Murder of the Pinkstons. Sidney (Neb.) Special of the 21st to the Omaha Herald: James Reynolds was hanged at 8:27 o'clock this afternoon for the murder of James Pinkston and his son Johnnie. The condemned man was awake all last night, talking with his minister, to whom he confessed his crime. Whenever mention was made of his family or the Pinkstons he would burst into tears, and could only be comforted by the clergyman, in whom he placed great reliance. During his conversation last night he expressed himself as being willing to die, although he would have liked to live a few years longer in order to make his peace with God and man.

He arose at an early hour this morning and received the rites of baptism. He afterwards ate a hearty breakfast and passed the remainder of the morning in Sheriff Fowler was with him part of the time and was requested to accompany him to the scaffold. He said that he was determined to die game. A few minutes after 3 o'clock Sheriff Eubank entered his cell and read the death warrant. The sheriff seemed to be nervous and read the warrant in a slow, faltering voice. The prisoner's breath came in quick gasps, but aside from that he manifested no symptoms of emo-

He was neatly dressed in a suit of black clothes, and did not show the results of his confinement.

AT THE SCAFFOLD. The trap and drop had been tested with 175-pound sand bags and found to be in excellent working order. At 3:22 o'clock the procession, consisting of Reynolds, Sheriff Eubank, Deputy Moore, the Rev. E. Stephens and Samuel Fowler, started for the scaffold. Reynolds stepped upon the drop with a firm tread, and was apparently the coolest man in the party. He put his feet firmly together in order that they could be tied. When the noose was placed over his head it was found that the knot was too tight, and it took the combined efforts of the sheriff and deputy to loosen it. During this trying operation Reynolds manifested no agitation beyond a slight twitching of his fingers. He did not open his lips after ascending the scaffold. The Rev. Mr. Stevens made a prayer, and while he was still speaking the sheriff gave the signal for the drop to be pulled.

When the signal was given Reynolds shot down through the trap, falling a distance of six feet. There was a few slight convulsions and then the body hung motionless. The shock of the fall disarranged the knot, causing it to slip behind the man's neck. While the body was still hanging, and be fore life was entirely extinct, the sheriff readjusted the noose. In thirteen minutes the body was cut down and it was found that his heart aud ceased to beat. All the doctors in the county were present, and ters of law and against evidence. The moalthough only 100 spectators were present, a large crowd gathered in the vicinity. He was buried at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

HIS LAST LETTER. This morning he wrote a letter to his family, of whom he could not speak with-

out emotion. The letter was as follows: Dear Folks at Home: Before this reaches you I will be in eternity. I am executed today for taking the life of James Pinkston minister sends you a paper with my statement, which is correct in every particular. I have kept nothing back. The sentence is too severe but is lawful. With the help of God I will die like a man. I have made my peace. Don't grieve, for life is short and full of sorrow and sin. Watch your tempers that they don't lead you through the path of mine. I give George Keep my colt in memory of my unfortunate brother. I send my ring to Dollie. Keep it for life as JAMES REYNOLDS.

In the confession he made to the minister last night he said that the published account of the murder was correct in every particular. He attributed the crime to his violent temper and said that he alone was to blame for it. He expressed his thanks to his attorney and his friends a d said that everything possible had been done for

THE CRIME AND TRIAL.

The crime for which James Reynolds was sentenced to hang was the killing on the night of September 16, 1865, of James Pinkston and his son Johnnie, near what is known as Pulser's horse camp, on Middle enne county, Nebraska. The elder Pinkston, a man of 55 years old, Johnnie Pinkscounty, Mo., where they previously lived in the same neighborhood. Less than two weeks before the time of the tragedy the three men had made filings on adjoining were building a dugout, the three working together, on old man Pinkston's place, and had finished the excavation and hauled several loads of logs for the building. Wednesday evening, the 16th of Septem-

and struck both the Pinkstons. No human being saw Jim Reynolds strike the fatal blows except, possibly, the two victims and it is probable they did not see him, as the boy had been struck on the back of the head, and the old man on the back and top, his skull being literally crushed. As soon as the crime was committed Reynolds undertook the work of hiding it. The two horses were hitched to the running gear of the wagon, the bodies thrown on and hauled about a half mile into a sand draw, where a shallow pit was dug, and up a few of the bloody spots of earth, changed his clothing, set the tent in which they had been living on fire, and mounting one of the horses rode to a neighbor's place and told a made-up story of two men who looked like cowboys, but were blackened up like negroes, having come to their camp, and after demanding the money of the party with drawn revolvers, one of Pinkstons because they refused to give up; he had turned his pockets wrongside out and they had spared him. His narrative then continued that the two alleged cowhim to accompany them, and finally, when they had fin shed all this and secured about \$50, they started west on foot after telling him to "skip," which he proceeded to do by taking one of the horses as before

