The Turkish Insurrection Spreading.

[London Telegram, 30th.]

A special to the *Times* from Berlin says there is no doubt that all of northern Bosnia along the river Sanna is in full rebellion. The fugitives who have sought safety on Austrian soil numbers 20,000, and are mostly the wives and children of rebels who have deserted their villages and made for the hills. In Herzegovina the insurgents have formed a national government. The insurgent leaders have been assured by their Montenegrin friends that very shortly all Montenegro will come to their assistance. In Servia the military preparations continue. At Belgrade the war office has ordered the arms and accoutrements of the militia, including surgical apparatus, to be made ready for immediate inspection. The Servian militiamen have been directed to provide themselves with three days' food should they be called out. Provisions are being stored in the fortress Arrangements have been made to seize all the horses in the country. The steady growth of the rebellion may be inferred from the following passage in the *Montenegro*, the official journal: "The insurrection is fast assuming formidable dimensions. Symptoms of serious designs being to multiply. Men are yearning for war, and oily-tongued diplomacy is impatient to prevent them. This time the insurrection is sure to result in emancipation. Not the rulers but nations will decide what is to be done. If the rebellion becomes general, Servia and Montenegro will not be idle spectators. Now or never.

The Bank of California to Resume.

A San Francisco telegram of the 2d says that D. O. Mills, the former and present president, authorizes the statement that the capitalists interested in the bank of California will obtain transfers of stock from holders, relieving them from liability and guaranteeing them against loss, and will subscribe funds to place the bank in condition to fill all demands and put it upon a sound basis. Should any surplus arise in settling, it will be credited pro rata to stockholders. The arrangement will go into effect in a few days.

A correspondent of the Faribault *Democrat*, writing from Kenyon, Goodhue county, states that Knute A. Soltary, the farmer who was run over by a threshing machine and had his leg nearly severed, was put under the influence of chloroform by the physicians, after amputation of the injured member, and left in that condition. He remained under the influence from ten o'clock at night until seven next morning, when he died. The drug was so strong that the harvest hands who were in the room waiting on the injured man couldn't stand it, and were obliged to go to the window for air. The man's death was not anticipated by his family, but they are anxious to know if it was right for the doctors to leave this man for nine hours under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. Patterson, who has charge of the asylum where Mrs. Lincoln is confined, denies a recent statement that he has given a certificate that she should be discharged. He did say that, under certain circumstances, it might be safe for her to visit her sister at Springfield, but she is at present more perturbed in mind than when he made that statement to her son. He denies the story of her being locked up. She receives visitors, has the use of a carriage and visits her friends in Batavia.

T. H. Phillips, employed in the repair shops of the Sioux City & St. Paul railway at Sioux City, ended a short ride the other day on the bumper of an engine by stepping off just before the engine stopped. In so doing he slipped, and fell with his legs on one of the rails and the front truck wheels ran over him, inflicting injuries which caused his death a few hours after. He had been in the employ of the company for ten years.

Josephus Scovy, Jr., the Treasurer of New Jersey, accused and probably guilty of having stolen State funds to the amount of $60,000 or more, was found when arrested in a house of ill-fame in Philadelphia. He had been on a wild debauch for two weeks, at low taverns and houses of prostitution, all the time spending money freely, mostly on presents for the frail women he associated with. He is 67 years old.

A telegram from Kansas City, Mo., says the investigation into alleged frauds upon the Osage Indians, has brought out many damaging facts against Agent Gibson, such as a custom of signing vouchers in blank or pencil; drawing charges for greater amounts than were due; giving receipts for large amounts of money in order to make his accounts balance for the inspector, etc. His removal it is believed will certainly follow.

Advices from Hayti state that seven teen followers of General Coral, who are now under the protection of the United States minister, Mr. Bassett, were condemned to death on the 29th of July, and it was stated that the government contemplated a forcible entry into the American consulate to take the refugees into custody, they having been condemned as murderers and assassins by the Haytien tribunal.

