

ESTABLISHED 1822.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1893--TWELVE PAGES.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

ALL HANDS GO UP

When Train Robbers Make the Request

And the Passengers Stand and Deliver.

The Mail and Express Cars Looted.

EIGHT MASKED BANDITS

Hold Up a Train in Indian Territory

And Go Through It at Their Leisure.

Doing a Very Neat and Scientific Job.

The Robbers Evidently Had Hands at the Business--Good Prospects of a Battle with the Marshal--Green Heads from San Francisco Make a Poor Deal from a Southern Pacific Train--Dynamite Used on the Express Car--Train Shot into on the Michigan Central.

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The train was 232, a train bound from Little Rock, Ark. As the train approached Seminole the engineer saw a danger signal ahead and stopped up, being under the impression that he was flagged to meet another train. As the train neared the switch, however, the engineer perceived that a flatbed had been run out of the side track onto the main line and a red light placed on the car. As soon as the train reached the obstruction the engine was headed by two or three men who commanded the engineer and fireman to jump out of their cab which they did with alacrity. As they did so they were confronted by half a dozen other men armed to the teeth with Winchester and revolver. A detachment of the bandits then started toward the back of the train, and as they proceeded entered in the rear of the train crew who had stepped off to ascertain the reason for the sudden stoppage of the train.

When the robbers had collected all the crew the latter were corralled and a guard placed over them and then they proceeded to search the back of the express and mail cars. They attacked the mail car first and met with no resistance from the mail clerk. Pouch after pouch was opened and rifled of its contents. Then the letters which had been distributed in the pigeon holes were gone through deliberately and all their valuable contents extracted and placed in a receptacle which the robbers carried.

After completing their work in the mail car the robbers turned their attention to the express car and looted it of its contents without the least objection from the express messenger, who was powerless to protest, the company's property against such odds.

Having satisfied themselves that they had secured all the valuables in the express car, the gang then proceeded through the coaches and made a clean sweep of all valuables in the possession of the terrorized passengers. It would have been more than folly for the passengers or crew to resist, as the hand was made up of eight desperate-looking men, and it was evident from the way they went at the job that they knew their business. While the robbers proceeded through the coaches each passenger was compelled to hand over all his cash and jewelry. No violence was used because everyone gave up quickly, glad to escape with a whole skin.

The work of the bandits was so deliberate and painstaking that it is believed that they are old-timers, and that they are the same gang who held up the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train night before last. They secured big booty, but no estimate can be given of the loss.

A posse was organized as soon as it was possible to advise the authorities of the facts, and the deputies are hot on the trail of the robbers. It is barely possible that if the posse gets near the gang a fight will ensue.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 25.--Additional details of the hold-up on the Kansas & Arkansas road at Seminole, Kas., last evening reached Little Rock at 2:59 this afternoon when the robbed train arrived.

Seminole, the scene of the robbery, is a small station nine miles south of Coffeyville, Kas. There is no town there and nothing to mark the spot save a side track and a small platform.

The train No. 222 reached Seminole Sunday night shortly after dark. The switch had been turned, throwing the train on the siding. The switch is on a heavy up-grade and the train immediately came to a stand-still. There were no cars on the side track, as has been stated.

When the train stopped two men mounted the engine and began by robbing Engineer Bush Harris of his watch and \$40 in cash. They then proceeded to the mail train and rifled the mail pouches. Mail Clerk H. B. Pinckney, who was in charge, was forced to deliver the registered packages. After abstracting the cash the letters were handed back to the clerk. Pinckney was relieved of his watch and \$5 cents in change, 25 cents of which was returned to him to buy a lunch. An entrance to the express car was gained without resistance, as there was nothing of great value on board.

The robbers commanded Messenger Ford to open the safe, from which they took two small packages, value unknown, and \$100 in money. Finishing their work in the express car, the rob-

bers turned their attention to the coaches. Two men went through the cars while the other two maintained a constant firing on the outside. So much time had been consumed in robbing the mail and express cars that the passengers had an opportunity to secrete their valuables. Little of value was obtained in the coaches. The robbers appropriated all the overcoats and watches in the cars, but the sum total of the cash they secured will approximate less than \$500. Several passengers saved large sums by hiding their purses under the car seats.

