BRAZIL FILES A PROTEST

Claim that England at One Time Waived All Claim to Trinidad.

ENGLAND READY TO DISCUSS THE MATTER

Assert They Took Possession of the Island in 1700 and that Brazil Had Never Advanced an Adverse Claim.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24 .- There is growing excitement in this city over the occupation of the island of Trinidad by the English. The government has dispatched two notes to the British legation of emphatic protest, quoting the order of the British admiralty of

ment cabled from New York that Brazil has Associated press, says that Great Britain's claim to that island dates to the year 1700, when Great Britain took possession of that island without objection from Portugal. It was added that Brazil has not hitherto advanced any claim, but Great Britain was ready to discuss in a friendly spirit any representations which Brazil may wish to make on the subject.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM CAMPOS. Claims a Victory Over the Insurgents but Admits Heavy Losses.

HAVANA, July 24.-The following official account of the battle of Valenzuela, the first report of which was cabled exclusively to the Associated press on July 18, is furnished to the correspondent of the Associated press. It confirms the report of the battle, the later detalls of which were cabled exclusively on July 21. Acting Captain General Arderus. who is in command at Havana during the absence of Captain General Marshal Martinez de Campos at the front, has just received the following message from Captain General Cam-

Left Havana on 12th, started from Manzanillo toward Verguita and Bayamo. At Manzanillo previous to starting I received information which turned out to be misleading. But at Verguita I was informed that Maceo was in the neighborhood of Bayamo at the head of a large force of insurgents. I had only 1,500 men with me, but I did not think it honorable to retreat, and I also thought that the strength of the enemy was exaggerated, consequently proceeded on my march and eventually met the enemy near Peral-jos, about three leagues south of Bayamo. My column was commanded by the unfortunate General Santocildes. When the latter was killed in action I took command. The battle was a hard fought one. The field was most unfavorable for the operations of our troops. The enemy numbered three times more than we did, and was well supplied with ammunition and fully equipped. We were surrounded by fire on four sides and there were two moments of danger. The firing lasted five hours and it was followed by another hours of debties in which our researcher hours of debties in which our researcher. other hour of fighting, in which our rear guard was engaged. Our losses in killed are the gallant General Santocildes, his adjutant. Jose Sotomayo, Captain Emzbio Tomas and twenty-five soldiers, and our wounded were Colonel Jose Vaquero, Captain Luis Robles, First Lieutenant Francisco Sanchez Oretege. Captain Trave, and ninety-four soldiers. cannot ascertain the losses of the enemy, but it is said that they are over 300. General Suarez Valdez arrived yesterday, the 21st, with 1,400 men, and we left for Vergulta today. Tomorrow I shall go to Manzanillo. Forward this message to minister of war.

LAUNCHED A POWERFUL CRUISER

"CAMPOS, Verguita, July 22."

England Preparing Two of the Great est Monsters of the Deep. LONDON, July 24.-The first-class un armored cruiser Powerful, sister ship to the Terrible, was launched at Barrow today. The new cruiser will be much larger and of considerably greater displacement than any other eruiser heretofore built by any nation, the Russian cruiser Rossi, now in course of construction, which will have a displacement of 12,000 tons, probably coming second. The Terrible, sister ship to the Powerful, was launched at Glasgow in the last week of May She is first-class cruiser, built of steel and copper sheathed, her displacement being 14,200 tons and her indicated horse power 25,000. Her length is 500 feet, her beam seventy-one feet and her draught twenty-seven feet. contract requirement for speed is twenty-two knots, and she has coal capacity for 3,000 tons, and is deck protected throughout. Her armament is as follows: Twenty-nine ten-inch guns, twelve-inch quick firing guns, sixteen twelve-pounder quick firing guns, ten three pounder quick firing guns and nine machine guns. The Terrible trusts for protection to her engines and her vital parts to a highly curved steel deck four inches thick at the thickest part, tapering to three inches at the ends. By the early spring of 1898 both the Powerful and the Terrible will be ready for commission, and the drain which they will make upon the resources of the admiralty in personnel may be gained from the fact that each vessel will require a crew of no fewer than 889 officers and men, or 150 more men than is needed by the largest British

Macedonian Insurrection Has As sumed a Most Critical Aspect. LONDON, July 24 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: It is reported that yesterday's council decided to mobilize all the reserves along the whole geaboard of the empire and in all the principal towns. This measure, entailing great financial sacrifice, is only explained by the acute situation of affairs in several spots.

A Vieuna dispatch to the same paper says: The Macedonian insurgents defeated Turkish troops Thursday at Permdagh. The victors, numbering 1,500, now intend to fight

advance of reinforcements of troops.

There is no doubt the Macedonian move ment is now so serious that it deserves the ttention of all interested in the peace of

their way to Strumnitza, and destroy the railway in the valley in order to prevent the

The Daily News has a dispatch from Viinformed that the cabinets of Vienna, Berlin and Rome will perfect an entente with regard to Macedonia. Austria is entrusted with the mission, taking a leading part in the affair. Austria, first of all, is to prevent the insurgents from possessing any part of the road

Took Out Arms for the Cubans FERNANDINA, Fla., July 24.—The two-Lass, with two Cuban patriots and a quan tity of arms and ammunition, left this port today. Six miles off the ceast the yachts met the schooner Carrie E. Buckman, which sailed for Kings Ferry two days ago, bound for the island of Curacoa, off the northern coast of Venezuela. The yachts remained alongside the Buckman long enough to transfer the passengers, arms and ammunition which the Buckman will take to Cuba. Th yachts left here ostensibly for the snapper fishing banks. They have not yet returned. The transfer was witnessed by Harbormaster Lohman through a marine glass.

