

MRS. GARDNER'S RUSE

Wrote the Letter Sent to Her Abandoned Husband.

SOLVING THE MYSTERY.

Evidence to Show That the Missing Christian Endeavor Yet Lives.

TOLD A VERY WEIRD STORY.

An Epistle to Her Spouse Saying "His Wife Had Passed Away."

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—Interesting developments just brought to light partly solve the case of Mrs. Anna M. Gardner, the missing Nebraska Christian Endeavorer.

The mystery surrounding the Mrs. "M. J. Brown" letter received by Mr. Gardner telling him that "his wife had passed away" is cleared up, showing that the Mrs. Brown was none other than Mrs. Gardner. The mysterious letter in question was postmarked South Boston, and Miss Maud Ransom, who is employed as a clerk in a stationery-store on Broadway, after seeing a picture of Mrs. Gardner, furnished the information that Mrs. Gardner was the Mrs. Brown who sent the letter to Nebraska.

Miss Ransom's story says that on the morning of July 15 between 9 and 10 a woman dressed in mourning entered the store where she is employed. As she approached the counter and handed Miss Ransom a letter, the latter noticed that she carried her right hand wrapped in a black silk handkerchief as though injured.

The letter was written in lead pencil and the woman said she wanted to have it in ink. "She said," explained Miss Ransom, "that she was Mrs. Brown and that Mrs. Gardner had died at her home. On account of her having been told she had her little son write the letter, then she thought as the writing was true it would look better to have it rewritten in ink."

Miss Ransom wrote the letter and signed it according to the copy—"Mrs. M. J. Brown."

Miss Ransom thought no more of the matter until she saw the picture of Mrs. Gardner. When shown the Mrs. Brown letter, which has been returned here, Miss Ransom identified the writing as her own, and this fact, in addition to her recognition of the picture, seems to fit to a certainty the authorship of the letter upon the woman announced as dead.

CAMPION OF BLACKBURN.

Inaugurated in Kentucky in Good Old Blue-Grass Style.

They Had a Big Barbecue in the Back Woods in the Senator's Honor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 1.—Politics of the style that prevailed under the rule of the old regime of ante-bellum days prevailed in Franklin County yesterday, and the inauguration of Senator Blackburn's campaign on the stump in Franklin County was characterized by a most eventful day. The Taylor people arranged a big barbecue at Peak's mill, back in the hills on the river, in honor of Senator Blackburn, and arrangements were made for a telling blow-out. The McCreary people then resorted to strategy and prepared an opposition barbecue for Colonel Violet, the legislative opponent of Blackburn's candidate, three miles further down the river.

Everybody turned out for the rival barbecues, and business was practically suspended. Each faction's friends flocked to its standard. There were orations, barbecued lamb and beef, moonshine whiskey and a half dozen or more free-for-alls for spice.

Despite the feeling which prevailed, especially in the Blackburn camp, the two factions did not clash. The Taylor leaders bring a story of the day's doings at the opposition barbecue. Corn juice was in plenty, and under the inspiration of the fluid the Violets began to quarrel and then fight. Six or seven hot mills were pulled off, and one man's eye was knocked from the socket. In spite of all this, no one is reported as seriously injured and no guns were drawn.

The feeling is red-hot. Senator Blackburn, true to his promise, did not denounce Cleveland and the Kentucky "Cuckoos," but referred to them only by insinuations. His speech was in direct advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the Senator intimated that he would rather sink or swim on that reform. The Senator, however, advised the free-coiners to support the State ticket. He will speak each day until the primary, which will be held on Saturday.

MISSOURI AGAINST IOWA.

Suit to Be Commenced to Determine a Boundary Line.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Governor Jackson returned to-day from his conference with Governor Stone of Missouri over the boundary dispute between the two States. They have agreed that a suit shall be brought by the State of Missouri against the State of Iowa in the United States Supreme Court, demanding that the court name a commission to locate the line in dispute. The result will be the appointment of a commission to make the survey of the disputed section. The case will go to the court in October and inside of a year the matter will be settled.

Asks for Protection.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Rev. T. F. Motulaski, pastor of St. Anthony's Polish Catholic Church here and formerly of Chicago and Cleveland, has asked for police protection against an irate faction in his parish. The trouble is identical in character with the recent rumormongering in St. Hedwig's congregation, Father Motulaski having discharged a teacher, Stanislaus Flawler of Cleveland, in favor of August Hauptmann, a German from Milwaukee. The whole of St. Anthony's is up in arms against Hauptmann and Father Motulaski's life has been threatened. Chief of Police Ritz has promised him the desired protection.