Rev. Wm. Vaudevoore, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian church, colored, of New York, in attempting to cross the railroad track near Long Branch, Wednesday the first, was run over and instantly killed. His body was cut completely in two and horribly mangled.

Thaddeus C. Davis, one of the three canal appraisers of New York, having been arrested on a charge of defrauding the State out of $16,000, will probably resign. It appears Governor Tilden has not the legal power to either remove or suspend him from office.

Execution of a Boy.

Wright Wheatley, a boy only 16 years old, was hung at Helena, Montana, on the 13th. His mother, brother and sister, who reside in Iowa, had not heard from him for six years until last month, he wrote and told them that he had been convicted of murder in the first degree. At Helena he associated himself with two roughs, who, after wheedling him out of his money—some $500—persuaded him to join them in a plot to kill a man who was known always to carry several thousand dollars on his person. He says they did the deed and escaped, while he was captured. The sheriff induced him to turn State's evidence, promising either a release or mitigation of the punishment. This he did, but the jury convicted him, at the same time recommending mercy. The letter was written before he knew his doom. After the sentence was passed he wrote again, both letters being very affecting documents. He said he had made his peace with God, was innocent of the crime charged, and was ready to die. His brother Allen telegraphed thus: "Mother and I will come. Is it too late?" The reply was: "Come if you can get here by Aug. 13. I want to see mother." But the sheriff, however, sent this dispatch: "Your brother will be executed Aug. 13. Your presence will not avail. You cannot change his fate." He was executed at the appointed hour.

The Sinking of the Propeller Comet on Lake Superior.

It is stated from Port Huron, as coming from the captain and crew of the Comet, that the Manitoba was plainly visible to the Comet, which sounded one whistle for her to take the starboard side, but received no answer. The collision happened about 8:40 in the evening, and the night was perfectly clear. The Manitoba struck the Comet about 15 feet from her stem, port side, and ran in to her 16 feet. The Comet sunk in less than three minutes, and with the greatest difficulty her crew climbed aboard the Manitoba. During the excitement several of the crew of the Manitoba jumped on board the Comet, but luckily returned to their own boat. She, however, leaked badly, and required constant use of her pony engine to keep her clear of water until she arrived at the Sault, where her freight was shipped aft and the leak repaired. George Smith, the fireman, who lived at Chatham, Ontario, and Michael Burke, a deck hand, of Buffalo, were drowned. The names of the others besides those given it was impossible to obtain. All the vessel's books went known with her. The number of lives lost was about eleven.

A Touching Incident.

A touching incident is reported from Vienna as having occurred on Monday evening at Brueun, where there is a strike of weavers. It appears that the men on a strike met in a church yard perhaps selecting this spot as affording convenience for immediate sepulture. It was almost immediately surrounded by a battalion of infantry and a squadron of dragoons. The soldiers having loaded their muskets, operations were about to commence, when the wives of the weavers stepped forward, and holding up their children exclaimed, "Here, shoot us down!" How far the soldiers were affected by the spectacle is uncertain, for the telegram giving an account of the affair merely says that they "then dispersed the crowd with the bayonet." It may, however, be taken for granted that if there was any slaughter the babies were stabbed first, then the wives, and afterwards the weavers. The wives of our own working men in the kicking districts will do well to make a note of this, and when their husbands rush at them in wooden clogs or hobnail boots, try the effect of using their babies as shields.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Grant's Indian Policy.

[Washington, Aug. 31, Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

The statement is made, upon high authority, that the forthcoming message to Congress will contain a most urgent recommendation that the Indian Bureau be turned over to the management of the War Department. This is accepted as an evidence that the President has finally become convinced that at least some of the frauds charged upon the present management of the Indian service have a foundation in fact. It also gives further color to the rumor that Mr Delano is to be superseded by Mr. T. Russell Jones of Illinois, as it is hardly probable that, after having in this manner reflected upon Secretary Delano, the President would retain him in the Cabinet. The President has always been in favor of having the control of the Indians vested in the War Department, but has had a desire to give the peace policy people a fair opportunity to demonstrate their peculiar fitness for the work, and, now that they have failed so miserably, he will use all his influence to secure the adoption of the system which he is convinced is the better one.