Strike Situation Becoming Serious. COLON, Colombia, July 24.—The situation is becoming worse. The strike of the wharf and ship laborers, which commenced July 17.

higher wages. They were paid \$1.50 for working on the wharves and \$1.75 for working on board ships. They demanded \$1.75 per day for wharf work and \$2 for working on board ship. In a place such as this, where thirty-odd steamers arrive every month, this completely stops business and is a very serious matter to business men, as well as to the Panama railroad.

SEVERE MEASURES FOR CUBANS.

Penceable Citizens Ordered to Give Up All Their Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Some idea of the everity of the measures which the Spanish officials in Cuba have been obliged to adopt to check the spread of the insurrection may be gathered from the following proclamation ssued by the governor of the province of Santa Clara, a copy of which has been transferred to the State department by J. J. Cassinova, vice consul at Cienfuegos:

"D'Augustine Luguyaca, Brigadier General. Governor of the Province of Santa Clara. -To the Inhabitants of the Same: The sav-1782, by virtue of which Trinidad was evac- ageness of those who apply the torch, who uated by the English and restored to Portugal. steal and murder under the cry of 'Viva LONDON, July 24.—Referring to the state- Cuba Libre' and to the propagators who disgrace the Cuban people, recruiting partisans formally protested against Great Britain's for the hordes commanded by the inclaim to the Island, a person in authority, who cendiaries and highwaymen, compel me with was questioned by the representative of the a most painful feeling to adopt energetic measures which I frankly confess shall be carried out to the extreme by the noble war made by our valiant army in response to murder and pillage. For the present I decree

"Article 1.—Every countryman on entering or leaving the towns shall be provided with his personal certificate and with evidence of the horse he may be riding and shall exhibit them to any agent of the government that might demand them.

'Article 2 .- It is prohibited to travel in the country or in the outskirts of the town from sunset to sunrise, with the understand-ing that the patrol and forces in operation will arrest and put at my disposal all persons infringing this rule not provided with the proper permit, which said permit shall be issued to them by the military chief of the department of which they are resi-

"Article 3.—All permits to carry arms which are not countersigned by the military governor's office are null and void. Residents in the country who are in possession of any kind of arms shall deposit them within ten days within the posts of the civil guards or detachments nearest to their abode, the chiefs of which shall issue them a proper voucher. It is only for agricultural purposes that working 'machetes' may be kept in their residences, but it is absolutely prohibited to carry the same out of their re-

spective landed property.

"Article 4.—Those infringing the orders as well as the agitators of open revolt, as well as those who harbor them, shall be indicted for the crime of rebellion, tried in accordance with the code of justice and punished with all the severity of the civil

laws. "Article 5.—The municipal mayors *h li publish Wednesday this edict and said authorities of this province I hold responsible for its

full and punctual observance.
"Dated Santa Clara, July 16, 1895.
"AUGUSTIN LUEGE."

LATE ENGLISH ELECTION RETURNS Salisbury Will Re Backed by an

Overwhelming Majority. LONDON, July 24 .- The polling for the parlamentary elections, so far as returned. eaves the state of the parties as follows: Conservative, 326; liberal-unionists, 60; total mionists, 386; liberals, 146; Parnellites, 10; McCarthyltes, 59; labor, 2; total opposition. 217. The net conservative gain thus far is 81.

in addition to three English seats. The Parliaments were victorious in Southmeath Roquefort McGuire in the west division of Mr. McGuire is ex-Speaker Peel's The temperance people are delighted in the fact that Sir Wilfred Lawson of Cumberland, but his majority was cut down by 530 votes in spite of the fact that Lawson is the largest land owner in the district, while his opponent was a com-

aratively unknown man.
Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Vorld's Women's Christian Temperance nion, who is the guest of Lady Henry omerset, at Ralgate, telegraphs to the Asociated press to "tell America that Lawson, he temperance leader, wins."

There was a serious riot shortly before the e of the poll at Kilrush, County Clare, and. J. F. Egan, the dynamiter, who was ecently released from prison, drove into High treet, where he was met with hostile cries f "Down with Egan, the traitor." Egan lefied the crowd and flourished a stick in a threatening manner. Eventually the disturb-ance became so serious that the police charged the crowd, who retaliated with sticks stones. Many persons were injured in the fray.

WAS BUT PLAY FOR THE SPANISH. How Campos Regards His Recent Bat-

tle with the Cubans. HAVANA, July 24.-General Chamber has and a slight brush with the insurgents and has dispersed them in the neighborhood of Bayaomo. General Martinez de Campos arrived on the scene on his way to Santiago de Cuba. General Arderous, the son-in-law of the captain general and who was captain general here during the absence of Martinez de Campos at the front, has received a letter from the latter in which it is said the inurgents are disbanding in every direction. The letter also confirms the exclusive accounts cabled the Associated press regarding the battle of Velenzula.

