

ESTABLISHED 1821.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ON THE WAR PATH.

Five Men Reported Killed by Two Strikes' Band

Near the Famous Wounded Knee Battle Ground.

The Indian Braves Again Growing Restless.

POLICE AFTER THE GUILTY.

Two Strikes, His Son and White Face Horse

The Savages Who Committed The Murders.

Capt. Brown of Pine Ridge Agency Will Investigate.

The Ghost of Sitting Bull Still Haunting the Superstitious Warriors, Who Also Believe Their Great Father, Uncle Sam, Fears Them or Else He Would Not Be Giving Them Money—The Force of Troops in the Vicinity of the Trouble Sufficient to Cope with the Disturbers.

CHANDON, Neb., Feb. 4.—Two Strikes' band killed five men on the reservation last night and new defrayed by the Indian police. The killing took place at Humphrey's ranch, near the mouth of White Clay creek. Humphrey's ranch is about twenty miles northwest of Pine Ridge agency and fifteen miles directly west of the Wounded Knee battle ground of two years ago. There was considerable skirmishing in that neighborhood during the big uprising and soldiers were stationed at the ranch for some time. Two Strikes' band has held together and has been vindictive of late, but the outbreak is a surprise.

Immediately after sending the above dispatch the correspondent started for the scene of the trouble and nothing further has yet been heard from him. General Passenger Agent J. R. Buchanan of the Elk River road received the following from Rushville today: "Reliable advice confirms the finding of three dead and one mortally wounded white man at Humphrey's ranch on White river on the Sioux reservation. It is not positively known by what means or in what manner these men were killed, but a vigorous investigation is being made by Indian Agent Brown. The killing was done by Indians. There is said to be no sign of an uprising among those now at the agency. Sensational reports of another outbreak, of which this killing is the commencement, are being sent out and will work great injustice to this section, and should be promptly contradicted by us."

Telegrams have been sent to the Indian agents at Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies by the army officers here, but no replies have yet been received. At 10:30 tonight the following was received by the Bee from Post Truher Findlay at Pine Ridge, it having been telephoned over to Rushville: "It was reported that the agency yesterday that white men had been killed by the Indians. The news of the Indian difficulty was first conveyed to the officers of the department of the Platte by a Bee reporter. Gen. Brooke and his entire staff were at a photograph gallery at the time and general opinion was expressed that there could be no foundation for the rumors of any Indian outbreak. He gave as a reason for this fact that Two Strikes and his band belonged at Rosebud and not at Pine Ridge as indicated by the messages giving the news of the killing."

Col. Sheridan hurried to the headquarters after the sitting was finished and dispatched a message to Capt. Leroy Brown, agent at Pine Ridge, inquiring as to the truth of the rumor. He also sent a similar message to Maj. Wright at Rosebud making a like inquiry. Col. Sheridan said it seemed improbable that anything very extensive or serious could have taken place for an outbreak has occurred, the agents at Pine Ridge would have telegraphed the news at once. The department headquarters were thrilled with the somewhat startling news. The post is under command of Col. James H. Gordon, a man of excellent ability as a soldier. These garrisons are supplied with both Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and can make it mighty interesting for the reds if a general brush should take

place. In case it should become necessary four troops of cavalry could easily be brought down from Meade. There could come an attack at Rushville within eight hours. The force at Ft. Robinson could be placed in Rushville within five hours after hoisting their colors and the troops from Niobrara could be in Rushville in about ten hours. The troops would have to march from Rushville to the agency, a distance of twenty-one miles. There are sixty Indian policemen at Pine Ridge agency, and about the same number at Rosebud. Gen. Brooke is considering the possibility that he had received the news of the killing of the four white men and two Indians at the beef camp known as Humphrey's ranch, twenty-five miles northwest of Pine Ridge agency. The news had been brought to the telegraph station by some squaw and had not been verified, so the general seemed to think it had been a drunken row between cowboys and Indians. He still believes, however, that he has no serious outbreak of the reds on the reservation.