Joke on a Congressman.

At a railroad celebration at Fort Dodge, some years ago, Congressman Jackson Orr, of the ninth Iowa district, and Nick Denton, a witty Irish contractor on the road, were present. Orr thought to air his wit at Denton's expense, and so proposed the health of the two Nicks, Nick Denton and the old Nick." The toast was recieved with much merriment at the Irishman's expense. After this was subdued Denton arose and responded neatly and "illegantly:" "I thank the gentleman for associating my humble name with so eminent a personage as his Satanic Majesty, feeling all the more grateful because it came from a person whose ancestry is so illustrious and ancient—dating back to the famous animal which Balaam tried, to ride and which spoke to the point as well as this gentleman has; and in return for his kind favo I propose the health of the two Jacks, Jack Orr and Jack-ass." The Irishman dumped his scraper that time effectually

The Second Trial of Wintermute.

The second trial of the noted Wintermute case, for the murder of Gen. McCook, late Secretary of Dakota, opened at Yankton, D. T., Monday morning before Judge G. G. Bennett, one of the Associate Federal Judges. It will be remembered that Wintermute was indicted by the Yankton county grand jury for murder in May of last year, and in June of the same year he was tried. The jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jurors do not find the defendant, Peter P. Wintermute, guilty of murder, but do find him guilty of manslaughter in the first degree."

Defendant then moved for a new trial and arrest of judgment, both of which motions were overruled by Chief-Justice Shannon, and defendant sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Iowa penitentiary. A writ of error wrs then granted defendant, and the case taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision and arrested judgment, and Wintermute was discharged from arrest, conviction and judgment. In May last Wintermute was indicted by the Yankton County Grand Jury. To this indictment he pleaded the former trial and acquittal. The prosecution replied by setting up the record of the former trial. To this defendant demurred, and which demurrer was argued before Judge Bennett, before whom the case was brought on a change of venue, on the ground of the prejudice of Judge Shannon and the people of Yankton. Judge Bennett overruled the demurrer on which the defendant stands.

Forty-eight persons were summoned for jurymen, and the work of selecting twelve unprejudiced jurymen began. Out of the forty-eight examined eleven jurymen were selected, and a third panel was then ordered.

District Attorney J. R. Gambie of Yankton, J. D. Brown of Indiana, and J. L. Jolly of this place, for the people, and G. C. Moody, Bartlett Tripp and A. S. Bensley of Yankton appear for the defendant. The impression is that Wintermute will get a fair, unprejudiced trial.

A Whole Family Literally Chawed Up by a Woman.

[New Orleans Times, Aug. 20.]

The corner of Rampart and Calliope streets was, on Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, the scene of an occurrence wherein the brutal characteristics of the nature of one Virginia Anderson, a colored woman, were brought into full play. The victims of her outrageous attack are John Eisenmaker, a shoemaker, his wife and their step son, named Louis Degle, who all reside on the corner above mentioned. It appears that on the evening in question Virginia Anderson went to Eiesenmaker's house in search of a table, which she claimed to have left there on her removal from a house in Mr. Eisenmaker's yard. He denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the table, when she retired to the banquette and commenced a fearful tirade of abuse.

Mrs. Eisenmaker, with the intention of quieting her by persuading her to leave, approached her, when the infuriated woman attacked her with a brick, and fell upon her victim with the ferocity of a tigress, biting her left ear completely off, as clean as though taken off with a knife. Mrs. Eisenmaker sought refuge in her yard from her antagonist, but the vampire having once tasted blood thirsted for more, followed her victim into the yard, and attempted to follow up her attack, when Louis Degle, the stepson, rushed to his mother's assistance, but the tigress, who is quite a muscular female, turned upon him, and taking him as though he were a child, inserted her teeth in his left cheek and left a mark which he will undoutedly carry to his grave.