More Inevitable Divorces.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 1.—Following on the decision that probate judges had no right to grant divorces in Oklahoma since August 13, 1893, the Supreme Court decides

that even before the time their jurisdiction was confined to persons who had been residents of the Territory for two years or more, and that all divorces granted by them to persons on notice of days residence are null and void and subsequent marriages bigamous.

EVIDENCE AGAINST HOLMES.

Importance of the Testimony of Convict Allen.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Attorney William Capps of Fort Worth, Tex., who is here in the interest of the heirs of the Williams sisters, left to-day for Little Rock. He goes with a letter from State's Attorney Kern of Cook County, authorizing him to represent Kern in the negotiations concerning Cladwell, alias Hatch, alias Allen, now in the Little Rock penitentiary. At best the Chicago authorities do not believe Allen, alias Hatch, can give information that will prove murder, and they say his statements are contradictory, and that the evidence of his having had absolute knowledge of murders committed by Holmes is decidedly weak.

Jail Officials Indicted.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Grand Jury, which has been investigating the escape of the postoffice robbers, Allen, Russell and Killoran, from Ludlow-street jail on July 4, to-day handed in indictments against Sheriff Tamsen, ex-Warden Raabe of Ludlow-street jail, and ex-keepers Schoon and Schner.

NEW SHIPS IN THE NAVY.

Within a Week the Texas and Maine Will Be in Service.

Interesting Descriptions of the Armed Monsters to Join the Fleets.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Two new ships will be added to the navy within the week beginning to-day. They are the Maine and the Texas, which have been built in the Brooklyn Navy-yard and the latter at Norfolk, Va. They are second-class battle-ships of very formidable powers. In addition to them the old Lancaster, which has been built over and will do duty as a gunnery ship, will be floated about the same time. It is the wish of Admiral Buncie to get the new boats in the formations of the North Atlantic Squadron maneuvers, as he will be short of battle-ships without them.

The retarded completion of the Maine, due to the delayed delivery of armor, has resulted in making the ship a finer vessel than was contemplated in the original design, and the cause of this betterment is the direct result of the introduction of nickel steel and the development of the Harvey surface-hardening process. Her principal dimensions are: Length on load water line, 318 feet; breadth, extreme, 57 feet; draught, mean, 21 feet 6 inches; displacement, normal, 6948 tons; indicated horsepower, estimated, 9000; speed, estimated, 17 knots.

The commander of the Maine will be Captain Theodore F. Kane, with Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marx as executive officer. The Texas will be commanded by Captain Mortimer L. Johnson and the Lancaster by Captain W. B. Hoff. One of the prettiest incidents connected with the Maine's going into commission will be the presentation to her of a beautiful set of silver, consisting of a soup tureen and two entree dishes. They are really the gift of the ladies of the Pine Tree State, who, after the meat had given up the task of raising the funds, got up meetings and parties and raised the necessary money. At the Maine was launched as far back as 1892 the women have had plenty of time to get the money together.

In many respects the Texas is a counter-part of the Maine, though somewhat smaller. Her length on the load water line is 301 feet 4 inches, her extreme breadth 64 feet 1 inch, her mean draught 22 feet 6 inches, displacement 6300 tons, maximum speed 17 knots, and her coal capacity 850 tons. Her cost is \$634,500. Her keel was laid in 1889 and she was launched three years later. She is the finest ship built at Norfolk since the war and is a very suggestive of the historic Merrimack.

The Navy Department has refused permission to the Japanese Government to have one of its officers witness the maneuvers in this connection. The Japanese request was preferred by the Japanese Minister some days ago, and his legation here has just received the reply containing the refusal. The Department authorities state in this connection that the maneuvers will be extremely simple in character, and will be simply preliminary to others to be held in the future.

Japan is not the only nation which is interested in the coming maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron. Other nations have intimated that they would like to have an officer witness the maneuvers, but none has gone to the length which Japan took. Besides informing the Japanese Government of their refusal in this connection the reply states that they will be glad to have a Japanese officer witness the maneuvers of squadrons when our navy is more familiar with drills, exercises, etc. Great interest is being manifested in the maneuvers, and considerable benefit is expected of the result.

THE BANK CAVED IN.

Residents of a Strip of Land Drowned in the Missouri.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 2.—A Sioux City (Iowa) special says: The residents of Covington, a little Nebraska town across the Missouri river, were awakened yesterday by a deafening noise and a shock that jarred all of the houses near the river bank.