Speaking of this engagement as if it had been nothing more than sport for the Spanish troops De Campos adds, however, that there were two thrilling moments for the troops during the battle. One was when General Santocildes was killed, and the second was santocides was killed, and the second was when the Spanish troops were charged by an overwhelming force of insurgent cavalry. Major Garrido, commander of the Santa Calcenties squadron of cavalry, and a small detachment of the Simancar regiment of infantry, has had a brush with the insurgents at Porseyrancia province of Santiago. gents at Perseverancia, province of Santiago de Cuba, in which five of the insurgents were killed and the troops captured a quantity of ammunition, horses and mail matter

MORE TROOPS LAND IN CUBA Heavy Reinforcements Received by

General Martinez de Campos. MADRID, July 24.-Official advices received here from Havana announce that a gunboat has arrived at Santiago de Cubafrom Manzanillo, bringing information that two columns of Spanish troops, one under General Navarro and the other under Colonel Aldave, commanded jointly by General La Chambre and comprising 4,000 infartry, 200 cavalry and three guns, arrived on Sunday last at Nuevitas, the port of Puerto Principe. The dispatches add that the town of Bayamo n the province of Santiago de Cuba, where Captain General Martinez de Campos is asfresh stores of ammunition and provision,

Fatal Explosion of a Hotchkiss.

TOULON, July 24 .- Further particulars regarding the accident at a gun trial yesterday at Bouvines show that Admiral Chateu Minoirs, Lieutenant Espinassy and another officer and several sailors were watching the trials of Hotchkiss guns when a charge exploded as it was being inserted in the breech of the piece. Lieutenant Espinassy's jaw was blown off and he was otherwise wounded. One sailor was killed and the admiral and third officer as well as saweral sailors. third officer, as well as several sailors, were slightly injured.

and which later extended to the switchmen and others on the railroad, continues. All the steamers at Panama are idle, and all business is paralyzed. If labor is not procured promptly the transit of the isthmus will be threatened. The men struck for Hockstoh.

FOUND BONES IN THE CELLAR

Chicago Detectives Make What They Consider an Important Discovery.

SUPPOSED TO BE HOWARD PITZEL'S

Building Has Been Condemned as Fire Trap-Its Flimsy Construction and Many Passageways Render It Dangerous.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- What seems beyond a doubt to be portions of a buman skeleton were found today in the basement of H. H. Holmes' building in Sixty-third street. The bones were viewed by a number of detectives and workmen, all of whom pronounced them a portion of a human backbone and ribs. Chief of Police Badenoch was notified and immediately went to the house. The chief said murder had been committed in the gloomy 'Castle" and the coroner was notified to take harge of the ghastly discovery.

The supposed human bones were found by one of the gang of laborers which for several days has been digging in the dark basement of the Holmes house, where various bits of evidence had been found that encouraged the plete insanity.

Barrett, who was formerly a waiter in police in their search for the remains of the

the telephone message. The bones were packed in damp earth, with which had been mixed quick lime. Seven ribs were found, and with them what resembled a bit of jaw with two teeth attached. A portion of a lady's pocket, with a large puffed sleeve, lay with the bones, and on the cloth was a bunch of hair, which, however, was so badly discolored that its original shade could not be determined.

Dr. Charles North, to whom the bones were submitted for examination, pronounced them portions of a human skeleton. He had not applied chemical tests, he said, but after a superficial examination he had no doubt that they were human bones. The find was mysterious, as neither the skull nor any of he leg bones were found with the ribs and

Holmes at Sixty-third and Wallace streets, has been marked for destruction by the building department. Inspector F. Mc-Laughlin has sent a letter to Building Commissioner Downey, calling his attention to the many defects in the structure and pronouncing it a menace to life and limb. During the exploration of the secret rooms and expected statuses the flower of the secret rooms and satisfied that Howard Pitzel was never taken away from here, and that Holmes followed his plan in other cities, rented a house Miss Virginia Hearn, the 20-year-old buried him, probably under it. It is upon this theory that he will work here, and, alhas some important information which he is not yet willing to make public,

FOUND ANOTHER BURYING GROUND. The workmen, continuing their search in another portion of this central basement, ound a second bed of quicklime. In this, just before their labors ended for the day, they discovered the metatarsal bones of a human body. They expect tomorrow to un-cover other bodies buried in this charnel ouse of Englewood. The body found early the day is supposedly that of Pearl Connor, the daughter of Julia L. Connor, formerly wife of C. I. Connor, once of Mus-catine, Ia., later at 99 Madison street, this Both mother and child have been missing since the summer of 1892. The his reputation prior to the murder. woman was betrayed by Holmes, her band securing a divorce from her. She lived on this subject yesterday admitted with Holmes at the Castle, and some time in July or August, 1892, she and her child disappeared. That it was the body of the found yesterday there can be little

on, believed to be that of Gertrude Connor, in the subcellar at the Holmes house at 901 Sixty-third street today, Chief Badenoch has decided to hold Joseph C. Owens and Patrick Quinlan, the two janitors of the build-ing, for further investigation. The chief of police came to the conclusion to hold the men after an examination, which was conducted in his office, and which lasted nearly five hours. From their answers to question he believes both men have guilty knowledge of the criminal operations of the man Holmes, and the finding of the bones now leaves no doubt that in addition to his known

swindling operations, Holmes is also guilty of murder in Chicago.

