

IS WORSE THAN BUTCHERY.

MURDERERS SHOT DOWN WHILE CONFINED IN THEIR CELLS.

Men Walk Up to a Jail Declare They Are Deputy Sheriffs and When They Enter the Prison They Commit a Most Brutal Murder on Defenseless Men—Volleys From Winchester Poured Into Them. Denver, March 13.—Abner J. Hixon, a temperance saloonkeeper at Rouse, was attacked Sunday while on the road from Walsenburg to Rouse and knocked from his horse by a blow on the head. Workmen going to the Rouse coal mine Monday morning discovered Hixon with his skull fractured. He was unconscious and died two hours later. There was no clue to the perpetrators of the crime, but a bloodhound was put on the scent and the struck a trail that led the pursuers to the rear of a saloon half a mile away. The dog bayed and rushed to a table standing in the rear room. An examination of the table revealed fresh blood stains. Lorenzo Damino and Jobatti Antonio, who were found in the room, were arrested. They continued to the neighboring cabin, where Pete Posetta and Frank Aurico were found. The quartet of Italians made many damaging admissions of knowledge of the murder and upon close questioning the names of seven others implicated were divulged. Damino was charged with being the chief conspirator. Horsemen scoured the surrounding country and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the suspected Italians were under arrest. The coroner's inquest was held yesterday and at its conclusion the prisoners were committed to jail and started for Walsenburg in the keeping of officers. The prisoners were in charge of Deputies Earl Danford and Charles Harrigan and Driver Joseph Welsby. They started after 6 o'clock in the evening. When on a bridge less than a mile from Walsenburg six masked men rode up, ordered the driver to stop, the deputies to hold up their hands and the prisoners to get out. The horsemen then began shooting, frightening the horses, which ran into a wire fence. Driver Welsby was killed by an accidental shot and four of the prisoners fell dead in the road. Three of the Italians escaped, their names being Antonio Gobetto, Stanis Lovotti and Francisco Rosetto. Gobetto, it is said, was the one who held Hixon while Lorenzo Damino struck him twice on the side and back of the head with a table leg. One Italian was wounded and was taken to Walsenburg and put in jail there. Damino had been started from Rouse before the other prisoners and he was already in the jail. After the attack on the wagon party all was comparatively quiet until noon today. Then seven or eight men wearing masks knocked at the door of the jail. In answer to a question the men said Sheriff O'Malley wanted to enter. As soon as the door was opened the guards found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where Damino and the wounded Italian, whose name was P. Jacobini, were confined and fired eight or ten shots. Each prisoner received four or five bullets. One died instantly, but the other lived a short time in great agony. It is reported that the same mob, thirsting for more bloodshed, later took out of jail a German charged with rape and killed him. During the excitement two other prisoners were killed. The names of the four Italians killed on the road are unknown. The motive for the killing of Hixon has not yet been disclosed.

DR. DALE IS DEAD.

Eight Years Ago He Delivered a Lecture at Yale.

London, March 13.—Robert William Dale, LL. D., the celebrated preacher, author and lecturer, is dead. In 1887 he delivered at Yale university a series of lectures on preaching, being the first Englishman appointed to the Lyman Beecher lectureship, and in the same year he received from Yale the degree of D. D. The lectures have since been published both in England and in America.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Flames Spread So Rapidly That There Were Narrow Escapes.

Parsons, W. Va., March 13.—I. D. Junin's hotel, at Mackeyville, sixteen miles north, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Squire Corley, Eugene Sisson, and Homer Collet perished in the flames. The following were probably fatally burned: J. K. Williams, James Junkin, Jacob Conner, William Wilson. The fire started in the lobby and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The flames spread so rapidly that the guests had scarcely any time to escape. Fifteen of the guests jumped from windows to the ground, receiving slight injuries. The thirteen men burned to death probably never awoke, or if they did were immediately suffocated. The dead and injured were all well known citizens. The property loss is \$3,000. No insurance.

Will Decide Soon.

London, March 13.—The colonial office and treasury are considering James E. Huddart's project for the new Canadian Pacific Steamship line to Australia and will give a decision soon.

Sentenced to Fourteen Years.