At this juncture Mr. Eisenmaker came to the rescue. Unfortunately for him, an ax was lying in the yard, which the would be murderess immediately seized, and dea't him a severe blow on the head which placed him *hors de combat*. A large crowd of people had gathered by this time, but none were endowed with the courage to essay the arrest of the ravaging female.

There would undoubtedly have been a murder to report had there not appeared on the scene at this moment an officer, who succeeded in arresting her and locking her up in the second precinct station. Mrs. Eisenmaker, who was the most severely injured of the three, suffered terribly and was taken to a doctor, who alleviated her sufferings as much as possible under the circumstances.

Charley Ross--The Westervelt Trial.

Philadelphia dispatches of the evening of the 31st, bring reports of the evidence taken that day on the trial of William Westervelt, charged with being a party to the abduction of Charley Ross, which show that nothing new was elicited. Mr. Ross, father of the boy, detailed his correspondence with the abductors, and all the proceedings and many grievous disappointments in the search for the boy. Walter Ross, the brother of the stolen lad, related the circumstances of his abduction. Following these witnesses will come persons from Bay Ridge, L. I., to testify to the dying words of Douglass, the burglar, who confessed that himself and Mosher were the ones who stole the boy.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* of the 30th revives the strange story that the mother of Charley Ross and the chief of police of Philadelphia refused to testify that the boy was abducted, or give any evidence at all, when requested so to do for the defense of parties in Bloomington who had caused the arrest of one Dungon, who was suspected of hiding the stolen boy. Dungan's housekeeper was a woman named Cole, mother-in-law of Mosher, and a boy answering to the description of Charley Ross, was seen in his possession about a year ago.

The Storm and the Railroads.

The following account of the damage to railroads by the late storm is from St. Paul correspondence of the 3d:

The damage to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway by the storms of Monday and Tuesday nights, have not been fully repaired, but they are expected to be by to-night, and through trains resumed to-morrow. The train for the East this morning was delayed nearly three hours by a small slide near Mendota. This train will probably not go further than Lake City, from which point the passengers will be transferred by boat to Winona.

The train from Omaha, on the St. Paul & Sioux City road, is several hours behind time, owing to the storm of last night. The train for Omaha left on time this afternoon.

The Sioux City *Journal* of Tuesday gives the following particulars of the narrow escape from destruction of a passenger train on this road Monday night:

The St. Paul passenger train which left the depot in this city at 10:30 o'clock Monday night, had a narrow escape from destruction. The engineer who was keeping a sharp lookout for breaks in the track discovered a washout about nine miles east of here, and succeeded in stopping his locomotive upon the very verge of the chasm. Had the train been running at the usual rate of speed it would have been wrecked in spite of every effort. But the officers of the train had their suspicions about the safety of the track and were "feeling their way" through the storm at a slow rate. The outgoing train remained at the break until the arrival of the incoming 4:40 A. M. train yesterday morning, when the passengers and baggage were transferred and the trains returned. The one on this side of the washout arrived here at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The damages to the roadbed were repaired yesterday afternoon and the trains are again running on time.

During the storm of Tuesday night the barn of a Mr. English, of Pleasant Valley, St. Croix county, was struck by lightning and burned, with its contents, grain, hay, etc., inflicting a loss of about $4,000. During the same storm a Mr. Hanson of the same township, had a wheat stack, estimated to contain 140 bushels, struck by lightning and burned.

The rain storm of Tuesday night in the vicinity of Winona was one of the most severe that ever visited that section. The storm continued between five and six hours, the rain falling in torrents. The Winona & St. Peter railroad has several small bridges washed away, stopping the running of trains Wednesday and Thursday.