Rushing out the people found that a number of houses and a strip of land along the river bank, several acres in extent, had crumbled into the water. The occupants of the dwellings were struggling in the current. Boats were launched and every effort was made to rescue the people. A few of them were dragged out, but at least ten people were drowned, among them several little children. All day the caving of the bank had continued and the occupants of the houses had warning in time to escape.

It is supposed that the collapse was due to a deflection of the current caused by Government improvements.

Colored Women's Conference.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—At the adjourned meeting of the Colored Women's conference held to-day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we immediately form a national organization as the outgrowth of the convention, looking to a union of the colored women of the United States, with the already existing National League of Colored Women of the United States.

Protested on the Gallows.

LIVE OAK, Fla., Aug. 1.—George Mitchell, colored, was hanged here to-day for complicity in the murder and robbery of Alfred Ryberg, a white man. Mitchell protested his innocence.

WORK OF THE FLOOD.

Eight Persons Perished in the City of Socorro.

FIFTY BUILDINGS LOST.

One Hundred Other Structures Also Received Serious Damages.

ADDITIONAL STORMS REPORTED.

In Colorado Bridges Were Swept Away and Railroad Trains Retarded.

SOCORRO, N. M., Aug. 1.—The excitement attendant upon the flood is over. The list of dead is eight, six of whom are the Duran family and the other two are children that were rescued from the flood and died yesterday.

The damage to the city is fifty buildings washed away and contents destroyed; about one hundred buildings more or less damaged and a large portion of the contents damaged and destroyed.

With these losses must be added the total destruction of gardens and vineyards and these losses fall upon the poorest people.

The Magdalena branch of the Santa Fe is washed away for about five miles, and their loss will run into the thousands. The water washed away the main track just below the depot yards and covered the track in the yards about four inches deep.

The lower part of Manzanares avenue is a total wreck, bridges and sidewalks being washed away. The water covered the whole valley from the vicinity of the Windsor Hotel to the depot and for several miles above and below the city. The arroya that did the damage comes into the city at the southwest corner of the mountains on the road to Magdalena.

Just as it strikes the city it divides into two channels, one going down Spring street to the river bottom and the other to the west, emptying to the city and swinging about to the east of the city, mingling its waters with the one coming down Spring street. The flood goes on with waves, one filling the arroyo over bankfull and the other pouring out over every street in the city.

Had this storm come at night hundreds would have perished.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 1.—Another terrible rainstorm swept this region this evening and all railroads continue to suffer great losses. An iron bridge over Hard Crabble Creek on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, twenty miles west of Pueblo, was swept away about the time the Atlantic express was due at that point. Trains will be delayed for twelve hours.

The Arkansas River has swollen to a raging torrent this evening, and all travel on roads crossing it has been stopped. The Florence and Cripple Creek road has not been able to run trains for several days, and wires are down all along the line, so the city storm again flooded everything. Cloudbursts at Morrison and Salida threatened much property.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

Changes in Postmasters and Increase of Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—A post office has been established at Clair, Orange County, Cal. (special from Anaheim), with John M. Gilbert, postmaster; also at Mauka, Solano County (special from Fairfield), with John Wagner as postmaster.

C. P. Yeakin was appointed postmaster at New Castle, King County, Wash.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—Ezra Johnson, Lincoln; James Gilmartin, National Soldiers' Home; Lewis Russell, Los Angeles. Increase—Thaxter W. Shaw, San Francisco. Reissue—Samuel R. Weltman, Santa Barbara; William H. Wilson, Vallejo; Charles W. Godfrey, Redding. Original widows, etc.—Britania E. Hill, San Jose; Thomas N. Perry (father), West Oakland. Mexican War survivors: Increase—William H. McClain, Yolo; re-issue and increase—Frederick Becker, Tragon. Reissue—Claudius Potee, Salem. Mexican War survivors: Increase—Jesse E. Allen, Marquam.

Washington: Original—Frederick Kirsch, Lebanon. Increase—Charles W. Travis, Boardman.

For Killing Her Husband.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 1.—Mary Thrush was last night sentenced to State prison for life for murdering her husband last spring. Ninety-four days ago Thrush was assaulted with an ax and injuries inflicted from which he died two days later. Mrs. Thrush was suspected of complicity in the crime and was arrested by order of the coroner, as was Casper Emmet, an alleged paramour.