Dr. V. T. McGillivuddy, formerly agent at Pine Ridge and one of the best men on the Sioux Indian situation, several years ago submitted an interview in which he gave names which he declared would lead to the reds taking the war path. The doctor said: "The messiah spirit is not dead and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are considering the possibility of being led by old Sitting Bull and the other medicine men who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing there is quiet discussion at the topic, and the fact that the promise was that the messiah would bring the time '03, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians."

The government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge \$85,000, and this is used as an argument that the great father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them? The return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear is another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Braves, who are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in bounds, and the former really do not belong on the Pine Ridge agency, where he settled after his trouble in 1880. These fellows figure that the concessions which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the ridge instead of being sent back to Rosebud is a sign that they can secure greater favors by demanding them, and have a leader who is carefully watching this idea. But the most significant thing of all is the fact that there have been communications between the various tribes of a nature and apparently important nature during the summer of 1892, and that the Indians are in communication with the Crow, and old Red Cloud had just returned from Casper, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of the Utes. He was disappointed for the Utes did not put in an appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly between the Indian territory and British America, and the Indians all along the line understand that other bands are kept posted.

A LATE ACCOUNT.

The Story of Sergt. Bush Who Hugged Some of the Guilty. At 8:30 tonight the Bee received the following advice from the Pine Ridge agency direct, Capt. Brown acting agent, instructed police that he sent out this morning that they must bring the murderers to the agency, if they related bring them any way. First Sergt. Joe Bush, who is in command, tells the story. He arrived at the agency at 3 p. m. today and reports as follows: "The men were camped down near Nowaters camp, close to the hill, the police, were out on the flat where the Omaha house is. When the police first came upon them they fired and the men began to run. We commenced to fire upon them. We got an Indian going up the hill and we killed him there. Thereupon another man raised up close by the house and we finished him. We killed the man at the Sitting Bull killed one, Policeman Red Owl killed one and Sergt. Blunt Horn killed one. I took five of Young Man Ahrad's men, young fellows, and they helped us a great deal. No water came up to the water tank at the camp, so we had to get water from the well and that they had all they wanted, and the best way now was to drop it."

THE GUILTY REPORTED KILLED.

Capt. Brown does not anticipate any further trouble. It is reliably reported that police tried to arrest the guilty parties this afternoon and killed Two Strikes, his two sons and White Face Horse. News of the Indian difficulty was first conveyed to the officers of the department of the Platte by a Bee reporter. Gen. Brooke and his entire staff were at a photograph gallery at the time and general opinion was expressed that there could be no foundation for the rumors of any Indian outbreak. He gave as a reason for this fact that Two Strikes and his band belonged at Rosebud and not at Pine Ridge as indicated by the messages giving the news of the killing. Col. Sheridan hurried to the headquarters after the sitting was finished and dispatched a message to Capt. Leroy Brown, agent at Pine Ridge, inquiring as to the truth of the rumor. He also sent a similar message to Maj. Wright at Rosebud making a like inquiry. Col. Sheridan said it seemed improbable that anything very extensive or serious could have taken place for an outbreak has occurred, the agents at Pine Ridge would have telegraphed the news at once. The department headquarters were thrilled with the somewhat startling news. The post is under command of Col. James H. Gordon, a man of excellent ability as a soldier. These garrisons are supplied with both Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and can make it mighty interesting for the reds if a general brush should take

Judge Howell E. Jackson to the Supreme Bench was received. House: The sundry civil bill was passed by the House.

Domestic—The annual appropriation bill.

Friday, Feb. 3.—Both houses in session. Senate: Senator Hill gave notice that he would move to take up the silver repeal bill Monday. House: Speaker Crisp ruled that the anti-option bill must be referred to the agricultural committee and the amendments considered in the committee of the whole.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLOODS.

Many Persons Have Already Lost Their Lives.