Both of the men who went through the coaches were young men, neither being over twenty-three, and had the appearance of unsophisticated country youths. When they went through the sleepers they displayed an utter ignorance of sleeping car berths. The robbers did not use abusive language to the passengers and offered no violence. None of the passengers were armed, and there were no acts of heroism or unusual incidents. The train was held one hour and twenty-five minutes. It is stated positively that the railroad officials have the names of the robbers, and it is believed their capture is only a question of a few days.

Chief of Detectives Thiel, who has been at work on the Oliphant robbery, was in the city and immediately, on receipt of the news of the hold-up Sunday evening, left on a special train for the scene of the crime, reaching there a few hours after the bandits had taken their departure.

The five or six train robbers were all young men. They were dressed like cowboys, wearing top boots and broad brimmed hats. The gang is believed to have been made up of men who had made a poor deal from a Southern Pacific Train--Dynamite Used on the Express Car--Train Shot into on the Michigan Central.

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CAUGHT AT LAST

The Washington Crank with Murderous Purpose.

He Has Been Alarming the Senators

And Writing to Vice-President Stevenson.

THE PRESIDENT, ALSO,

Said to Have Been Threatened by the Fellow,

Who Claims to Have Been Paid for His Work,

But Declines to Name Any of His Employers.

An Austrian by Birth and a Telegraph Operator by Occupation--He Denies Alliances with Anarchists or Socialists--Cool and Collected When Placed Under Arrest--He Seems Entirely Rational But Claims to Have a Plan for Bettering the Condition of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.--Joseph Donjon, the man who has been writing threatening letters to a number of prominent public men during the last two weeks, is in jail tonight. He walked into the detective bureau of James A. McDevitt this afternoon, asking for food. The doctor took him into a coffee house and had something prepared for him to eat. Meantime he questioned him and learned enough to fix his identity. He started to walk toward the police station with his man, and on the way met Detectives Ned Weston and George Boyd, in whose hands he placed him. It will be remembered that a letter from this man to Senator Mills a few days ago caused the senator's son, Charles H. Mills, to leave home and start on a tour of the country. The letter in the call is to provide that all silver dollars, domestic and foreign, containing not less than 23 1/2 grains of silver shall be tendered at all debts collectible in Colorado. The governor also suggests the passage of an act forbidding the making of trust deeds, mortgages or obligations of any kind payable in gold, silver or any other metal, and authorizing the issuance of small denominations in the form of certificates, and authorizing the receipt for water carriage and leasing or purchase of internal improvements and other public works after three years into 100 certificates; repeal of all laws authorizing the issuance of municipal bonds and the enactment of a law to provide for the issuance of certificates of small denominations in payment for work on public improvements. The governor also suggests many subjects of legislation affecting various local interests in the state.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.--Yesterday the Seneca of the Ward line caught fire in the lower hold just after leaving port. The crew having become alarmed by an explosion. When they reached the deck the ship was in flames and the crew went up that a dynamite bomb had exploded.

Immediately the wheel was put to starboard and the vessel put back to port. The crew having become alarmed by an explosion. When they reached the deck the ship was in flames and the crew went up that a dynamite bomb had exploded.

Under these circumstances," he continued, "if I had secured a job, they would have been sent to the West, where there are coyotes and cougars and other dangerous creatures."

Donjon claims a bench molder after he came here and claims to have worked for a time at Salem, O., as well as in the wine mill at Johnston, N. H., and in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was in charge of a particular occasion. Later, with his father, mother and brother, he went to Nevada at the time they were being driven out of employment, and went west to Washington and Idaho and prospecting for gold there. He tells a rather fearful tale of the dangers he encountered from rough miners in that country and says that no man who was not willing to spend his earnings in drink and debauchery was permitted to stay there. He went back to Newark and claims to have been endeavoring to secure work there ever since. He lived with his father, mother and brother at 123 Burnett-st.

This agrees with the address of the earlier letters received from him here. He claims that his father and brother went to Florida to take up lands, but that he did not think it was worth while to go, as he could get nothing to do anywhere.

With considerable emphasis Donjon denies that he is an anarchist or socialist, or that he ever attended any meetings of those bodies, but contends that he was prevented from securing employment because he was not a member of the Knights of Labor or any other labor union.

Inspired by Others. As to the letters that he has been writing Donjon claims that he was excited to write them by other people, receiving \$100 for doing it. Asked as to the character of the persons who did this, he disclaimed that they were anarchists or that they formed any association. He also denied that there were any threats in the letters he has written or any references whatever to dynamite.