That night Reynolds stopped with a young neighbor named Lee Nunn, and slept with him, telling his story and going over every detail. In the morning they took breakfast at the house of Lee Nunn's father, a half mile down the creek, and then Reynolds and young Nunn started to town, arriving about noon. In Sidney the story created organizing to go in search of the murderers, but the strong improbability of the story, Lee Nunn's suspicions, which he had imparted to the coroner, and other suspicious acts of Reynolds led to the swearing out before Justice Shuman and serving of a warrant by C. E. Trognitz, acting for the sheriff, who was absent.

The coroner's investigation and aexmina- | miles from town.

tion of the bodies, made that evening, established very clearly the impossibility of Reynolds' story being true and the probability-almost certainty-of his own guilt. The sheriff had some fear of the prisoner's safety the second night after his arrest, and took him to Lodge Pole, eighteen miles from Sidney, but he was only in danger of being lynched on Middle creek. If he had been taken back there when arrested there is little doubt as to what his fate would

have been. At the Chevenne county district court, commencing December 28, 1885, Reynolds was brought up for trial, but a few days before court met he began to be afflicted with nervous spells, and lost apparently, all reason. Judge Hamer convened the insanity commission, who after examining Reynolds, and five doctors returned their ver-

dict that he was sane. The trial then proceeded, the state being represented by H. M. Sinclair, prosecuting attorney of the Tenth judicial district, and the defense by W. C. Reilly, Esq., of Sidney, and Charles Reilly, of Kearney. The state did not exercise its right to a single peramptory challenge; the defense refused five of the jurors. conversation with the clergymen. Ex- A clear circumstantial case was made against the prisoner, and in addition his confession to different parties, after he was arrested, was put in evidence against him. The defense had practically no proof, but pleaded that their prisoner, if he could speak, would testify to a quarrel, in which he killed a man to defend himself. At 10 o'clock Thursday night, Dec. 31st, Judge Hamer read his charge to the jury, and before the ringing of the new year bells a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned against the prisoner, and Judge Hamer passed the death sentence, fixing | May 21 as the day of execution.

## AMPLE TIME FOR REPENTANCE.

Alderman Jachne, of New York, Gets Nearly

Ten Years in the Penitentiaru. New York dispatch; Alderman Jachne was sentenced by Judge Barrett to nine years and ten months imprisonment in Sing Sing. The court of Oyer and Terminer was filled with spectators anxious to hear Judge Barrett pronounce sentence upon Alderman Jachne, convicted of bribery in connection with a Broadway railroad franchise. Jachne was in attendance, guarded by a deputy sheriff. His face was pale and his eyes had a weary look. After the judge had taken his seat the district attorney moved far sentence to be passed on the prisoner. Gen. Pryor, of Jachne's counsel, made a motion for the arrest of judgment upon the following grounds:

First--That the indictment was insufficient in substance.

Second-That the count in the indictment upon which the verdict was returned, was insufficient to sustain the verdict; and

Third, That because in law there can be no judgment upon indictment and verdict. Counsel moved for a new trial upon two grounds: Misdirection of the jury in mattions were both denied by the Judge. The counsel then took exception to the denial of the motion. Jachne then stood up for sentence, and in reply to the usual questions of the clerk gave his age as 36 years and residence at 36 Vandam street. He also said he had learned the jewelry trade. He was asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law.

and his son. I did it not intentionally. He made no reply but kept his eyes fixed upon There was a foolish dispute about a settle- the rail in front of him. The Judge then ment which resulted in the killing. The sentenced the prisoner to nine years and ten bar, one a veteran of the criminal bar, noted ing statement with regard to the throwing for his power and force, and another of equal of the bomb in the Haymarket square: command of the poor, unfortunate and op- Monday afternoon a special meeting of our a dying brother's wish. Don't grieve for pressed. The case was a sad one. It was a humiliating spectacle that a man who was selected to a publice office should h ve so heinously betrayed his trust as the prisoner had. It was humiliating to the people of the city, State and country, that such a spectacle should be presented in a free government as a croon | headed: 'Revenge! Workingmen, to arms!' betraying his trust as the prisoner had. It The advisability of using dynamite if the position in which he now was. "I could not be unmoved at the spectacle of your weeping wife and broken-hearted mother, but the saddest thing of all in your case is the doubt which pervaded many and honest minds speak up, fearing arrest should it be-