Boston, March 13.—Frank Martin was sentenced to fourteen years in state prison to-day and Enos Vargos, his pal, received four years. This is the outcome of the daring Dook square burglary and attempted murder, when Martin assaulted Frederick G. Dool and his son Frederick in their gun store one evening last month, where he had secreted himself for the purpose of robbery.

ROBBINS-BATTELL'S DAUGHTER

Is to Marry the Private Secretary of Her Father.

Hartford, March 13.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Frederick P. Terry of New York and Norfolk to Carl Stoeckel of Norfolk. Mrs. Terry is the only child of the late Hon. Robbins Battell and his sole heir, inheriting at his recent death his entire fortune, about \$5,000,000. Mrs. Terry's husband was a member of the class of '69 Yale, and he was the son of John T. Terry, a member of the well known firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., New York. Mrs. Terry's husband and only child have been dead some time.

THE NEW TRIBE OF RED MEN.

A Team From New Haven Last Night Entered the Chief's Dwelling—Twenty-two New Haven Men Present.

Bridgeport, March 13.—The wigwag of Quereharig tribe, No. 27, Imperial Order Red Men, in Pequonnock hall, was the scene of great ceremonies this evening among the local and many out of town Red Men, the occasion being the institution of a new tribe of the order in this city. The tribe started this evening with a membership of about 125. The new tribe derives its name from the last chief of a tribe on Indiana which camped along the banks of the Houseatic river. The last man to exercise the office of sachem over the tribe was Knockopotanah, who died about the year 1731. The number of the tribe, taken in the order of its formation, will probably be 50. There are now in Connecticut a total of twenty-nine tribes, with a membership of over 3,000. There were present this evening many of the great chiefs of the order, and tribes from neighboring cities were represented. The degree team of Quereharig tribe worked the beautiful and impressive adoption degree of the Red Men, while the highest, or chief's degree, was worked by the degree team from Hammonasset, No. 1, a New Haven tribe. The chief officers of the New Haven team present were Charles L. Wellman, sachem; W. Parker, venerable prophet; B. E. Guyer, great saganore; Fred Aokley, junior saganore. There were twenty-two New Haven Red Men present, all of the team. Others among them were Joseph H. Bradley, William S. Tuttle, Charles Huston and Mr. Bassett.

WILL USE PISTOLS.

A Son of Ex-Mayor Gilroy of New York Is to Fight a Duel.

Boston, March 13.—The billiard room at the Parker house was the scene of unusual excitement this morning over the issuance and acceptance of a challenge to fight a duel with pistols. The parties concerned were Thomas Gilroy, jr., son of ex-Mayor Gilroy of New York, and Walter Scott Hale of Haverhill, Mass. The latter, who has just arrived at his majority, recently brought suit in the Essex county probate court to have his mother removed as his guardian, he claiming that she was spending his income. Young Hale is the son of the late Colonel H. H. Hale of Bradford and has a monthly allowance of \$100 from the estate of the late Hon. E. J. M. Hale. Two years ago young Hale entered the United States navy and made a trip around the world, arriving at the rank of quartermaster. Some time ago he went to New York and found that his sister, Miss Natalie Hale, had married young Gilroy. Since then, he claims, he made an investigation and found that the trustees of the Hale estate had paid his monthly allowance. While he was in the navy he claims his mother received the money and used it for her daughter. Last week young Hale, through a Haverhill lawyer, brought suit against his mother and the case came up in the probate court, Salem, Monday, but as his mother did not appear the case was continued to April 1. Young Hale was delegated to serve the papers upon his mother in New York. Tuesday he visited New York and found his mother in the evening. He served the papers and returned to Boston. He met Gilroy in the Parker house this morning and it is alleged accused him of living upon his income. A wordy interview ensued. Hale offered to fight Gilroy. The latter declined, saying he preferred pistols. Hale accepted and they agreed to meet in New York. The scene caused much excitement, and the men were separated before any damage was done.

Woman Ordained as Minister.

Mansfield, Mass., March 13.—Mrs. Mabel L. MacCoy was ordained to the Universalist ministry at Mansfield to-night. Mrs. MacCoy is the first woman ordained to the ministry in Bristol county.

LECTURE BY PROF. WHEELER.

Life of Napoleon to the Middle of the Italian Campaign.