SYDNEY, Feb. 6.—At Ipswich, Queensland, twenty-five miles from Brisbane, twenty-two persons are known to have perished in floods, and it is feared the loss of life is much greater, as the swollen river is covered with wreckage from which a horrible stench arises, doubtless caused by the great number of bodies of human beings and animals entangled in the mass.

BRISBANE, Feb. 6.—The water is rising steadily in this city. The lower districts are completely submerged. In the lower portion of the main street it is twenty feet deep. The tin shops and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small part of the stocks could be removed. Men are at work in boats trying to save the contents of thirty or forty stores before the water rises to them. The Brisbane river bridge which connects North and South Brisbane, was swept away last night. All the inhabitants are crowding into the highest part of the city. In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication only scanty information about the disaster is obtainable. At Maryborough, in March county, thirty persons have been drowned. Most of the people in the district are in boats. Taro, another town on the Mary, is also under water. At 4 o'clock this morning the water around Brisbane began falling. The city is still flooded, however, and the news can be got from nearby towns. The list of dead grows hourly. Many bodies are being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

NEW YORK CASUALTY.

A Gas Explosion Kills One and Injures Many More.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Fire, caused by a gas explosion in the cellar destroyed the double five-story tenement house No. 425 West Thirty-ninth-st. this afternoon. The building was occupied by twenty families. One man was killed and many were seriously injured. This is the list of dead and injured:

- DEAD.—JOHN PETERSON, a gas inspector in the employ of the Equitable gas light company, who was in the cellar when the explosion occurred. CALVIN RYER, face and hands badly burned. LEONARD RYER, face and hands burned; cut by falling gas. GOLDIE SCHAUM, burned about face and hands. MAX SCHUBERT, burned about face and hands. MARTIN JOHANN, burned about face and hands and body badly injured. PETER JOHANN, face and hands burned. JOHN MARSH, body badly burned. JOHN JOHANN, severely injured. JOHN WASHINGTON, badly burned about the head and face. ROBERT LAUGHLIN, body badly burned. JOSEPH BOYLE. JOHN MARTIN. MARTIN KRATZ. JOHN THOMAS. LOUIS BREER. ALBERT LOPEZ.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

Report on Quarantine to the President of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Director-General David G. Reardon has submitted to President Hillebrand and the council of administration a report on cholera quarantine. There are but two sources from which the introduction of cholera into the city can be expected. The first and most dangerous is the arrival of immigrants and visitors from the Baltic and North seas, where the cholera has prevailed in epidemic form since the winter of 1892. It is still not entirely eradicated. The second is the arrival from the said ports of tales of merchandise, which may have been exposed to contact with cholera cases. The report anticipates no outbreak of the disease in this country, but urges faithful and efficient work to prevent it.

CITY OF PEKING SAFE.

The Steamer Many Days Overdue Sighted at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—The City of Peking, sighted eighteen miles out, was the news telephoned all over the city this morning by the Merchants' exchange. The news spread with incredible rapidity, and the exchange rooms were soon crowded by friends and relatives of those on board. The long overdue steamer, as well as the merchants and others interested in her welfare, anxiously to learn the details of the Peking's troubles. The City of Peking left Yokohama for San Francisco Jan. 10 and was due here Jan. 24.

Death of Mrs. C. C. Matson.

GREENCASTLE, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Matson, the wife of the Hon. C. C. Matson, died at her home at 5 o'clock this morning of heart disease. For the past three days she had been confined to her bed, and it was only during that time that her condition became alarming, and so unexpected death came to her most intimate friends and relatives were shocked at the news. Her death was due to an affection of the heart of long standing, and which became pronounced some months ago. The funeral services will be held at the house Wednesday afternoon.

The Children Perished.

INEL, Ky., Feb. 4.—Yesterday at White Post, near this place, the residence of Mr. Mike Young, a prominent citizen of this county, was burned, and his two little children, who were asleep in a room in the second story, perished.

Chicago Flooded.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Chicago was flooded this morning. Tonight it is freezing up as tight as a drum. Much damage has been caused by the overflow of water from the streets. There are in the sewer system 45,000 casks, each of which were frozen up by the recent severe weather.