of your conviction. There was no creek, thirty miles north of Sidney, in Chey- doubt in your guilt. It was universally con- It was then suggested that 500 ballots be ceded when the evidence was in that the case against you was clear, convincing and overton, perhaps 21 years of age, and Jim Rey- whelming. Doubt seems to have arisen from nolds had traveled together from Saline the lack of faith in the efficiency of our jury and te on hand. This was done, and the system, the zeal of our public prosecuter and the efficiency of our police. These doubts will who were drawn. I know that the twenty be dispelled by your conviction. It teaches claims about a mile north of the horse an important lesson to the majority of people camp, and at the time of the tragedy they in public life who have not their price. Let me again say at this point that your offense to was not technical bribery but stupendous bribery for the furtherance of a stupendous or were injured by the discharge of the transaction. Have the people of this city ceasber, about sundown, supper was being ed to remember the fate of Tweed, Genet, caten when a slight quarrel arose among Crowly, Fish and of Ward? The people are the men, and according to Reynolds' own 'not all honey combed with corruption. Acconfession afterwards, he seized the axe cording to the testimony in your case the two only honest men in the board were sne r d at by you as dudes. Our worthy shreiff (Granc) refusd the proffered bribe, and it is entirely immaterial as was suggested whether they expected Edward Grant to run for Mayor and O'Conner for Governor." Judge Barrett then

passed sentence. The application for a stay of execution of the judgment in the Jachne bribery case was argued before Judge Daniels in the Supreme court. General Pryor argued for a stay and both piled in a heap and covered with sand. Assistant Nichol opposed it for the people. Going back to the camp the murderer dug Judge Daniels denied the motion and Jachne was taken to Sing Sing.

STILL AFIER THE ANARCHISTS.

Chicago dispatch: The grand jury reat 11 o'clock this morning. There is now good reason to believe that the indictments them had taken the axe and hit the two against August Spies, Fielden, Parsons, Fisher and Schwab, will be returned within the next twenty-four hours. It is also thought that the same testimony which boys had hitched up the team, buried the has led up to this will be introduced to- vessel in New York it makes no difference bodies and set the tent on fire, compelling day by Captain Schaack against the prisoner, Louis Ling. County Physician Blu- or not, and they have suffered a great deal thardt, the first witness called to-day in the Haymarket case, was rigorously ex- miscarriage of mails. amined regarding the result of the post mortems made by him and his assistant on bodies of the police victims of the riot. His testimony was substantially the same as that given by him before the coroner's Lieutenant Mike Quinn, of West Chicago avenue station, who commanded a division of police at the riot, and who saved himself and his men from the bomb by exegreat excitement and parties were rapidly cuting a flank movement, was next led into the jury room and gave his version of the affair at great length.

nightly. The local of the Standard is open office and an investigation will be made in

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NOTES.

New Haven dispatch: The Register this alternoon prints an interview with Walker Blaine, son of James G. Blaine. When asked if his father was preparing for the presidential candidacy, he said: "Not exactly; a presidential contest, with which my father has nothing to do would be a novelty, would it not? But I don't sup-pose he thinks of being a candidate. He is greatly interested in the success of the party, 'however."

The Illinois republican state central committee held a meeting in Chicago on the 20th. Among speakers on the occasion was David Littler, who is the Illinois member of the republican national committee. He gave Governor Oglesby a severe scoring for his alleged timid course in relation to labor outbreaks, and denounced in strong terms the civil service reform law. He said the republican party should pass resolu-tions on the labor and strike question, and proclaim that the majesty of the law must be preserved and that all who defy the law must be punished. It should advocate the increase and better support of the militia, to the end that every citizen, high or low, be protected in the employment of life, liberty and property. He would charge no dereliction of duty on any public official, but if he had been governor he would have put in force promptly every power at his command to stamp out defiance of law. He believed in the right given to strike for higher wages, but not in allowing strikers to practice intimidation and violence, or to train under red flags and to practice the devilish principles it symbolizes.

