ill on the voyage, and the disease was diagnosed as "pernicious malarial fever." One of the patients died. On the arrival of the vessel at her pier, Dr. Duncan was taken in a carriage to the Bridge entrance, and then travelled in the Bridge cars and on the street-cars to his friend's house. Dr. Bogert, who was called in, recognized strange features in the case, but did not decide that it was yellow fever until Tuesday, when Dr. Pease, of the New-York Health Department, and Deputy Health Officer Sanborn, of Quarantine, called to see Dr. Duncan. They pronounced the case true yellow fever, but it was not until nearly midnight that Dr. Bogert informed the Brooklyn Health Department. Health Inspector Convery was at once sent to see Dr. Duncan, and decided that there was hardly a doubt of the case being yellow fever. Later in the day he and Dr. Jewett pronounced the case true yellow fever. Dr. Bogert stated to him that a girl who had been a passenger on the Colon was suffering from the same disease at the Windsor Hotel, New-York.

Health Commissioner Griffin found that it would not do to remove the patient to the Quarantine Hospital, and so quarantined him in the house where he was, policemen being placed at both the front and rear approaches, and every precaution being taken to prevent the spread of infection. It is feared, however, that Dr. Bogert may have conveyed the germs of the disease to other patients whom he has attended.

Dr. Duncan was much better yesterday; and last evening, by direction of Health Commissioner Griffin, he was removed to the Quarantine Hospital for contagious diseases, on Swinburne Island, in a Government tug. Several families in the vicinity of the infected house will go to the country at once to escape contagion.

The fact that Drs. Pease and Sanborn took no steps to communicate with the Brooklyn Health Department after visiting Dr. Duncan and discovering the nature of his disease was sharply criticised yesterday.

A letter from the Brooklyn Board of Health was received at Sanitary Headquarters