BETRAYED A TRUST.

Mr. Clarkson's Criticism of the President

For Naming Judge Jackson for Supreme Bench.

AN ACT OF PARTY PERFDY

Amounting to Little Short of a Moral Crime.

Scathing Words in the Ex-Chairman's Paper.

He Considers the Present Condition of the Country as Not Warranting a Democrat in the Supreme Court—He Calls on the Senate to Oppose Confirmation—Other Political News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—James S. Clarkson prints the following letter in the Iowa State Register, his paper, today:

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Your request for an article or dispatch from me on the appointment of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench finds me in a sick room but I cannot refuse to speak on the subject. President Harrison's action in appointing a southern state rights democrat to this high court of last resort, in the present critical national situation, is a gross betrayal of public trust and party faith. In my judgment, it is an act of party perfidy little short of a moral crime. None of the branches of the government the judiciary now stands between the South and its avowed hostility to the principles of all systems and policies adopted by the government and accepted by the great body of the American people as the result of the war. It remains, or except for this act of a republican president, would have remained, for four years as the one defense of the government against the reactionary policies of the South, and as the only protection to the republicans of the southern states whose helplessness under the democratic rule President Harrison knows today better than any man in the land, and who are now appealing to the people for their right to vote as citizens, in their right to defend in the courts and in the rights of property and life itself. For even when he had for two years a republican congress to support him he was not able, even with both supreme and national courts, to enforce the law of the land, or to enforce the process. Not only this, but President Harrison was not able, with a republican congress and cabinet, and a republican supreme court, to protect the lives of his own cabinet in the discharge of their duties, and the families of the victims were left to a bitter life of poverty and ostracism. That a republican president, when the South neither in its press nor by its public utterances of its people condemn outrages on the negro, should, in selecting a supreme judge from the South, choose a man who represents the greatest solicitor and manager, and that he should do it on every day after a negro had been burned alive and tortured with the passive consent of the state and local authorities in a southern state, makes it stranger and both unaccountable and more to be condemned, whether this act of President Harrison is the greatest solicitor and manager ever committed by any president, and the first instance since the foundation of the republic since a president selecting for the supreme court a man of opposite political party was done in personal pique over his own defeat, or from whatever motive or cause, the republican cause owes it to the party of the greatest solicitor and manager to condemn it. To accept and confirm it would be to confess republicanism a sham and all its glorious principles empty hypocrisy. For any senator of republican faith to vote for it is to stultify himself and his party as much as if he had voted for Cleveland in November. If democracy is to be maintained, and the accession and state rights and free trade and hatred of the union soldier may be appointed to the supreme bench by a republican president and confirmed by a republican senate, there would seem to have come a time when there is no use for a republican to be at all.

CLEVELAND'S BUSY DAY.

He Had Many Callers and Conferences as Well.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Cleveland's last business day in the city before his departure for Washington to be inaugurated as president was a busy one. He came in on an early train, as he has been doing for the past two weeks, and found plenty of callers awaiting his arrival, and as far as possible he saw everybody that came. In the afternoon a long conference was held with ex-Secretary Fairchild, ex-Mayor Grace and Oswald Outwater. These gentlemen were accorded all the time they wanted and no doubt discussed fully all the different questions in which they were interested. He left the office about 4 o'clock, seeing State Senator McClelland for a few minutes. He was accompanied on his return to Lakewood by his old postmaster-general, Don M. Dickinson, who, during the past fortnight, has made several similar journeys. As he has already announced this is Mr. Cleveland's last business day in the city before his departure for Washington for the inauguration exercises. He will, perhaps, be compelled to return to the city two or three times, but, if so, it will be to attend to matters requiring personal attention, and he will not go to his office nor receive visitors. It is certain that his plans at Lakewood will make it impossible for him to see any considerable number of callers. He has reached just such a place in his work that he can now go on and complete it. Thus far he has had no opportunity to think of his inaugural address, or of the policy to be pursued on a good many important questions that are either continuous in their interest or certain to arise immediately after his assumption of office. He has said to some

REPUBLICANS GROW WORRY.