Washington special: The senate committee on public lands are considering the bill to classify and fix the salaries of registers and receivers of land offices. The bill provides that in lieu of compensation and allowance provided by the existing law, these officers shall be divided in four classes and be paid as follows: Offices where fees, etc., provided by law shall exceed \$6,000 a year, shall be denominated offices of the first class, and the register and, receiver shall be entitled to a salary of \$3,000 a year each; offices at which receipts are less than \$6,000, and exceed \$5,000, second class, at a salary of \$2,500 per year each; receipts between \$5,000 and \$4,000, third class, salary \$2,000; receipts less than \$4,000 fourth class, \$1,500 a year. The classification provided for by the bill is to be fixed upon the basis of the preceding year. Whenever a new office is created it is to be graded the first year as fourth class. All fees to registers and receivers for reducing testimony to writing, and for abstracts, plats or diagrams of township, are to be deposited in the treasury as public money, and credited to the appropriation for incidental expenses of the several land offices. Moneys received at the general land office as fees for furnished trancripts of records and plats are to be deposited in the treasury and deemed an appropriation for making such copies, and the commissioner of the general land office is authorized to use any portion of this appropriation for piece work or for temporary clerk hire, by the day, month or year, at such rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding \$1,200 a year.

## WHO THREW THAT BOME.

A Statement by One Who Has Organized Several Socialistic Societies. Cleveland (Ohio) dispatch: months in the State prison. He said the pris- Webber, a German machinist, who organoner had been convicted after a fair trial. He ized several socialistic societies here and had had every advantage that defendant could | then went to Chicago, is now here, it is have and able counsel. He had the services | said, to raise money for the defense of the of two of the most eminent members of the Chicago anarchists. He makes the followability, whose services were ever ready at the "After the trouble at the McCormick works club was called to take action. Spies, who is our president, called the meeting to order and a committee consisting of Parsons and two others was appointed to draw up a manifesto. This was the one was sad to see a man with advantages in a police interfered with any other meetwas discussed, and it was deings cided that twenty bombs should be prepared for the next night, Tuesday. olunteers were called for to throw the bombs, but no one wished to come known who had offered to act. distributed, and that a skull and crossbones be inserted inscribed upon twenty of them. The persons who drew the latter ballots were expected to procure bombs chief, Spies, is the only man who knows men received their bombs. 'To arms!' was the signal for throwing the bombs. The meeting was almost through on Tuesday night when the police ordered the anarchists disperse and it is presumed that the other nineteen men had started for home, police revolvers, which immediately followed the throwing of the bomb. If the police had appeared an hour sooner there would have been terrible havoc and mighty few of the blue coats would have escaped The anarchists are not subdued vet, and you need not be surprised if another outbreak occurs."

A PROTEST FROM GUATEMALA. Washington special: The American merchants in Guatemala sent to Postmaster General Vilus a complaint in regard to the stupidity shown by the department in sending mail to Central America via Jamaica, a route that occupies several times the time used to be required to send the present system mail goes from New York to Jamaica on one English steamer and lies runs to Livingston, the northern pore of Guatemala, and it should not require more The merchants in Guatemala think the idea in Washington is that as long as the correspondence is put on board an English whether it ever arrives at its destination of inconvenience and loss by the delay and

CAR DRIVER ASSASSINATED.

Denver special to the Omaha Republican: About 9:30 o'clock to-night James Whitjury at the several inquests. The charac- ney, a driver on a Broadway car, was shot ter of the wounds was faithfully described. dead at the southern terminus of the road. Those who were nearest saw in the moonlight a man running from the car, but he escaped capture. The cash box was not taken and this leads to the impression that robbery was not the motive. The ball entered the right side and passed directly through his body, coming out under the left arm. The assassin stood so close that Whitney's clothing was powder-burned. THE new band of Rushville is practicing The remains were brought to the coroner's for congratulation, his residence being two 'he morning. In the meantime the police are hunting for the murderer

HOUSES TORN TO FRAGMENTS.

Men and Women Killed and the Country Devastated for Many Miles.