An incident illustrating the rapid rise of the streams in that section is told by the Winona *Republican*. A train had started westward when it was stopped by a bridge washed out. Undertaking to return, it was found that in the short time since the train had passed over the road, the water had flooded the track to such a depth as to make the passage unsafe. Among the passengers were Dr. Staples and George T. Flint, who undertook to reach dry land by following along the track. In a short time they were stopped by the rapidly rising flood. To go ahead was impossible, and to remain where they were, was fatal. Just then they discovered somebody getting out a skiff on the shore and they begged them to help them out. A voice came back, "Be gob, it's a foive dollar job to get yees out o' that." The Winonians were not in a situation to higgle about the price, and they were glad enough to pay well for being landed once more on *terra firma*.

Killed in Trying to Save a Child's Life.

Peyton Snyder, a young brakesman on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore railroad met his death on the 21st, most heroically while attempting to save the life of a child. It appears he was standing near a switch at Moore's station when a little girl heedlessly ran upon the track just before a fast approching express train. Snyder left his post, made a spring for the child, and grasped it to his arms, when at the same moment he was struck by the engine and the little girl was knocked from his grasp and killed instantly. The brave young fellow crawled out some distance from the tracks and then lay still on the ground. It was soon discovered that he was fatally injured, and it was not long afterward that his dreadful sufferings were relieved by death.

Lake Disasters--Weak Vessels and Poor Sailors.

[Chicago Times, Sept. 1.]

The reports of disasters on the great lakes for the present season show that they already outnumber the unusually disastrous season of 1874, and are largely in excess of the wrecks reported on the ocean. It has been proven that, although the vessels on the lakes are subjected to more trying seas than those of the ocean, they are not as substantially constructed, while the seamen are not as proficient. The consequences are seen in the large proportion of disasters on the lakes over those on the ocean. The coast survey is making every effort to provide for the safety of the people who ply the lakes in ships by the construction of life-saving stations. These will be completed in about a year, when it is expected that most of those endangered will be saved.

Minnesota State Fair.

More than usual interest is manifested in the coming State Fair to be held in St. Paul Sept. 14, 15, 16, and 17th. The voluminous correspondence in connection therewith; the large proportion of exhibition space already secured; the number of stalls and pens engaged for stock; the extensive advertising and encouraging influence of the press of the State; give assurance that the seventeenth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will excel all former efforts. Everything that would attract has been engaged for the State Fair, and no pains or expense will be spared by the managers to insure success.

Meteorological.

The following weather report is from observations taken at St. Paul, and will be of general interest in the Northwest. The month of August is the most critical one of the year for the Northwest. Millions of dollars depend upon its weather. The golden grain may wave in promise at the beginning of the month, and many a fond hope may be dashed before its close. The frequent and immense rainfalls of the past ten days must have done serious injury to the wheat, only partially harvested. Still if two-thirds of the promised crop is secured, the husbandman will be well paid. Very severe thunder storms, doing a large amount of injury, occurred on the 25th, 30th and 31st. The rainfall for the month was very great, having been exceeded in one year only in the past 16. The mean temperature was above the average, it having been surpassed in four years out of sixteen.

The following are the results of various observations:

	Deg.
Maximum of the month (3)	91
Minimum of month (22)	49
Highest daily mean (30)	75 2-3
Lowest daily mean (22)	60
Greatest daily range (3)	23
Least daily range (16)	8
Range of the month	42
Mean temperature of the month	69.80
Mean cloudiness of the month	3.8
Mean force of the wind	2.1

Rain fell on fourteen days and hail on one. The amount of water reaching the earth was eight inches and sixty-nine hundredths of an inch.

The days of fair weather were equal to seventeen. The winds came mainly from the northwest and southeast.

The following are comparisons with former years:

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF AUGUST.