As a result of the discovery of the bones today, another warrant for the arrest of Holmes will be sworn out in Chicago. A. Minier, the nephew of Julia Connor, who swore out the warrant Tuesday on the charge of murdering his aunt, will now take out second warrant charging him with the mur-der of the little girl. Pearl. Active steps were also taken today to secure warrants on the charge of murdering the Williams sisters. The hunt is now on, not to end until Holmes s either taken to Toronto or brought to

TORONTO, July 24.—At the inquest on the body of Alice Pitzel tonight a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Holmes. ACCOUNTS FOR THE BONES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24 .- H. H. Holmes was visited in his cell today by his counsel William Shoemaker. For two hours Holmes spoke freely of the bones and other fragments of human anatomy found in his "cle" in Chicago. After the interview Shoemaker told an Associated press porter the substance of his client's st ments. Mr. Shoemaker says Holmes clared the tuft of human hair found in the chimney could not have belonged to Minnie Williams, for the reason the chimney was a new one, put in after the girl's disappearance. As to the bones, he said they were not those of Gertrule Conner, Minnie Williams or any other person whom he was charged with having murdered. "The police simply don't know what they are talking about," Holmes continued, "when they say so many people are buried, their bones being in different places in every nook and corner I could find throughout the country.

"Quite a while ago I made a statement to the Philadelphia authorities that they were liable to find human bones in many different places all over the continent. I then frankly admitted that I had been engaged in a number of insurance swindles, which did not pan out. One of these was for a \$40,000 policy and had to be abandoned in an embryonic state because the officers of the company became suspicious. The idea was to have the body of a woman found in her home, and afterward the corpse of a man with a builet in his head—to make it appear a case of murder and suicide. I got bodies from a graveyard to represent the wife and son, but the alleged husband's body had not been procured when the insurance agents learned of the scheme and the body had to be disposed of in the best way I could. I had them embalmed and put in trunks, were sent to a cold storage warehouse. fore my preparations could be completed, however, the manager of the storage ware-house notified me to take the trunks away

the bodies were buried in separate places. Where they are the police must find out." Holmes ridiculed the theory that the sub-

terranean tank found in the Chicago estab-lishment had been used for the secretion of his victims and said that it had served as Leader of the Thurston County Army Arnothing more harmful than a vat for illumi nating oil used on the premises.

The dumb waiter was accounted for by the fact that during the World's fair there had fact that during the World's fair there had been a restaurant on one of the upper floors of the building. In the transfer of properties between himself and Minnie Williams, he added, in which he had secured the Fort Worth preperty, a note in the shape of a mortgage was given by Minnie Williams and endorsed "Horace A. Williams," who was supposed to be her brother. She never had a however, and the endorser was

TELLS A RATHER FISHY STORY.

Demented Young Man Confesses to Emnurel Church Murders. SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 24.—In the county jail of Santa Cruz is confined William F. tiful rolling lands of Thurston county, en-Barrett, who says he murdered Blanche La- tered the confines of Captain Beck's resermont and Minnie Williams in Emanuel church last April. He gave himself up to the that the find apparently left little doubt that | chief of police as a dangerous criminal last night. This morning he was discharged as a harmless lunatic. Then he went to the sheriff, to whom he confessed his guilt as the perpetrator of the Emanuel church murders. To the district attorney he told a story that at first seemed plausible, but when Barrett went into the details of the crime the inconsistencies of his statements convinced his auditors of his perfect innocence and com-

police in their search for the remains of the missing Minnie Williams and her sister. The find today was made at a depth of about two admiring Miss Lamont and Miss Williams. find today was made at a depth of about two feet, close to a foundation wall in the basement. The detectives who are in charge of the work are confident that the bones are those of a woman, but a physician was called to make an examination.

When the find was reported to Chief Badenoch he started at once for Englewood in company with Inspector Fitzpatrick to verify the talenbone message. The bones were attempted to assault Miss Lamont. To stiffe attempted to assault Miss Lamont. To stifle her screams, he choked her and she suddenly dropped dead. To silence Miss Williams, Barrett says he then stabbed her with a knife from the restaurant. Meantime Durrant had been overcome by the gas and was so dazed that he did not see Barrett carrying the bodies to the belfry. Barrett says he did not wish Durrant to be hanged for his crime, and that he was sure he would eventually be found out. found out.

Barrett resembles Durrant in personal ap-pearance. He has worked here as a walter, but is periodically dissipated. He persisted in his statements, despite a severe cross-ex-amination. He will be examined for in-

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 .- The trial of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont will be resumed tomorrow. The disthe nones found in Holmes' basement to be those of a child from 6 to 10 years of age. The surmise is that the skeleton is that of little Howard Pitzel, or Mrs. Connor's little gri, Gertrude.