A Kenton (O.) special says. One of the most terrible storms ever known in this section of country passed over the northern part of the county last night, and its pathway is marked with wide-spread desolation and death. The storm commenced on the Whiteside farm, about eight miles north of the city of Kenton, where it struck a new brick house which now lies in ruins. From this point the storm moved eastward. A barn owned by Henry Gerlich was blown off its foundations. The orchard of Michael Zigler was totally destroyed and the roof blown off his barn. The houses belonging to James Fisher and J. N. Surplus were totally destroyed and the members of the families badly hurt. William McElree was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The Higgins church was blown flat to the ground. David Higgins' house was shattered. A school house in the center of Jackson township was entirely destroyed. A new barn belonging to W. H. Fleming, of this city, was blown into fragments. The damage cannot be estimated, but will reach into the hundred thousands. A special from Forest (O.) says: The

storm here last night was one of the most fearful that ever visited this section of country. It came up suddenly, inky black clouds being livid with light, which made the atmosphere black as night. A roaring noise accompanied the storm. In this vicinity it swept a clean track half a mile in length, not striking a town to any extent. Wm. McElree, wife and mother-inlaw, and Mr. Higgins were buried in the ruins of a large brick house, and the first named was killed. The rest were injured. the last named fatally. Mrs. Lee was killed in her Louse. Isaac Lambert was buried under the house and fatally injured. A. L. Packert was fatally hurt by falling timbers. Thomas Moore was buried under the ruins of a large frame house and badly hurt. Charles Packert and J. V. Thompson, sleeping in the same bed in this house, were carried a long distance and landed safely in the bed, Thomas Hart and wife were blown from their bed in the second story and the latter is perhaps fatally hurt. A ten year old son of Joseph Rummel had his collar bone broken and was otherwise

hurt. Two churches, the Union Bethel and the Mcthodist Episcopal, were destroyed. The pastor of the latter had succeeded in paying its large debt only a few days ago. Two brick school-houses were destroyed, the bell of one being carried a quarter of a mile. Large stones and limbs were carried long distances, trees were uprooted by the acre and hundreds of orchards are completely gone. Some farms are swept clean of everything. Large numbers of sheep and horses were killed. Feathers were blown from chickens, trees were stripped of their bark, ground was ploughed up, and devastation and ruin are on every side. The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne

railroad had a rough experience passing

through the tornado which struck eastern Ohion. Lightning flashed continuously from the time the train left Fort Wayne at 8 o'clock p. m., and rain descended almost solidly until Lima, Ohio, was passed. Such a storm the passengers had never seen before, and the ladies, of whom quite a number were on the train, were greatly freightened, and the gentlemen were too scared themselves to be of much service in allaying their fears. The wind steadily increased in fury and the breaking off of trees and the ushing sibilation of telegraph wires made a concord of wild sounds. The train passed 10:35. The engineer was then sending the of well known business men. Judge Rogers, locomotive along at about thirty miles an hour. The engineer put on more steam, and when about three miles from Kirby the storm was at its height. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance and then the cyclone tore across the level plain on the south side of the track and, catching a big tree, tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars. One limb struck the locomotive and cut the coweatcher in two. Another limb fell upon the platform and steps of the first car and demolished it. Other branches smashed in windows along three ordinary cars and two Pullman sleepers. Telegraph poles came duncing down at the same time and rocks and brushes blew through the air in riotous scurry. The car windows were smashed to pieces and cracked and splintered and glass flew in every direction. The train kept on the rail and the engineer, applying the air brake, brought it to a standstill within two hundred vards. Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The sleepers were transferred into dens of wildly excited men and women. The railway men kept fairly cool and as soon as they could assisited in the restoration of confidence. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches and stones while the glare of electricity from the clouds intensified the horror of the scene. Thoughevery window in the sleepers 'Baden" and "Salamis" were fractured, and almost every pane in the other coaches were smashed, it is remarkable that very few passengers were hurt. Mr C. C. Bow, a merchant of Canton, Ohio, was in his berth in the sleeper "Salamis" when the tree shivered the glass about him and drove one piece under his right eye with such force that the eye was literally cut out. A lady in the same car, who refused to give her name, was also cut, though not seriously, about the face. A few others had their hands cut. The storm did not abate much, except that the tor nado passed away. An idea of its force may be conceived from the fact that rocks were blown into the cars on the south side and had sufficient impetus left to pierce the western windows as clear as if they were bullets from Gatling guns.

GOOD MEDICINE FOR ANARCHISTS.