At the trial the court ordered Emmet discharged for lack of evidence, but Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Mrs. Thrush, and to-day she was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Strike of the Tailors.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The tailors' strike has become national in a day or two, and the clothing trade in Chicago, Rochester, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and other small centers of the trade may be tied up as tightly as is New York.

The general executive board of the United Garment-workers will meet to-day to consider this issue. At the rate the contractors of this city are yielding now the strike will be ended in about ten days, but it seems likely that there will be a stampede before that time.

Route to Be Prosecuted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—A special from the City of Mexico says that the preliminary examination of Chester W. Poweshiek County, Iowa, whose extradition was denied by the Mexican Government on the grounds that he is a Mexican citizen and therefore amenable to the Mexican Penal Code, was held yesterday morning. The accused will be prosecuted for having retained stolen funds.

Maryland Prohibitionists.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—Maryland's Prohibitionists closed a two-day's convention this afternoon at the Glynnport camp-meeting for grove. The convention nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Joshua Levens of Baltimore; for Comptroller, Dr. J. L. Nicodemus of Frederick; for Attorney-General, W. Frank Tucker of Baltimore.

Failure of Two Companies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Standard Wagon Company and the Davis Company assigned this afternoon to Edward Ritchie without preferences. The

Standard is reported as having \$300,000 in assets and \$400,000 in liabilities. The Davis Company \$150,000, but no statement of liabilities is given.

MORTON ANSWERS LUBIN.

Stamps As Impracticable the Plan for an Export Bounty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Secretary Morton of the Agricultural Department stamps as impracticable the proposition advanced by David Lubin of California and other gentlemen, to pay an export bounty on American farm products shipped to foreign countries and a subsidy to American vessels plying in the foreign trade.

"If it pays to raise agricultural products," said the Secretary yesterday, "a bounty is not needed. If it does not pay to raise agricultural products, a bounty will be of no benefit unless the amount is excessive. Let us see," continued the Secretary, turning to his last annual report, "what the total of our foreign shipments for the fiscal year 1894 were."

"The figures showed the total shipments abroad during that period to be worth \$869,204,937. Of this amount \$628,363,038 represented farm products alone."

"That is to say, the shipment of American farm products abroad was equal to 73 per cent of our entire foreign exports. In other words, if Mr. Lubin's proposition be adopted it would follow that the Americans who sent the other 27 per cent of their products abroad would be called upon to contribute toward the bounty on the earnings of the profits of those who sent 73 per cent. The plan is unfair on its face and there is no probability that it will ever be adopted, no matter how 'moreover,' said Secretary Morton, 'an export bounty would be unconstitutional. Section 9, paragraph 5, of the constitution specifically provides that 'no taxes or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.' I should think that would dispose of the matter aside from any other consideration."

OMAHA'S VERY MILD RIOTS

Commissioners, the Governor and Mayor Tried to Cause Trouble.

Good Citizens Indignant Over a Ridiculous Proclamation for Peace.

OMAHA, NEBR., Aug. 1.—The great majority of the people of this city are much amused and also indignant at the highly inflammatory accounts sent to the Associated Press papers about fears of a riot in Omaha. It is true that the Governor and the Mayor and the majority of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners are doing all they can to promote and bring about a riot at the hands of the righteously indignant people, but the latter are holding their fire and are simply awaiting the slow process of the courts, which they are sure will calm all rebellious and seditious attempts to override the law.

Mayor Bemis at noon issued an hysterical proclamation against rioting, which caused the greatest indignation on the streets of absolute non-necessity of such a proclamation. At noon Attorney-General Churchill and Public Land Commissioner Russell called on Governor Holcomb at the legislative office in Lincoln, and asked him to meet with them in choosing the new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for Omaha. He refused, on the ground that thirty days were permitted in which to make this choice, and Russell and Churchill will meet to-morrow and make appointments.

The leaders of the A. P. A. here say they are not involved in this controversy at all, and they indignantly deny all reports of an A. P. A. army. They declare, however, that the acts of the Governor and Mayor will increase their strength greatly this fall. The two minority members of the old board have gone out of office, and say they are obeying the law. The others are barricading the office in the City Hall and increasing the guard, much to the disgust and amusement of the people. No trouble at all is feared.

RELIEF FOR NEGRO COLONISTS.

Suffering Among the Black Settlers in Mexico.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 1.—Last night George W. Ely of this city left for Mexico. He goes as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to relieve the distressing situation of the 614 Georgia and Alabama negroes camped along the Mexican Central railroad and return them to Texas. The negroes were carried to Mexico nearly a year ago by the Mexican Colonization Company.