The famous "Castle," built by H. H. Holmes at Sixty-third and Wallace streets, has been marked for destruction by the

ABOUT THROUGH WITH EVIDENCE. Swear Dr. Hearn Was at Home the

ST. LOUIS, July 24 .- A dispatch to the Post-Dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., says: Today will about finish up the Hearn-De concealed stairways the filmsy and inflam-mable nature of the building was discovered. Young libel suit so far as the taking of The features of today's returns were the conservative capture of four Scotch seats arrived here this afternoon. He says he is settled that Mrs. Hearn will not go on the

> on the night of the murder after their return from the Munger party she heard though he does not admit it, he evidently father about the house up to the time she went to sleep, about 1 o'clock. Mrs. William C. Perkins, a sister of Dr Hearn's first wife, remembered hearing her

mother had often said she could swear that Dr. Hearn never left the house after he came in from the party. Mrs. Mary L. Smith, who had been Dr. Hearn's school teacher in Versailles, Ky., in 1865, and who had lived in Hannibil since

1872, testified that up to the time of the mur-der his reputation was of the best. Willis M. Baxter, W. R. Pitts, John Franklin, Dr. P. L. Kabler, John D. Garth, president of the Farmers and Merchants bank; John H. Franklin and C. N. Lee were put on the stand by the plaintiff to testify to hus- all said it was good, but as with those called rumor had connected the names of Dr. and Mrs. Hearn with the murder.

Colonel Rufus F. Anderson, whose name has been closely connected with Dr. Hearn's in all the scandal attaching to the Stillwe murder, followed the above named gentle nan and swore to the doctor's good reputs tion prior to the murder. He knew Dr Hearn particularly well, having an office to years with him in the same building. The witness was asked if Mrs. Stillwell visited his office in the early part of December asked about securing a divorce from Mr

Stillwell, as deposed by Pierre Heather.
"I have no recollection of any such event,"
said Co'onel Anderson, "I had no more than speaking acquaintance with her until death of her husband. I knew of no dis agreement between her and her husband. So far as I knew they were getting along nicely. If any such conference had transpired I am satisfied that it would have im pressed itself on my mind "Did you urge Mrs. Stillwell to get a diorce from her husband?"

"I never did, sir; never!" "What, if anything, did you know of a criminal intimacy between Mrs. Stillwell and Dr. Hearn?"

Colonel Anderson then detailed a conver-cation between himse'f and Mrs. Brown, Dr. Hearn's mother-in-law, relative to the doctor's presence in the house the night of the murder. It corresponded to Mrs. Perkin's statement, made yesterday.

The cross-examination of Colonel Anderson was not finished at 12 o'clock, when Judge Harrison adjourned the hearing nutil 1:30.

LOUISVILLE, July 24 .- A special to the Times from Barboursville, Ky., says: Late ast night Rosa Garden, a woman of bad character living near Corbin in this county became involved in a difficulty with two ie Brown, in which she used a two-edges dagger, cutting one of the girls in the hear and the other in the abdomen, from which they immediately died. The murderess es caped to Whitiey county, where she gavenerself into the hands of the authorities jun time to save herself from the violence of tremendous mob, which was in close pursuit, with the intention of suspending her to the most convenient limb. Great excitement prevails throughout this city, and violence may result. The fight occurred over some men calling at the house and was the direct out-

come of jealcusy. Two Prominent Physicians Dead. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 24 .- (Special relegram.)-Two of the most prominent phy sicians of this city died today. Dr. Francis Kyle, sister of Senator Kyle, died in the Chi ago hospital, where she had an operation performed to remove an abcess. Dr. J. B. Leblond, aged 70 years, died here this after-moon. He settled at Brownsville in 1858, was a member of the first legislature of Minneson and helped make the constitution of that state.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 24 .- (Special Telegram.)-The dead body of Andrew Miller. a ranchman, has been found at the mouth of fore my preparations could be completed, however, the manager of the storage warehouse notified me to take the trunks away or he would sell the contents. I did so, and tached to his body.

Big Goose canyon, near Sheridan. He was evidently dragged to death by a horse he was been been performed about two years ago," he said, "and an Omaha, Louis Hamilton, circulated it. It seemed at the time that

GENERAL PEEBLES IN LIMBO

rested for Conspiracy.

BEFORE AN INDIAN JUSTICE

Startling Prelude to the Council Between the Indians and the Congressional Delegation on the Reservation-Result of Talk.

OMAHA AGENCY (by Courier to Pender), Neb., July 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Hardly had the congressional delegation, with an escort of nearly 100 citizens of Pender, after a ride of twenty-five miles across the beauvation when Deputy Marshal Boehme swooped down on William E. Peebles and John F. Meyers, placing them under arrest as conspirators against the government of

the United States. It was the first gun from Captain Beck, and the delegation of citizens, together with the congressional delegation, were somewhat nonplussed over the turn affairs had taken. Captain Beck said he was tired of fooling and proposed to execute the laws as he found them on the statute books, and wanted it distinctly understood that he was responsible for the agency and the wards of the govern-

The warrant which Deputy Marshal Bechme read to Peebles and Meyers also in-cluded the names of John S. Lemmon and George S. Harris, who were not present at the conference with the Indians. The war-rant charges the men with "conspiracy to oppose the government of the United States by force, and to effect the object of said con-spiracy did then and there counsel and advise certain evicted tenants, to the affiant un-known, on the Winnebago reservation in opposition to and in defiance of the order of W. H. Beck, a duly appointed Indian agent, having charge of the Winnebago reservation under and by the authority of the Interior department, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United

AS TO ARMED INTERFERENCE. "The affiant further says that the advice of the said W. E. Peebles, John S. Lemmon, George S. Harris and John F. Meyers did on July 19, 1895, delay the execution of the laws of the United States in the Winnebago and Omaha reservations in the district aforesaid, the leg bones were found with the rios and bits of vertebrae.