Year.	Degree.	Year.	Degree
1859	69.48	1868	67.05
1860	66.00	1769	68.38
1861	67.25	1870	66.08
1862	66.68	1871	69.60
1863	67.00	1872	71.69
1864	71 32	1873	71.82
1865	66.38	1874	73.01
1866	62.28	1875	69.80
1867	68.30		

DEPOSIT OF MOISTURE IN AUGUST.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1859	2.72	1868	3.08
1860	0.88	1869	7.62
1861	2.97	1870	8.56
1862	4 58	1871	4.83
1863	3.19	1872	3.52
1864	2.00	1873	3.78
1865	9.16	1874	3.32
1866	4.73	1875	8.69
1867	2.32		

DEPOSIT OF MOISTURE FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1859	17.05	1868	.19.42
1860	26.52	1869	.18.62
1861	21.90	1870	.19 59
1862	.24.31	1871	.22.14
1863	.11.54	1872	.19.19
1864	.11.33	1873	.25.62
1865	.31.52	1874	.21.72
1866	.19.31	1875	.22.89
1867	.20.17		

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF THE SUMMER.

Year.	Degrees.	Years.	Degrees.
1857	.66.18	1868	.67.50
1860	.67.54	1869	.71.71
1861	68.18	1870	.69.55
1862	.67.00	1871	.71.33
1863	.70.44	1872	.73.11
1864	.71.44	1873	.73.40
1865	.66.90	1874	.73.94
1866	.68.24	1875	.70.27
1867	.70.78		

St. Paul, Sept. 1st, 1875. P

Religious Riot in Montreal.

Montreal has a first-class riot on hand. Interment in consecrated ground was denied by a Catholic priest to the remains of a Mr. Guipord who had apostatized from that church Appeal was taken to the civil authorities, on the point that the Guipord family had a proprietary right in the Catholic cemetery, and the privy Council decreed that the body was entitled to a place there. On the 2d inst. the friends of the deceased took his body from the Protestant cemetery, where it had been temporarily deposited, and proceeded to the Catholic cemetery, which they found guarded by two or three angry and armed French Canadians. These kept up a great yelling, assaulted the hearse and the procession, and finally compelled the friends to carry the corpse away. Another attempt, it is said, will be made soon to take the remains into the Catholic cemetery under a strong guard, when a more serious riot will probably occur, since the church authorities do not yield to the privy council decree.

A sad incident occurred at a clam bake of pilots on Long Island Sound, the 2d inst. Among the party was Signor Vianni, said to be of the suite of Count Corte, the Italian Minister. While the festivities were in progress Vianni was induced to give a recitation in imitation of Ristori. He went through the recitation with great feeling, finishing with the exclamation in Italian: "God who judges all will judge this." and then placing a pistol at his head shot himself dead. At first the spectators thought the act part of the recitation, but when the truth was known that Vianni had really taken his own life, the greatest excitement prevailed. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mrs. William Young, wife of one of the editors of the New York *Sun*, living in Brooklyn, woke up the other night and saw an armed burglar prowling about the room. She lay quiet while the fellow took a watch from under her pillow, coming so near that she noticed the smell of tobacco in his breath. As soon as he left she aroused her husband, until then being afraid to move for fear she would be killed.

Six Desperadoes Sent to Eternity by Jack Ketch from One Gallows.

Six men were hanged at Fort Smith, Arkansas, Friday, the 3d. The condemned men were brought out at half-past nine o'clock and ascended the scaffold at 10 A. M. They showed nerve, and refused to make any confession. Moore said he was a game man and would die game. Fooy said he was as anxious to go as the spectators were to see him go. Whittington said nothing Evarz nothing. Campbell and Mankiller said they were innocent. This was the largest wholesale hanging that has taken place in this country since the execution of the thirty-three Sioux Indians at Mankato, Minnesota, in 1863.