Chicago dispatch: The fact was deveioped to-night that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfeld, on the corner of Center avenue and Eighteenth street, was raided mail by way of the Isthmus. Under the by the mob of anarchists, and the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits, there till another English steamer comes a large bottle of carbolic acid was among along to take them to Aspinwall, then the others carried away, and owing to its they are carried across to Panama and color and general resemblance to whisky, it wait for another boat to take them up to | was passed from hand to hand after the sumed investigation of the anarchist cases want for another poar to take them ap to take them ap to take affect as Orleans, from which place a little steamer | the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of docthan four days to cross the Caribbean sea. | tors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead and three more are at death's door. The residence of three of the victims is located on West Seventh street, near the scene of the fray, and others are on Twentyfirst street.

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. The president has transmitted to conpriation by congress to enable this govern-States in order that the information neceslishment of a definite boundary line may ters are wild with grief. The fire caught be obtained."

THE MATTER OF PENSIONS.

Features of the Measure That Has Recently Passed the Senate. The full text of the pension bill as passed

on the 20th by the senate is as follows: Be it enacted, etc.: That every person who is specified in the several classes of enumeration in section 4693 of the revised statutes of the United States and amendments thereto, who served in the military or naval service, as mentioned in said section, for the period of three months during the war of the rebellion and has an honorable discharge therefrom, and who is or shall become disabled from any cause not be dependent upon his own exertions for support or upon the contributions of others not legally bound thereto, shall, upon making due proof of the facts, under such regulation as shall or may be prescribed by the proper authority, be placed upon the list of pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension during the will be joined by Lieutenant Cook with the Dorsto troops. continuance of such disability, and such pension shall commence at the date of the filing of the application therefor. The highest rate of pension granted under this section, which shall be for total incapacity

such election, provided, further, that no pension paid under any law hereafter shall be rated at less than \$4 per month. Sec. 2.—That in considering c'aims of dependent parents the fact and the cause of such and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such dependent payent is without the present means of comfortable support other than his or her own manual labor, or contributions of others not legally bound for his or her support, and such as may be found to be entitled to \$8 per month under the existing aws, as modified by this section, shall releive in lieu thereof \$12 per month from

to perform any manuel labor, shall be \$24

upon that basis for any less degree of disa-

bility, provided that no person entitled or

receiving an invalid pension under the exist-

ing laws or such as may be hereafter en-

acted granting pensions for disabilities con-

the United States in the line of duty greater

than that provided for herein shall receive

the benefits of this act, but any applicant

for such invalid pension baving an applica-

tion therefor pending or shall hereafter file

his application for such pension may, by

declaration over his signature at any time,

elect to prosecute his said claim under this

act or under the general laws, and his pen-

sion, when allowed, if prosecuted under

end after the approval of this act. Sec. 3. That in all applications under the general pension laws, including this act, where it appears by record evidence that the applicant was regularly enlisted and mustered into the service, that fact shall be conclusive of soundness at the time of his enlistment, except in case of fraud.

to more than one pension at the same time under any or all laws of the United States. whether such pension shall have been already obtained or shall be bereafter obtained unless the act under which such pen-

sion is claimed shall specially so declare. The bill now goes to the house for concur-

THE COMMUNISTS TO HAVE A HEARING The grand jury that will pass upon the cases of the anarchists, Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Parsons and Fischer, were ima forest 229 miles west of Pittsburg about | paneled on the 17th. The jury is made up in his charge, said:

We hear a good deal lately of what constitutes freedom of speech. There is no favor, not as an "imitation" of butter, but constitutional rights for men to assemble and engage in wild harangues and incendiary speech. If men are incited to riot, arson and other unlawful acts, the men responsible for this may be held answerable lookers on, are not the guilty ones only,

of the crime are guilty as well. In the course of his instructions he further said: "It is only your province to deal with the crime which has been committed. The principles of the law inculcate the doctrine that the men who teach riot, who incite unlawful gathering to incendiary acts are responsible for the effects of these riotings. The red flag is a public menace. It is the emblem that no quarter will begiven. The police have the right to suppress the people to prevent the commission of crime. They have the right to quell all such disturbances. The police and chief magistrate of the city did their duty when the time came and acted like men. Men have the right to strike. They have the right to quit work if they please, but when they go one step further and say that others have not the right to work they violate the law and can be punished."

AN OUTGROWTH OF THE STRIKE.

To; eka (Kas.) special: As an outgrowth of the recent strike a new organization was chartered to-day called the supreme lodge of the law and order league, a secret organization to counteract the societies that so nearly turned business topsy turvy. Its purposes are defined as follows:

To associate together fraternally all reputable American citizens for the study of social scence.