A small vial containing a peculiar looking fluid was found with the skeleton, but its nature could not be determined without tests, and it was accordingly sent to a chemist for analysis.

Lamont will be resumed tomorrow. The district attorney will then present affidavits then and there counsel, advise and arm certain evicted tenants in said reservation to affinant unknown, in opposition to and it defiance of captain W. H. Beck, and did then and there conspire to seize by force the property for analysis. certain evicted tenants to go upon said reservation, and with force and arms afore-said did enter said reservation, seize and take said did enter said reservation, selze and take possession of the lands and property aforesaid, in opposition to the duly constituted authority; now, therefore, you are commanded in the name of the president of the United States to apprehend the said W. E. Peebles, John Lemmon, John S. Harris and John E. Meyers wherever found in your district and bring their bodies forthwith before me or any other commissioner having jurisdiction of said matter, to answer complaint, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for said offense.

"ASHLEY LONDROSH,"
"Approved:
"Justice of the Peace.

Justice of the Peace. "A. J. SAWYER, "United States Attorney."

PEEBLES WAS ANGRY. Peebles, when served with the warrant o the agency, and that he would appear be fore Justice Londrosh of the Winnebago pro-cinct and waive examination to the Unite States district court.

This excitement being somewhat abated the council was erected under the shade of number of trees fronting the school house the Omahas. The congressional delegation took seats and in front and around them were gathered at least 200 members of the Omaha ribe, and from the line of dusky native of the soil which is in so much controvers the pipe of peace was circulated. It slowly came up the semi-circle of old men and hardy bucks of the tribe of Nebraska. It was an deal day for such a council. The scene, too, was dramatic, and full of interest to the dweller in the city. Senator Allen opened the council by stating through an interpreter that when he was here a month ago he said he would visit them again and talk with them fully with reference to their lands, the question of al-lotment being uppermost. He then intro-duced to the Indians with solemn formality

Senator Thurston and Congressmen Meikle john, Strode and Andrews. "We are here," said Senator Allen, "for the purpose of listening to your wants and your grievances. We will then go to the Winnebsgo reservation, where troubles of a far different character command our attenion. The Indians will now be heard-several nterpreters being provided-and will tell us

what you say. Captain Beck suggested that an Indian in favor of allotment be requested to speak first and then an Omaha opposed to an altment be heard, which suggestion was adopted.

Henry Fontenelle, a quarter breed and a trapper in the tribe, was first to be heard Two years or more ago, Fontenelle said, the Omahas met in the blacksmith shop and in council assembled agreed to make a lease t Edward Farley of some 23,000 acres of unim proved land for five years. He paid per acre riginally 6 cents, later it was increased to 10 cents, then got as high as 25 cents. the lease expired Farley wanted to renew the land for five years, but the tribe objected for the reason that they wanted the use of the lands for themselves. They decided to lesse it for one year. "Two weeks later I heard Farley had a lease of pasture for five and I inquired of the Omahas, and they said that the lease had been made with the claus that should the allotment be made within that time then the lease would cease. In this lease that was made of twelve councilnen only five signed. I took this lease to Captain Beck. He read the lease, and with vehemence said that such a lease should never be made. He said first as soon as Far-ley had paid \$2,000 the allotment would be nade. Since then nothing has been done. erior since the passage of the law allowing allotment, but no answer has ever been received. These lands have been the subject of bitter controversy, bad feeling and quar-rels, and now we want the lands allotted to remove the questions forever." WHAT WOULD SATISFY.

Senator Thurston wanted to know if the ndians would be satisfied to have the sec retary approve the leases, provided allot ment was made. Fontenelle thought they would. The senator then asked if the leases made by the minors should be approved by the secretary of the interior if the Indian would be satisfied, and Fontenelle thought he would. Fontenelle then went into a consideration of the conflict between state and federal law as to allotment, and he touched upon the citizenship question, which plays so important a part in the question on the Omsha indians. Then the Indian proceeded to give his ideas of Captain Beck, which were forceful. He said he thought an army officer was a gentleman, but he had reluctantly beer compelled to change his opinion under Cap tain Beck's management. "One mornin Beck came at me like a bear with a sore head because I oppose Tom Slean's joining our tribe, the Omahas." and he sat down. Silas Wood, one of the interpreters, and very bright Omaha, gave his understand-ing of the Farley lease, he being the interpreter on the occasion of its making. Then he came to the allotment question and this he seemed to have well in hand

we Omahas desired the allotment. After we Omahas desired the allotment. After-ward we got together and sent two repre-sentatives to Washington, Sindehaha and White Horse, with Mr. Peebles," but he was against allotment today. He said he was glad of the situation for the protection that had been thrown around the lands of the Omahas. Had congress not done any-thing, the white people would have come in and taken everything. "The white people stand about and bite their teeth and wish

SAW A SNAKE IN HIS DREAM.