The six men hung to-day at Fort Smith were sentenced at the last term of the federal court. There were eight sentenced at the same time. One was killed afterwards while escaping, and the sentence of the other was commuted to imprisonment for life. The names of the men who were hung are James H. Morse (white,) David H. Evarz, (white,) Samuel W. Fooy (quarter Cherokee,) Smoker Mankiller (full blood Cherokee,) Edmond Campbell (colored,) and John Whittington, (white.) The gallows was erected inside the walls.

SMOKER MANKILLER,

the full-blood, was but 18 years old. He lived in Flint district, Cherokee Nation; could read and write in his own language, but could not speak English. He had a wife and child. On the first of September, 1874, he murdered a white man named Wm. Short. He stoutly asserted his innocence. In a written statement he charged the witnesses who testified against him with perjury. A few days since he professed religion, and joined the Presbyterian church.

JAMES H. MOORE

was 27 years old; tall and fine looking; bold and daring. He was a native of Johnson county, Missouri, but removed to Texas when a child, where he grew up on the frontier as murderer, highwayman and horse thief. His equal could hardly be found. He was connected with a band of outlaws in the Indian country stealing some horses in Washington county, in this State. In connection with a confederate they were followed and overtaken, when they fired upon the posse, killing one and wounding another. They escaped, but were afterward overtaken. Moore's partner was killed while trying to escape. Moore was afterwards captured, lodged in jail, tried and sentenced. When captured he boasted that he had killed eight whites, and Indians and negroes too numerous to mention. He claimed to be the best shot in the west. He had a wife and one child living in Texas. As a desperado and outlaw he was the best representative of the lot. He was baptized in the Roman Catholic faith last Sunday.

SAM W. FOOY,

quarter-blood Cherokee, was a native of Fort Smith, 28 years old, well educated; was married and had three children. The family residence is at Webbler's Falls. In July, 1872, he murdered a young man named E. Waff, near Tahlequah, for $300. Knowing Waff had the money, he followed him along a road he was traveling, shot him through the head and threw the body over the bluff, where it was afterwards discovered by a hunter. Fooy confessed the crime.

DAN H. EVARZ

was a handsome young man of 25, a native of Tennessee. He had respectable connections in Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. He murdered a man named Seabolt, in November last, near Eufaula, in the Creek Nation. The two were riding along the road together, when Evarz shot his comrade, hid the body, took his horse and money and proceeded on the journey. The body was discovered, and Evarz was arrested three days after, riding the murdered man's horse and wearing his clothes. Evarz admitted he associated with outlaws, and in connection with two others robbed a wealthy man in the Creek Nation in 1872 of $32,000; $25,000 of the money is buried in Basque county, Texas. He says he stuck a pine stick in his victim's flesh and set it on fire, to compel him to tell him where his money was. It would be hard to find one of his age so steeped in crime. After his sentence was pronounced by the judge, he smilingly rose and thanked the court for the courtesy shown him. He embraced the Catholic faith.

WM. J. WHITTINGTON

was a native of Georgia, 30 years old. Has a wife and three children, who now live in Chickasaw Nation. Whittington murdered a man named Turner in February last, in the Chickasaw nation. Riding home one evening from a groggery along with Turner, and an old man and neighbor, he clubbed the latter, knocking him from his horse, and then cut his throat, rifled his pockets and started off. The son of Turner appeared about this time, gave chase to the murderer, overtook and captured him in the Red River. Whittington's knife, covered with blood, was found near the body, and when captured his hat and hands were bloody. He attributes all his troubles to whisky. He was penitent, and joined the Methodist church.

EDWARD CAMPBELL,

the colored boy, was 20 years of age and a native of the Choctaw nation. He, in connection with two others, killed Lawson Ross and Maria McKenny, on the 13th of February, 1875. Some trouble arose between the parties at a prayer meeting, when the three went to the house of Ross and the woman and shot them. Edward Campbell and Frank Butler were both sentenced to be hung. Frank made an attempt to escape some time ago, and was shot and killed. The other party connected with the murder was sent to the penitentiary, and Edward forfeited his life to-day for the crime. He professed religion and joined the Presbyterian church.