To create a labor bureau. To secure equitable arrangement and parmonious action between capital and

To educate the industrial classes and

nake moral worth the true standard. To secure equal pay for equal work. To cultivate our social natures, temperte habits and economy.

To prevent riotous strikes, boycotts and disreputable practices. The organization of subordinate lodges.

To secure permanent aid and protection at a nominal sum to all members and their families in case of accident or death. To collect and pay out to the members

or their families or legal representatives

such sum or sums as they may be entitled

The place of business, or rather the headquarters, named is Kansas City, Kas. The incorporators are W. B. Schoonmaker, Piainville, Mich.; V. J. Lane, R. E. Collar, Peter Eager, J. L. B. Eager, Kansas City,

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Akron (Ohio) dispatch: The home of Mrs. Mary Mooney, a widow, about three miles north of Akron, burned to the ground gress the report of the secretary of state shortly before midnight and four of Mrs. with accompanying papers in respect to the | Mooney's children perished in the flames. location of the frontier line between Alaska Mrs. Mooney woke in the night choking and British Columbia. Bayard says the with smoke and, snatching a two year old British government is prepared to take baby, told the other little ones to follow part in the preliminary investigation of her. She sprang out of a window with the the boundary question, and that nothing little babe, landing unhurt. Mrs. Mooney now delays action but want of an appro- and her brother-in-law. Lawrence Mooney, rushed into the house to rescue the chilment to take part in the survey. The president, in his letter of transmittal, says: "In Mr. Mooney was terribly burned, the flesh view of the importance of the subject, I hanging in shreds on his hands. It took recommend that provision be made by law but a few minutes longer for the flames to for a preliminary survey of the boundary consume the little building and this mornline in question by officers of the United ing charred bits of flesh and the larger bones of the four little ones were found in sary for the basis of a treaty between this the ruins. Mooney's injuries may prove country and Great Britain for the es ab latal. Mrs. Mooney and two grown daugh-

GERONIMO, THE INDIAN FIGHTER.

The Hostiles Surprised and Stampeded, But Strike Back Wickedly.

A Tucson special from Huachuca says: Captain Hatfield, with a troop of cavalry, struck Geronimo a heavy blow yesterday morning ten miles southeast of Santa Cruz, but a few hours later he received a heavier blow in return. Friday afternoon the hostiles, about seventy strong, struck Milespia's ranch, rounding up thirty horses. Hatfield arrived half an hour later and followed the trail till dark. Yesterday moraing he surprised and stampeded the hostiles, capturing their entire camp, outfit not the result of his own fault, and shall and horses. He then started for Santa Croz. In passing through Box canyon a galling fire was poured upon his little command. The men then dismounted and made a gallant fight for one hour, losing two killed and three wounded. Many Indians fell. The number is not known. Captain Hatfield reached Santa Cruz, where he

> Maj. Rinze, with a large Mexican force, reached Santa Cruz last night and joined in the pursuit this morning; Capt. Lebo, Lieut. Davis, with troops, Gov. Lorres, of Sonora, and Prefect Rivers, of the Magdelaun district, are here in consultation.

per month, which is hereby made devisable Gov. Lorres has received a dispatch from the prefect of Guaymas stating that Gen. Martinez routed the Yaques from their stronghold in Sierra Bacatche on the 13th, killing one hundred and capturing two hundred. The Mexicans lost twenty killed and tracted in the military or naval service of filty wounded. Cajemeescaped, but is being pursued by troops on the land and by gunpoats on the river. This virtually ends the Yaque war.

A Tombstone (Ariz.) special says: A courier arrived at Gen. Miles' headquarters brings information that six of Hatfield's men were killed in an ambuscade by Indians. The report comes from Deming that watchfires have been seen in the vicinity and are supposed to be calling out Mescalthis act, shall commence from the date of lero Apaches. It is feared that a raid of the country is contemplated by Geronimo's band and couriers are being sent out to warn the settlers.

OLEOMARGARINE FIGHT.

Washington dispatch: One of the most determined and lively fights that has been waged before congress for years has been pending for ten days between the dairymen and farmers of the country and the pork and beef packers. The former class demand the passage of the bill taxing the imitations of butter and cheese and the latter fight it. It is astonishing what a showing is being made in favor of the manufacturers of bogus and filthy butter and cheese. The pork and beef packers have thousands of agents in the country procuring petitions against the bill and a lobby here fighting it. The investigations into the manufacture of this stuff has developed a horrible disclosure. Oleomar-Sec. 4. That no person shall be entitled garine, it has been shown, is made mostly of cotton seed oil and the filthiest offal from slaughter houses. It is full of animal life and is injurious to health. Despite the efforts of the dispensers of offal the oleomargarine bill will undoubtedly be passed and the manufacture will be cut off.