SAW A SNAKE IN HIS DREAM.

"I had a dream one night, and the Great Spirit came to me and whispered that a snake would come. He told me to leave the land alone. The snake is the white man. The white boys will give the Indian whisky, make him drunk, and then when drunk will get the Indian to sign a paper giving away all rights in the lands. We ought to depend upon the government altogether. The lands ought to be sa they are now, for the whisky is bothering the Indian boys much. The old folks want the allotment, the young folks don't want it. The old men forget their children."

White Horse, one of the councilmen, told of his trip to Washington. He was for allotment, saying: "I desire my people to advance, and that at the end of twenty-five years they may be able to appreciate the years they may be able to appreciate the usages of civilization." He had been promised by the government that the Indians would be free in twenty-five years in their property, as well as persons. One-half the tribe wants allotment, the other half doesn't. "I wish the children could have their allet-ment, then the difficulty would be over. I wish people to stop making speculations on my land. I want to do with my land what I please, white people try to benefit off me. As the land belongs to us and we ought to have some say in it. To the Winnebagoes the Omahas gave half their reservation. He is my brother. They come down the river starying and the Omahas took them. the river starving, and the Omahas took them in. Now the Winnebagoes killed an Omaha Indian today and we want them removed and our lands given back to us."

INTERPRETED BY A WOMAN. Towajapa asked that Mrs. Walter Diddock. daughter of the late Chief Ironeye, Interpret for him, and the novelty of an Indian tect the settlers and compel the Indians to woman acting in this capacity was pleasing. She was low voiced, but very

place for me I would be a tramp. He opands for agricultural uses." Sindehaha followed, and several other In-

Sindehaha followed, and several other Indians, pro and con, on the question. Captain a Beck then took the stand and took up in detail the allegations of those in favor of allotment, incidentally charging Peebles with promoting discontent and generally being an incendiary character. Much of his talk is well known, but his explanation of the manner in which his police behaved was new to those present. He stated that he was a acting under instructions from the Indian bureau, and if he was wrong it was through the action of higher authority.

Senator Thurston took up the citizenship question with the captain and elicited much information that will be of service to the commission. The senator suggested that the captain had finished that in order to test the feeling in allotment a vote be taken

test the feeling in allotment a vote be taken against the Indians present, and they were divided off, seventy-six men and six women being counted for a'lotment and forty-one men and four women against allotment.
W. E. Peebles then made a personal explanation of his connection with the allot-

where they will hold a session to-

NOT COVETING THE PRESIDENCY and Worry Are Too Great.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24.-A representaive of the state had an interview with ecretary Carlisle yesterday. The interviewer aid to Mr. Carlisle that many democrats

"Well," said the secretary, "notwithstandng that the presidency is the greatest honor hat can be bestowed, I do not want the office. I have seen too much of the hard work attached to it. The responsibility is not only tremendous, but the work multiplies and becomes more exacting every year. A man must have an iron constitution to go over the Short Line, leaving the latter stand it. I am sincere when I say I do not want the nomination and election. I will ertainly do nothing toward getting the nom-

Mr. Carlisle then went on to say that not since the government was founded has any administration had such trying times as this administration has had to contend

"How about the third term talk? Many people are expressing a desire to see Mr. Cleveland nominated again next year." "As close as I am to the president," said Mr. Carlisle, "he has never referred to that subject in my presence. I know no more bout it than you do. But as Mr. land did not seek the nomination of 1892, it seems needless to say that he will not be a

willing candidate next year. I know he did not want to run the last time." WHEAT WENT UP WITH A RUSH. Seared the Shorts.

CHICAGO, July 24.-Wheat went up with a with higher foreign markets, scared the

shorts into a wild scramble for cover. The market started with unusual vim, pening about 1 cent higher, at 681/2 cents. for a time trade was light, but the lators were nervous, and trade of any magnitude showed an immediate effect prices. The receipts of new wheat were very light, the total receipts, with last year's comparison, being as follows: Chicago receipts today, 37,000 bushels; last year, 324,000 bushels. St. Louis receipts to-

day, 69,000 bushels; last year, 191,000 bushels. Toledo receipts today, 41,000 bushels; ast year, 237,000 bushels. Detroit receipts today, 5,000 bushels; last year, 56,000 bushels. Total receipts today, 152,000 bushels; last year, 808,000 bushels. Out of the twenty-one cars received in Chicago today only eighteen were new wheat, and none of these contracts. In addition to the light receipts there were reports of crop damage, and the inexpected advance abroad, too, aided in the rout of the bears. Pardridge, who was said to be heavily short, was a liberal buyer, and other big shorts also were on the run The price had several big tumbles during the day on the taking of profits, but near the close there was a frantic rush to cover by scared shorts, and the prices went skyward and closed with September at 7214 as compared with 67% cents at last night's close.