Professor Arthur M. Wheeler delivered the first lecture in his course on the "Napoleonic Period from 1795 to 1815" in Colonial hall, in the Historical society building, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon before a large audience. After a brief sketch of Napoleon's early life and education amid the turbulent scenes of his native island of Corsica, he told of the banishment of the Bonaparte family from Corsica. Napoleon landed in Toulon in the mid-summer of 1793. Here there was an English garrison of 18,000 men and an English fleet in the harbor. Napoleon was just in time. There was no death of young officers and he immediately attached himself to the French interest. He formulated a plan by which the English garrison and fleet could be removed without hardly a shot being fired. It was to take possession of a point of vantage in the harbor which his eagle eye had detected when he was coming into the harbor. He had that power of impressing on men the idea that what he said was so; that failure was impossible. The plan was tried and was successful. Only a few shots were fired, and the English were driven out. Just what he had predicted happened. That was the first step of his career. It marked his out as a man of original genius. After this he affiliated with the republicans, as he had nothing to hope for from the old regime. That was dead.

ALL ARGUMENTS ARE ENDED

MR. CHOATE CLOSED IN A GOOD ATTACK ON THE INCOME TAX.

His Oratory Was Such That He Got the Justices of the Supreme Court so Deeply Interested That They Subjected Him to Many Questions on the Matter. Washington, March 13.—Mr. Choate made the closing argument against the income tax law to-day in the supreme court. He said that when he closed yesterday he was pointing out the ample means of indirect taxes open to the government to be applied under the rule of apportionment in equality and uniformity, without resorting to direct taxes, and yet, that under that system of taxes as a last resort, the entire property of the people of the United States was open to congress for the welfare and defence of the government. He called attention to the distribution of the power of taxation and the limitations of the exercise of that power, from the operation of which it could not, by any means, escape. Mr. Choate said he did not impute to the constitutional convention such heedlessness or ignorance as was suggested in one of the briefs on the other side, that he did not believe or understand that it covered the whole subject of taxation, by its declaration with respect to direct taxes, imports, excises and duties. Coming to the argument of the proposition he had advanced, Mr. Choate asked: "How about the corpus of personal property?" If a tax upon it was neither a direct tax, nor an import or excise or a duty, what would follow? Just that which Chief Justice Chase said many years ago would apply to the constitutional convention by congress and laid neither according to apportionment nor of equality and uniformity. And yet in all that one hundred years nobody had even suggested that such a tax could be so enforced and collected. The true rule of construction, Mr. Choate said, was to impute to the work of the constitutional convention the same interpretation that everybody else gave to it at the time and had ever since given it. Mr. Wade of New Hampshire had the true idea when he said, discussing the operation of the taxing clause, that it would bear hardly upon his state, but that New Hampshire would prefer to it in order to have the constitution adopted. Why should it bear hardly upon New Hampshire, with its mountains and rocky hillsides were it not that all taxes, except duties, imports and excises should be apportioned according to population. Mr. Choate asserted that the tax upon real estate, the rent and the interest therefrom was a direct tax and that the members of the constitutional convention had them in mind as a subject of direct tax when they used that term. He took that, he said, not from anything that had been said by Justice Patterson or anybody else in an effort to limit or restrict the meaning of the constitution, but from the fact that he and universally acknowledged consent of mankind then and now. There had been three periods of direct taxation—in 1792, when trouble with France was appended; during the war of 1812; and in the war of the Rebellion. The first was emblematic of them all—it was a direct tax upon real estate, not asked for, as Mr. Carter had contended, but upon houses and lands, productive and unproductive alike. The second proposition which Mr. Choate advanced was that a tax upon rents from real estate was indistinguishable from a tax on the real property. He had understood that the learned attorney general, yesterday, to say, no; that rent after it got into a man's pocket was money, and that it was that which was taxed. The law proposed to tax rents as personal property and not as real estate. But how could anyone pay the tax upon land? He put the question, he said, as upon the practical ordinary business affairs of life, of which the court was bound to take knowledge—except as he paid it from the rental. The owner could not take a piece of the land and give it to the government as an equivalent for the tax. "Is there any difference then," he asked, between a tax on land and a tax on the rents therefrom? An unapportioned tax upon real estate, Mr. Choate said, the constitution forbade; could such a tax be laid upon the rents or income thereof? No one would say that such a law could be maintained. A tax upon land being forbidden, congress could not wipe out the income therefrom for a period of years. "We have been lawyers all our lives," said Mr. Choate, "and have followed scores of generations in considering the difference between land and the rent or profit thereon. We have found it to be an intangible and inseparable thing. He quoted Coke upon Littleton, which, he said, had been the law in all English Christendom ever since, that when a land owner grants the profits of his lands to another the fee to the land itself passes, for what is land but the profit thereon? The attorney general had said that the law taxed rents as personal property and not as real. If that were so it would still need to be apportioned among the states, according to population, to be effective; but the law assessed a tax on rents as such and not as personal property. He quoted numerous decisions by the supreme court of the United States itself, that a tax upon the profits arising from a certain business or population, to be effective, and so as to personal property. Mr. Choate contended that a tax upon rents is a tax upon land, and required by the same law and the same constitution to be apportioned among the states according to population, to be effective. And so as to personal property, Mr. Choate contended that a tax upon it was included within