> WHAT OLEOMARGARINE IS. The butterine makers of Chicago have

issued their promised circular in favor of the above product. The circular says that physicians, chemists and health officers in various parts of the country have pronounced the product a wholesome article of food, and in no way deleterious to health, and the daily increasing demand for it shows its hold upon the popular as a new food product and a most desirable substitute for medium grades of but-

The circular further declares that manufactured butterine in this country increases for the results. Mere spectators, mere the value of beef cattlefully \$3 per head by the use of oleo oil, which is made from the but the men who advised the commission | fat of the cattle. The circular is signed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., H. Hammond & Co., N. K. Fairbanks & Co., and Samuel W. Allerton.

Preparing for War.

LONDON, May 17.-Three thousand men belonging to the London volunteers and 100 officers of the same force have offered to join any army put in the field by Ulster in rebellion against the Irish home rule. The volunteers, it is stated, offer to equip themselves and to fight in the Ulster cause without pay or reward so long as their services may be needed. The British Orangemen were called upon to hold a mass meeting in London to-morrow night under the auspices of the Primrose club for the purpose of inaugurating a league for the protection of the 'unit, of the empire."
The meeting will be devoted to affecting a preliminary organization, adopting a title and agreeing upon objects to which the mission of the organization is to be devoted. Catholics as well as Protestant lovalists are invited to join. One of the purposes of the league will be, it is declared, to secure the enrollment of men accustomed to service. The Standard contains an advertisement for an adjutant for the league.

THE MARKS	ets.		
OMAIIA.			
WHEAT-No. 2	58	0	58%
Barbey-No. 2		(0)	4.4
Rye-No. 2		(a)	46
Corn-No. 2 mixed	*21	: (1)	21%
Oats-No. 2	213	600	22
BUTTER-Choice table	10		12
BUTTER-Fair to good	7	(a)	10
Eggs-Fresh	S	60	81/2
CHICKENS-Liveper doz	3 50	Cos	3 75
Lemons-Choice	6 00	(0)	6.50
Oranges-Mesina	3 75	(0)	4 00
Beans-Navys	165	(4)	1 75
Onions-Per bbl	2 50	(a)	3 00
Potatoes-Per bushel	35	(0)	40
WootFine, per fb	14	(0)	16
SEEDS-Timothy	2 20	(0)	2 50
Seeds-Elue Grass	1 30	(4)	1 40
HAY-Baled, per ton	5 50	(a)	6 25
HAY—In bulk	6 00	(0)	7.00
Hogs-Mixed packing	3 65	(4)	3 75
Beeves-Choice to extra	4.50	(0)	4 00
Sheep-Heavy grades	4 25	69	5 00
NEW YORK			
Wheat-No. 2 red	8710		88%
WHEAT-Ungraded red	873		91
CORN-No. 2	45		46
Oats-Mixed western	35	10.00	43

HEAT-Ungraded red	871/19	91
en-No. 2	45 (0)	46
ATS-Mixed western	35 (4)	43
)RK	9 25 (4)	9 50
VED	6 22% 9	6 25
CHICAGO.		
our-Winter	4 40 @	4 75
Lour-Patents	1 65 (0)	5 00
HEAT-Per bushel	75 (4	75%
un-Per bushel	311464	
ATS-Per bushel	28%0	29
DRK	8 77 (0)	8 80
VED	5 85 64	5 974
oos-Packing & shipping.	4 10 (0)	Company of the control of the contro
TILE-Stockers	3 00 (6)	4 80
EEP-Natives	2 50 (4)	5 60
ST. LOUIS.		
HEAT-No. 2 red	78%@	79
RN-Per bushel	33 (0)	334
rs-Per bushel	28 (4)	284

Hogs-Mixed packing ...... 3 90 @ 4 10 CATTLE-Stockers & feeders 3 50 (a) 4 50 SHEEP-Common to choice 3 00 @ 4 00 KANSAS CITY. WHEAT-Per bushel..... Corn-Per bushel..... Oats-Per bushel..... CATTLE-Stockers ...... 3 40 @ 4 30 logs-Good to choice......

SHEEP-Common to good.. 3 00 @ 3 95