The company obtained a concession of twenty-eight square miles of fertile lands at Tiahualco, State of Durango. At first the company endeavored to settle the lands with Mexicans, but it was unsuccessful. A contract was then made for several hundred negro families. The negroes were to receive half the product of the land and each family was to be given five acres. The negroes were allowed two years to pay for transportation.

They did not prosper in Mexico, the Mexicans wanting to make serfs of them, and the tales of their sufferings have been aired through the press.

NO FEARS FOR THE SUNBEAM.

Rumor of the Yacht's Loss Has No Foundation.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—Commodore English of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who arrived here to-day on the yacht Beatrice from Milwaukee, expressed no fear as to the loss of his yacht Sunbeam, which left Sturgeon Bay for Chicago last Monday morning. She is not overdue, and there has been no word of her disappearance. It is said the Sunbeam will be in port to-morrow.

Refuse to Be Ousted.

Omaha Police Commissioners Fight to Retain Their Office.

OMAHA, NEBR., Aug. 1.—A majority of the Fire and Police Commissioners of Omaha made an open statement to-night in which they declare that they will hold office until the legality of the new law is tested in the Supreme Court. The new law goes into effect on Thursday, and at that time there will be two boards of fire and police—that recognized by the old law and that recognized by the new law. This means a conflict of authority and certain trouble. The Governor, it is said, will not meet with the other members of the board of appointment, and will recognize the old board.

Suit to Retain Property.

TOPEKA, KANS., Aug. 1.—A bill in equity has been filed in the United States Circuit Court in an action entitled Cornell University vs. The Kansas Loan and Trust Company. The Trust Company of America, George Noble and Mrs. George M. Noble, are defendants seeking to recover the title to and possession of Kansas property valued at \$86,800, rents amounting to \$12,000 and \$50,000 as damages, and also asking for the appointment of a receiver for the premises in controversy and an injunction to keep things in statu quo until the final determination of this action.

FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

Boy Outlaws Turned on the Posse of Officers.

MADE A GAME BATTLE.

Three Hundred Bullets From Winchester Failed to Check Them.

ONLY THE HORSES WOUNDED.

The Two Young Murderers Determined to Fight the Pursuers to the Death.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Aug. 1.—The boy outlaws, Conghlin and George, held the Salt Lake police force at bay this morning and escaped. A terrific battle of bullets took place in City Creek Canyon, just seven miles from the temple, but the horses only were wounded by the shots, although some 300 bullets from Springfield rifles were poured on the boys in ambush.

As exclusively announced by wire to THE CALL last night the police patrol went out on the Ogden road at midnight. At 4 A. M. the wagon was met by a cavalcade of produce wagons. Behind one of these the police recognized the two murderers, who are well known in the rogues' gallery. They gave chase, but the boys being on horseback took to the hills and escaped, crossing over to City Creek. The police secured horses and followed. The wagon came back to Salt Lake and took another party up through the main entrance to the canyon.

Seven miles up this force met the others and at 8:30 A. M. the outlaws appeared, who started the fight by firing at an officer and getting under cover. The officers returned the fire and shot the horses, but the men escaped in the underbrush. The men were followed and a steady fire kept up, the officers being re-enforced all day.

THE CALL correspondent drove to the scene of the battle at 6 P. M. with two officers. Provisions were carried to the force, which was scattered all over the hills two miles to the east. The shots could be heard plainly, the two boys slowly moving toward Dry Canyon, which comes down toward the home of George in this city.

At this writing the Sheriff has sent out two posses to Dry Canyon and the police have changed their base to the same place. The two fugitives are tired out, and being on foot and surrounded by such a determined crowd it is sure that they will be taken, but those who know say that they will never be taken alive.

PURSUIT OF THE REDS

Continued from First Page.

off. A picket guard was thrown out at 200 yards, but although some of the "green-ers" kept their eyes wide open most of the night the Indians were not seen.

It has been decided by General Coppinger that the infantry and supply train under Major Bisbee will remain on the west side of the Teton range, and will not cross the mountains unless it is found absolutely necessary.

IN THE SWAN VALLEY.

All the Settlers Congregate in a Stockade for Protection.