FAVOR WHITNEY AVENUE

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION OF COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Whitney Avenue, Chu Ch Street and Congress Avenue to be Known Hereafter as Whitney Avenue—Action Taken on Other Street Matters. Despite the steady down pour of rain last evening the general committee rooms in the city hall were not half large enough to accommodate the many citizens who desired to be present at the hearing before the committee on streets. Among those present besides the members of the committee were Mayor Hendrick, ex-Mayor Sargent, Selectment Brown, Theron A. Todd, Prof. Irving Fisher, Prof. George D. Watrous, Prof. Jenkins and a number of others. There were eighteen petitions to be considered, but the one which provoked the most discussion was that of Jacob B. Ullman for changing the name of Church street and Whitney avenue to Congress avenue. In support of his petition Mr. Ullman stated that the three streets, Church street, Whitney avenue and Congress avenue formed the only direct thoroughfare from one end of the city to the other, and that in order to avoid confusion the three should be combined under one name. The petition was also favored by Isaac Ullman, a brother of the petitioner. There were, however, a number of remonstrants against the petition. Among them was Prof. Watrous who said that he could see no reason for putting the three thoroughfares under one name, "Whitney avenue," said he, "is named after the man that has certainly done a great deal for New Haven and I am not in favor of obliterating his name from the avenue. I certainly favor keeping the present names of the three thoroughfares, but if the committee should decide that one name was preferable let that of Whitney avenue be preserved. Can anyone tell me why we should name the whole stretch after congress, especially at the present time?" At this state of the proceedings Councilman Ullman, a member of the committee and a brother of the petitioner, called Prof. Watrous' attention to the fact that the name of Whitney street had recently been changed to Maple, to which the professor replied, "Yes, but the change was made at the request of all the residents on that street." Ex-Mayor Sargent also opposed the changing of the name of either Church street or Whitney avenue. Richard M. Avery protested against the change of name and presented a remonstrance signed by numerous property owners of Whitney avenue protesting against any change of name. Selectman K. A. Brown also opposed the proposed change. A. H. Kimberly opposed the changing of the name of the streets to Congress avenue, especially because of the reputation that avenue bears. "We all know," said he, "what that avenue is, but on Whitney avenue there are not a single saloon from the bridge to the lake. If this petition has been submitted in the hope of giving somebody a job of renumbering the buildings why let us pay him to renumber all three streets without any change of name." "So you object to the name Congress avenue because it has some saloons?" inquired Councilman Ullman. "I certainly do, and for other reasons also," replied Kimberly. G. B. Judson also opposed the proposed change on the ground that if the name was changed it would depreciate the value of property on Whitney avenue and Church street. In executive session the committee decided to recommend that the three thoroughfares be known by one name and that the name should be Whitney avenue instead of Congress avenue. Attorney James T. Moran, representing Eli Whitney, the petitioner for a new street, between Whitney avenue and Prospect street, over the land of the petitioner and the Connecticut agricultural station, presented two layouts of the proposed street. Professor Jenkins, representing the agricultural station, opposed one of the layouts on the ground that it would cut off a portion of the building. In reference to the second layout he was unable to state whether the station authorities would oppose it or not. In executive session the committee decided to recommend the layout which did not cut off any portion of the agricultural station buildings. The committee also decided to recommend the following petitions: For the layout and grading of streets west of Crescent street, and the use of the material thus obtained for filling in Beaver ponds; for the extension of Stanley street, between Norton street and Winthrop avenue; for grading and curbing of Edgewood avenue, between Hobart street and the bridge; for a sidewalk across Edgewood avenue park; for the straightening of Union street, between Chapel and Wooster streets; for the grading and curbing of Sheffield avenue; for the extension of Wallace street southerly to the harbor line; for a sidewalk on Canner street; for cobble grading and resetting of curb on Warren street, between Wooster and Water streets, and for a new street from Mansfield to Prospect street, between Sachem street and Hillhouse avenue.