"I never saw dynamite and would not know it if I saw it," he said. When asked what right he had to compose such letters at the bidding of other people he simply inquired, "What right have you to write down what I am

A HOT-BED OF CRIME.

SUCH IS THE INDIAN TERRITORY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Governor Fishback of Arkansas Writes to President Cleveland Suggesting That Something Be Done--The Territory a Refuge for Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.--A special to the Republic from Little Rock says: Governor Fishback has written a letter to President Cleveland complaining of the fact that the Indian territory is a refuge for dangerous criminals of all kinds. The letter is in part as follows: "The developments incident to the recent train robbery and murder at Oliphant in this state render it proper, it seems to me, that I call your attention to the dangerous relations which the Indian territory west of us occupies to the states of the union, and especially to the adjacent states of Arkansas, Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma territory.

"Upon the person of one of the captured robbers was found a map of the route they had taken from the Indian territory, its miles, to the scene of the robbery and also a map of the country around Chattanooga, Tenn., showing that another robbery was contemplated at or near that city.

"It has good reason to suspect that a very large percentage of the bank and store robberies which have occurred in the Alleghenies and east of the Rocky mountains are organized or organized in the Indian territory. During the past twelve months there have issued from the states of Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma territory, sixty-one requisitions upon the Indian territory authorities for fugitives, while we have reason to believe that as many more are being held among their confines in crime in the system of criminals. Criminals have a refuge in this territory, and it is a refuge for crime. The federal jail at Ft. Smith is at all seasons nearly full of prisoners from this territory, and the federal court holds sessions here through nearly every month of the year. This state of semi-independence of government which exists in this territory suggest the very serious question whether the time has not come when the federal government should take the right of eminent domain over this part of the national domain, and subject its political relations to the same as the states, as well as the highest interests of the Indian people, should be suggested."

IN NOT SUGGESTED. Mr. Breckinridge Will Not Consent to a Compromise. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.--The rumor that the federal government would purchase the right of eminent domain over this part of the national domain, and subject its political relations to the same as the states, as well as the highest interests of the Indian people, should be suggested."

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IS AFTER ARMOUR.

A Chicago Crank with a Fancied Grievance

Makes Threats of Using a Dynamite Bomb.

HE WANTS MANY LIVES

And Will Blow Up the Armour Institute

After Disposing of the Wealthy Philanthropist.

He Also Has Designs Against Dr. Gunsaulus--The Letter's Little Daughter Lets the Cat Out of the Bag--The Crank a Former Attache of the Institute--The Threatened Parties Retract.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.--Armour Institute, at Thirty-third-st. and Armour-ave., has been threatened with destruction by a dynamite crank, and it is said also that the lives of Philip D. Armour, founder of the institute, and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, its president and pastor of Plymouth church, have been placed in jeopardy by the same individual. Neither Dr. Gunsaulus nor Mr. Armour will say a single word concerning the story of their own lives being in danger, but at the same time it is positively known that Dr. Gunsaulus has declared that a man who was at one time connected with the Armour Institute has threatened to blow it up with dynamite at a time when each of them would prove a terrible calamity. When the threat was made the doctor, by his persuasions and threats, had by the time being converted the would-be dynamiter, and the latter departed promising not to carry his threat into execution. He had a card in his eyes, however, as he had later on several occasions when Dr. Gunsaulus met him on the street.

The story is that the crank demanded that Dr. Gunsaulus furnish him with money or get it from Mr. Armour. The millionaire is a member of the congregation of Plymouth church, and a personal friend of the pastor. It was on this that the crank counted when he demanded that Dr. Gunsaulus use his influence with Mr. Armour in order to procure the money. When the request was denied by the pastor then came the threat to blow up the institute.

Dr. Gunsaulus tonight refused to say anything about his personal danger, but said: "It is true that threats have been made to blow up the institute with dynamite. A man who was connected with it was threatened and when he left remarked to me: 'I don't care. I can fix this place any day with a little dynamite.'"

He told him that any further talk of that kind would lead to his arrest. He said he did not mean anything and went away. "I have heard of a man who was connected with it and I am still a little apprehensive concerning the institute. Concerning myself and Mr. Armour, I guess we are all right, but every man should be careful. Further than that the doctor would say nothing.

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He told him that any further talk of that kind would lead to his arrest. He said he did not mean anything and went away. "I have heard of a man who was connected with it and I am still a little apprehensive concerning the institute. Concerning myself and Mr. Armour, I guess we are all right, but every man should be careful. Further than that the doctor would say nothing.

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