MARKET LAKE, IDAHO, Aug. 1.—The news was received from Idaho Falls, twenty miles south of here, late last night, that all the settlers in Swan Valley, about sixty miles southeast of Market Lake, had congregated in a stockade for protection. Roving bands of Indians are creating much excitement all through the country east of this point, and in order to learn whether the frequent calls from settlers for more troops would warrant the recommendation for another call, Lieutenant Ladd of the Ninth Cavalry, who is stationed here, dispatched two couriers this morning with instructions to secure the exact facts. They may get back to-night by riding over 100 miles. Isolated sheepherders have been scared from their ranches at many points in the valleys on the west slope of the mountains. Lieutenant Ladd received the following telegram to-day:

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO, Aug. 1.

E. F. Ladd, U. S. A., Market Lake, Idaho: A courier arrived yesterday at Grays Lake from Jacksons Hole, by way of Starr Valley. He reports a large body of Indians ten miles east of Caribou. All the ranches in the Upper Starr Valley are deserted, and the people are gathering at Afton, Wyo. About forty families from the Grays Lake country have left their homes and come here for fear of the Indians. It is not known definitely what direction the Indians are going, but it is supposed that they are making their way back to the reservation through Grays Lake and the Blackfoot country.

J. STRACHAN.

J. H. Gilson of Fort Robinson and L. D. Whitmore of Market Lake, who left here at 8 o'clock this morning for Swan Valley, returned at 12:30 A. M., having ridden 115 miles. They say there are very few Indians in that vicinity, and the alarm of the settlers is entirely groundless.

ARREST OF THE INDIANS.

Story of the Killing of Illegal Hunters Told by a Constable.

JACKSONS HOLE, WYO., July 31 (by courier to Market Lake, Idaho, Aug. 1).—Constable Manning came in to-day from the mountains. His story is the first accurate one of the arrest and killing of the Indians and the cause of the trouble. He says:

"On June 7, information having been received that Indians were killing game in violation of the statutes of the State of Wyoming, chapter xxviii, section 14, reading as follows: 'It shall be unlawful to pursue, hunt or kill any deer, elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat or antelope at any time except during the months of September, October and November each year, during which months the males only of the animals may be killed or hunted under the conditions and restrictions imposed by this section. And, further, providing non-residents of the State must procure a license before being permitted to hunt.'"

"A warrant was issued for the arrest of the Shoshone and Bananook Indians, identified as to names. Constable William Manning, with twelve deputies, went into the mountains to serve the warrants. He found one Indian, named George, on the divide, close to the headwaters of Gros Ventre. The Indian had evidently attempted to conceal his camp. He was

brought into court, tried and found guilty of violating the statutes referred to and was fined \$15. In his possession thirty raw green hides were found. The fine was paid by John Carns, a squaw man living in Jacksons Hole, and the hides confiscated.

"On June 24 a second information was filed and a warrant of a similar character and covering substantially the same facts as the first was issued. Constable Manning, with two deputies, proceeded to Fall River Basin, Wyoming, to make arrests. At the head of Cache Creek and Granite Creek trail, on the top of the divide, the officers heard shooting and located Indians hunting, one being engaged in skinning an elk.

"There were seven in the party, and on the officers' approach the Indians got together and leveled their guns at the men. They then asked their business and being told, signalled for one man to come to them to parley. The warrant was read to them, they all talking English. On the conclusion of its reading they declared that they would hunt as much as they pleased. They said there was little law in Jacksons Hole, and that little they defied. They further said they would fight before they would submit to arrest. They were told the soldiers would be sent for, and they expressed defiance for them and asserted that they would kill everybody in Jacksons Hole if interference with their hunting did not cease. Being too many in numbers for the white men, no further attempts were made to arrest them.

"After this talk was over," said Manning, "we watched the Indians and observed that they took nothing from the elks' carcasses but the hides and brains, leaving the rest to rot. There were partly removed hides and about five carcasses where they were skinning the game. The next day these same Indians, together with about twenty-five others, were seen in camp at Fall River Basin, there being eleven lodges. I went through the camp and estimated that the band had about 350 fresh hides. The Indians laughed at me and made similar threats to those uttered the day before. While my men were there another Indian came and gave the information that the officers were the same who had arrested George. The band sent over to a neighboring camp to get Indians who were acquainted with the George incident to come and identify the officers. We then left. Later we met an Indian family with about fifteen hides and less than forty pounds of meat.

"Expecting to be followed by the others, we did not attempt to arrest this family, but told the buck of the law and advised him to return to the agency, which he agreed to do. The next day our party of constables found unmistakable signs that the original band of Indians had lain in wait for us, for what purpose, of course, can only be imagined.