WINNERS OF PRIZES.

Hanover, N. H., March 13.—Speaking for prizes offered by Justin H. Smith '77, of Boston, and the heirs of Hon. E. H. Rollins of Concord for excellence in original oratory occurred to-night in the college church. The prize winners were: Seniors—First prize, William A. Foster of Concord; second prize, George W. Day of Plymouth; Juniors and sophomores' oration—Frederick E. Shaw '96, of Candia, and Frederick E. Shaw '97, of Lynn, Mass. First and second prizes were \$30 and \$20 respectively.

George Gould's Orders.

London, March 13.—George Gould has called requesting his representative here to have the Vigilant's iron bands strengthened at once and await further instructions.

STRUCK BY FAIR STREET BRIDGE.

Edward Johnson's Narrow Escape—Ambulance Horsed-Ran Away.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening Edward Johnson, a brakeman on the Consolidated railroad, was taken to the hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound. Johnson had been employed on the road but a few days and last night while riding on top of one of the cars he was struck by the Fair street bridge. He was removed to the hospital, where it is said that his injuries were not serious and that he would in all probability soon recover. When the accident occurred the hospital ambulance was sent for and soon arrived at the scene. The injured man was picked up and placed on the stretcher in the ambulance. About this time before the doors of the ambulance could be closed an engine came along and frightened the horses so that they became unmanageable. They reared up and succeeded in breaking the traces and dashed up State street, leaving the ambulance with the injured man inside. In this predicament the police ambulance was sent for, the injured man transferred to it and taken to the hospital. The runaway horses were captured a short distance up State street, uninjured.

FREAKS IN THE LOOKUP.

"Prairie Joe" and Globe Trotter Thompson Couldn't Stand New Haven Whiskey.

Joseph Gammella, alias "Prairie Joe," a long-haired cowboy from the wild and woolly west, secured too much New Haven "fire water" last night and was arrested on Congress avenue by Officer Conroy and locked up, charged with drunkenness. He was plentifully adorned with boutonnieres of massive size, and said that he was one of Healy & Bigelow's Kickapoo Indians. At police headquarters he refused to be searched until he suddenly discovered that Officer Klabor was a fellow Odd Fellow, and after smugling to him and being answered became as docile as a lamb and permitted the officer to search him and escort him into the lockup. Hardly had "Prairie Joe" been placed in the "cooler" when Henry Thompson, the alleged globe-trotter, who claims to be walking around the world on a wagon of \$10,000, was brought in. He, too, was intoxicated and was gathered in out of the storm at the corner of State and Chapel streets by Officers Collett and R. T. Moore. He was gaily and fantastically decorated with badges, rosettes, etc., and wore about his body a Scotch plaid shawl and the "stars and stripes." He was charged with drunkenness and locked up. His dog "Boy" which Thompson claims has traveled over 10,000 miles with him, was not intoxicated and consequently could not be taken to police headquarters, so he spent the night at the corner whining and howling for his master. With the addition of these two star freaks to the usual number of drunks, the lockup was plentifully supplied last evening with curiosities and freaks of nature.

LOCAL NEWS JOTTINGS.

The board of government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Connecticut will meet in New Haven Tuesday next to hold their semi-annual meeting.

Twenty-five members of the legislature went from the capitol at Hartford yesterday afternoon to Pagan's farm on Flatbush avenue, that city, where arrangements had been made to kill two cows afflicted with tuberculosis. Dr. Gardner, the veterinary surgeon, conducted the party and the operation proved entirely successful and very instructive to all present.