TOPKRA, Feb. 4.—The Kansas republicans are losing interest in the contest against Senator-elect Martin, and Mr. Ady, whose claims for the seat are regarded by republicans as the only ground for a contest, is reported to be willing to drop the matter, but will submit it to the judgment of the state central committee, in whose hands he has placed his case. The committee will take decision in the matter on Monday.

NEW OUT OF THE RACE, PERHAPS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—The fifteenth senatorial ballot cast at noon today resulted as follows: A. L. New (dem.), 18; S. T. Corn (dem.), 3; B. B. Brooks (rep.), 20; William Browns (pop.), 5; J. C. Davis (rep.), 1. The result of the popular vote for New is taken as an indication that New is out of the race.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL TO CURE ALL LIVER DISEASES.

of his best friends that he will not be able to give them any special time or attention during the next few weeks.

MRS. WHITNEY'S SAD DEATH.

The Sudden Taking Off of a Noble and Popular Woman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the ex-secretary of the navy, died at her home, 2 W. Fifty-seventh-st., at 3 o'clock this morning of heart disease. Only Mr. Whitney and the nurses who attended her during her illness were present at the death bed, and the coming unexpectedly. Dr. J. Wood McLane, who, with Dr. Charles McBurney, has been attending Mrs. Whitney, left her at 11:30 o'clock last night. Dr. McBurney having left several hours sooner. When Dr. McLane departed it was for the night, as at that hour it was not expected that Mrs. Whitney's illness would take a serious turn before morning. Mr. Whitney sat up until 2 o'clock, at which hour he retired to his bed and the house was darkened. A few minutes before 3 o'clock one of the nurses hastily summoned him and he hurried to Mrs. Whitney's room, reaching there just in time to see her expire. So unexpectedly did death come that there was not even time to summon her father, brother

and sister, who were in the house, having been called there when Mrs. Whitney's illness first appeared serious. They reached the bedside a few minutes after her death.

The death of Mrs. Whitney awakened widespread sympathy throughout the country and all day telegrams and messages of condolence were received by the family. Although these messages of condolence were kept strictly private it is said by friends of the family that among the first telegrams to arrive were those from President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland, Sir Julian Paucot, the British minister at Washington, and representatives of other foreign legations also sent messages. Telegrams were also received from a number of senators and congressmen, from Mr. Whitney's colleagues in the Cleveland cabinet and from the members of President Harrison's cabinet. Many of the immediate friends of the family called during the day.

DR. McBURNAY SAID TONIGHT THAT MRS. WHITNEY'S DEATH WAS DUE TO AN AFFECTION OF THE HEART OF LONG STANDING, AND THAT SHE HAD BEEN SUFFERING FROM IT FOR MONTHS.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon from St. Bartholomew's church, Madison-ave. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Green. The pall-bearers and other details of the funeral will not be decided upon until tomorrow. The interment will be at Woodlawn cemetery, where the daughter who died abroad in 1883 is buried. Mrs. Whitney's death was due to an affection of the heart of long standing, and that she had been suffering from it for months. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon from St. Bartholomew's church, Madison-ave. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Green. The pall-bearers and other details of the funeral will not be decided upon until tomorrow. The interment will be at Woodlawn cemetery, where the daughter who died abroad in 1883 is buried. Mrs. Whitney's death was due to an affection of the heart of long standing, and that she had been suffering from it for months.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

Miss Sallie Moore of Marion, Ky., Abducted in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The friends of Sallie Moore, the twenty-year-old school teacher from Marion, Ky., who mysteriously disappeared from the home of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Cornell, Jan. 10, have received a letter which leads them to believe she is being held for ransom. The letter was placed in the hands of Inspector McLaughlin, who has several men working on the case. In one of Monday morning's newspapers Mr. Cornell increased his offer of \$200 to \$500 reward for any information leading to the discovery of Miss Moore. On Monday afternoon he received this letter:

The advance from \$200 to \$500 is fair, but much too trivial for us to consider. Not a cent less than \$5,000 will even tempt us. This is the highest we ever attempted by us and must be corresponding profitable. Up to this time not a hair of her head has been harmed. But unless something happens soon my influence to protect her life and honor will lose its power and I will not be responsible for results if this is ignored. One more week is given. Say by Wednesday's papers what will be done, and remember that this is a life or death case. Treachery means the certain death of Sallie Moore. S. Y. B. W. Moore.