FIRED ON THE SCHOONER LANE. Boarded by a Boat's Crew and Then

BREAKWATER, Del., July 24.-The schooner Carrie A. Lane, which has just arrived at this port, reports that on the 4th instant, while off Cape Antonio, she was fired upon by a Spanish man-of-war. Two shots were sent across her bow and when she hove to the man-of-war sent off a boat's crew to learn what port the schooner hailed from.

Theater Destroyed by Fire. BONN, July 24.-The Reichsrallen theater was destroyed by fire last night. The audi-

WILL SEND SOLDIERS

Troops to Proceed to the Scene of the Jacks son's Hole War.

we had our lands in fee simple, that they could eat the lands.

Expectation of a Fight with the Bannocks Causing Settlers Apprehension.

GOVERNMENT HOPES TO AVERT FIGHTING

General Coppinger Ordered to Proceed at Once to the Locality.

CAVALRY FROM FORT ROBINSON STARTS

Wyoming Officials Urge Haste in the Movement, as the Danger of p Battle is Imminent-Situation at Sundown.

ceed at once to the scene of the Bannock Indian troubles in Wyoming and ascertain the exact situation, and, pending that, to order such a force of troops from his department as he may deem necessary to pro-

pleasing, and the poetry of the Indian tongue was magnified by her interpretation.

"Sometimes," said he, "when I look at myself I wonder why God created the Indian, for he is so ignorant. If Captain Beck had not come amongst us and made a little place for me I would be a tramp. He oppose for me I would be a tramp. He oppose for me I would be a tramp. He oppose for me I would be a tramp. He oppose for me I would be a tramp. He oppose for me I would be a tramp. This action was taken in compliance with stating that 300 of the Bannocks had left posed the idea of leasing unallotted lands for the Fort Hall reservation, and had refused pasture purposes, but favors the leasing of to return. The agent stated that the setthe Fort Hall reservation, and had refused tlers were in danger, and asked for a de-

terior to prevent a conflict between the Indians and the white settlers and to return the Indians to their proper reservations. General Coppinger is instructed to proceed to the scene of the disturbance and to perment question, which was pointed and direct.

Senator Thurston addressed the tribe, saying he was pleased at what he had heard.

He is also advised that if he shall desire the The delegation would aim to make laws for the good of the Indians and for their children; that they would be protected from the greed of white men or their own race.

The council finished its deliberations at 6:30 shall indicate to the War department the and the visitors left for the Winnebago reser- special force desired. The last mentioned instruction is given for the purpose of permitting General Coppinger to obtain troops from the Department of the Colorado or of the Columbia if considered necessary,

Late yesterday afternoon General Coppinger received instructions from Secretary of War Lamont to proceed at once to the scene of regard him as a man for the presidency, and the Indian troubles and quiet the disturbance. as the only legitimate successor to President | The general at once telegraphed the commanding officer at Fort Robinson to have four companies of the Ninth cavairy ready to march at daylight this morning,

The troops will go to Cheyenne, and from there to Granger over the Union Pacific. From Granger to Market Lake they will road at Market Lake, marching 150 miles

across the country to Jackson Hole. General Coppinger will leave for the west on the first train today, and will be accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Hutchenson, and Chief Quartermaster Humphrey. The medical corps at Fort Robinson will accom-

pany the cavalry. General Coppinger's department includes the section now threatened by the revolt, with all the adjacent army posts, except Fort Yellowstone.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS PACKING UP. First Squadron of the Ninth Cavary Preparing to March.

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., July 24.—(Special Telegram.)-Four troops of the Ninth cavalry are packing up, drawing rations and wild rush today, closing almost 5 cents higher ammunition preparatory to taking the than yesterday, at 72% cents. The principal train some time tonight for the seat of the cause for the sensational advance was the Indian troubles. They will be under comvery light movement of winter wheat, which, mand of Major A. R. Chaffee, with the first squadron, composed of troops D (Loud), E (Stedman), H (Dimmick), and I (Gilfouley). Stock and box cars for the horses and bagupon made up in Chadron by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, thirty miles east of here.

TETER ASKS FOR TROOPS WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The secretary of the interior has requested the secretary of war to send troops to the scene of the Indian disturbance in Wyoming and it is understood that the request will be granted as soon as the official papers are received by the secretary of war and that troops will be ordered instantly to the vicinity of the trouble.

The action of the Interior department was aken upon receipt of the following dispatch this morning from Indian Agent Teter, who was ordered to go from the Fort Hall reservation in Idaha to investigate the trouble between the whites and Indians in Wyoming and to induce the Indians to return to the

reservations: FORT HALL, Idaho, July 24.-Browning Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington: I have investigated the troubles l tween the Indians and settlers in Wyoming and advise that troops be sent there im mediately to protect the law-abiding settlers seems determined to cause a conflict with the Indians. The settlers have killed from four to seven Indians, which has greatly incensed the Indians, who have gathered to the number of 200 or 300 near Fall river, Uintah county, and refuse to re-

turn to their reservation. I find that the Indians have killed game mlawfully, according to the laws of Wyoming, though not unlawfully according to the treaty of the Indians with the United States, thus usurping the prerogatives of the settlers who caused the trouble. Nothing ence escaped and only one person was in- but the intervention of soldiers will settle the difficulty and save the lives of innocent