MR. CORNELL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER AND PUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT IN A MORNING PAPER OF WEDNESDAY.

MR. Y. B. W.—Sum rather large; can we not compromise? Am willing to do what is right. JANITOR.

This brought the following answer that afternoon in the same hand as the previous letter:

Proposition submitted to you is ultimate. Great anxiety is felt for the young woman's safety. As yet the police have been unable to locate the alleged abductors, nor have they been able to get any definite trace of Miss Moore since the day of her disappearance.

ELECTRIC LINE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Lord Salisbury opened the Liverpool electric railway today. He first visited the generating station and started the engines. Accompanied by the earl of Lathom and Lord Kelvin, the mayor of Liverpool and the directors of the railway, Lord Salisbury entered a train and passed along the line.

EVERY TRAVELER SHOULD CARRY A BOX OF TUIT'S PILLS.

Gen. Bennett's Special. RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The funeral of Gen. Thomas W. Bennett this afternoon was largely attended. The Gen. A. R. and old fellows had charge of the ceremonies and they were assisted by the Rev. E. E. Neal, who conducted the religious service at the G. A. R. hall and also at the grave. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were the Hon. J. B. Updegraff, Gen. George F. McGinnis, Gen. Melvin D. Hanson, Col. Oran Perry, Gen. Reuben Williams and Capt. R. E. Collins. Every traveler should carry a box of Tuit's Pills.

WHO ARE GUILTY?

America Got Millions of Panama Money.

According to the Statement of an Expert

WHO EXAMINED THE BOOKS

A Few Members of Congress in the Scandal

Is the Way Some Parisians Look at It.

Interesting Developments Expected by Frenchmen in the Investigation by Col. Fellows' Committee—The Secretary of the American Committee to Be Heard Today in His Own Behalf.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Paris correspondent of a morning paper sends the following: Now that the United States have begun in earnest to investigate the American end of the great Panama scandal, the revelations, judged from information at hand on this side of the ocean, promise to hurt a great many reputations. Not many of America's public men are implicated, and almost no members of congress because the Panama company needed no such legislation in America as it did in France. The desire to shield everybody connected with the thing in France makes it difficult to get at even the American detail. With the exception of two or three, none of the big men connected with the French investigation are in earnest and in every way and another they are doing everything they can to keep secret the worst points. This recent scare over savings banks was all in the same line of desire to draw attention from the great scandal to something else.

The government accountant appointed to examine all the books says: "According to the way the books were kept the Panama and American accounts were run in together. All in all, in both these places—New York and Panama—42,000,000 francs were spent. This amount was divided as follows: Panama got 20,000,000 francs and New York 22,000,000 francs altogether."

"How about the purchase of the Panama railroad?"

"I have not looked into that yet, but I have no doubt that when the matter is investigated the same lavish extravagance which characterized the work here will be found to have been duplicated in America. It is useless to ask for the names of Americans said to be implicated in this affair. I know them I would not tell them. I know the names of the 104 dupes over here supposed to have taken Panama stock, yet I will not give them out. I do not want to put myself in the awkward position of making charges against people which, perhaps, I cannot prove. Let some one else make the charges."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Washington correspondent of a local paper says: "The Panama investigation met with another delay today. Charles Colne, ex-secretary of the Panama-American committee, was subpoenaed at his home in Brooklyn to appear before the special investigating committee at 10 o'clock today, but sent word his train was late, and the committee concluded not to wait for him and adjourned."

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