THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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PUT IN A FAIR SIZED CLAIM

American Citizen Asks Hawaii to Pay for Having Him Arrested.

LITTLE REPUBLIC REFUSES TO SETTLE

Latest Development of the Situation Between the United States and the Infant Government in the Pacific Ocean.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The steamer Mariposa arrived today from Sydney and Auckland, via Samoa and Honolulu, bringing the following Hawaiian advices:

HONOLULU, July 25.—The first claim for damages against the government for wholesale arrests made during the January revolt is in the hands of Minister Hatch. It was handed him by United States Minister Willis. The claimant is James Durrell, an American citizen. He was arrested and confined about seven weeks. No charges were made against the man. He was simply held on suspicion. He filed a claim for $25,000 damages with the American minister which was duly forwarded to the State department. An answer came by the last mail.

Minister Willis' statement to Minister Hatch says that Durrell declares he has never by word or deed forfeited his allegiance to the United States; that he has neither done nor spoken anything directly or indirectly against the government of Hawaii or its laws; and that he has never expressed sentiments antagonistic to that government or in any manner counseled, encouraged, aided or abetted its enemies either in armed rebellion or secret plotting. "These statements," Mr. Willis says, "establish, in the opinion of the president of the United States, a prima facie claim for substantial indemnity from the Hawaiian government to Mr. Durrell. I am instructed, therefore, to bring this case to the attention of the Hawaiian authorities, leaving no doubt in their minds of the confidence felt at Washington that the government of Hawaii will not refuse to tender adequate reparation to this injured citizen of the United States, nor hesitate to take prompt measures to exonerate him from the imputation which this arbitrary treatment has left upon his good name."

It is believed that Mr. Willis' letter will lead to international complications, as it is understood that this government does not intend to pay Durrell a single dollar. James Horsburg, jr., of the Southern Pacific company recently spent a few days in this city, and, it has been learned, sounded the government and business men regarding an opposition line of steamers from San Francisco to Honolulu. The probability is that one of the Occidental and Oriental steamers will soon be plying regularly to this port.

Considerable pressure is being brought to bear to cause the legislature, now in session, to pass a joint resolution authorizing and instructing President Dole to reopen annexation negotiations with the United States. At a meeting recently held by the native Hawaiian organization resolutions to that effect were passed. It is believed that such a resolution will be introduced by the executive before adjournment.

COREA'S KING ASSERTS HIMSELF.

Throws Off the Influence of the Queen Who Has Had Her Own Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The steamer China from Tokio, July 14, brings the following advices:

The work of establishing thoroughly friendly relations with Corea must be commenced anew under conditions even less advantageous than which existed when Count Inouye took command. The queen has firmly united all anti-Japanese political forces and placed herself ostensibly at their head. Her ambition will not, however, be allowed full play, as the king has suddenly announced an intention of governing in person and has taken steps toward reorganizing the administration to suit his own fancy.

The Corean king's disposition to erect a barrier between the court and the Japanese representative is shown by his recall to office of the American, General Legender, a conspicuous figure in Corean politics, whose opposition to Count Inouye is undisguised and who will certainly do his best to reverse everything that the envoy has done in the past six months. One of Inouye's worst errors was to antagonize Legender. Working together the two men might have accomplished genuine reforms in Corea.

The Japanese government maintains its severe measures toward political opponents, hoping that popular animosity would eventually subside. The unpopularity of the government still continues, however, and it may be forced to convene the Diet clearly against its will. Never before has the government been in such need of parliamentary support. Important financial measures growing out of the war must be promptly executed and for these the sanction of the legislature is indispensable. If the cabinet prove intractable Count Ito will be powerless to carry on public business and he will have to choose between resigning and the admission of opposition leaders to the cabinet.

The Chinese government announces that the new plans for the reorganization of the army and navy will be speedily put in operation. The German military system will be adopted and German experts be employed to introduce required reforms. From England and Germany two battleships of 8,000 tons each, three cruisers of 5,000 tons and two smaller vessels of 3,000 will be ordered. One hundred and fifty naval students will be sent to Europe for scientific training.

The Chinese emperor has so far yielded to foreign pressure as to threaten ex-Viceroy Sze Chuan with deprivation of rank and confiscation of his entire possessions in case anti-missionary riots are resumed. A proclamation has consequently been issued authorizing aliens and natives alike to kill all disturbers of the peace. At the latest accounts twelve interior cities had been given over to the violence of the rabble.

Cholera is spreading in Corea, especially in regions where battles were fought last year. The Japanese in Formosa are concentrating their forces upon positions held by the Chinese insurgents on the west coast. Governor General Kabayamas' intention is to defer the final onset until assured of complete success at a single blow.

Political Unrest in Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The steamer Mariposa from Apia, Samoa, July 17, brings word that a state of unrest still continues, with the rebel party gaining strength. Land litigation occupies daily the attention of the chief justice. Many important cases are on the docket.

Receivers for Farm Property Illegal.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—In the United States court Judge Bellinger rendered a decision in which he refused to grant compensation for a receiver appointed to take charge of farm property and its growing crops. He laid down the rule that such appointments were illegal, and should not have been made. The judge declares that the practice of appointing receivers just before harvest, in order that the mortgagees, through the agency of a receiver, may reap where the mortgagor has sown, is unlawful and in violation of the right of possession in the mortgagor.

Governor McKinley Not an A. P. A.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The Traveler today publishes a letter from James Boyle, private secretary to Governor McKinley of Ohio, denying in the governor's name that the latter is a member of the American Protective association. The latter was brought out by declarations of Rev. James Boyd Brady of the People's church to a public meeting a fortnight ago that Governor McKinley was a member of the order mentioned and a believer in its principles.

SILVER MEN TAKE A NEW TACK.

Making an Effort to Put the Administration on the Defensive.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A special to the Post from Washington says: Politics in the state of Virginia are beginning to assume a new phase and the silver democrats are preparing for a form of campaign which they believe will have the effect of changing the character of the present controversy between the factions of the party. They propose practically to abandon free coinage as the leading issue of the campaign and to place the sound money men upon the defensive by attacking what they regard as the most vulnerable points on the sound money doctrine. To do this they propose to use the president's message to the last congress on the financial question, the report of Secretary Carlisle upon the same subject and the bill which Mr. Carlisle prepared and submitted to the house, together with the bill which was afterward substituted for the Carlisle bill by the banking and currency committee, to show that the administration and its followers would retire all the greenbacks, the treasury notes and ultimately the silver dollars, thus causing a contraction of the currency by the withdrawal from circulation of more than $800,000,000. They will further attempt to show that the definition of sound money given by the advocates of sound finance means gold coin and national bank notes.

The plan adopted by the silver men for launching this method of campaign is somewhat peculiar. Some time ago Representative-elect Otey of the Sixth Virginia congressional district issued a call for a convention of the silver men of that district. As Otey was elected to congress as a silver man, and his constituency is largely composed of silver men, it was naturally wondered what purpose he could possibly serve by holding such a meeting. It now transpires that this convention is to be the first step in the movement the silver men are about to start, and that the able silver men of the state are behind it. They will endorse free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, but this is to be only a minor issue, and dependence for the effect is to be placed in the other members of the program.

MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Increase During the Month of Over Thirty-Eight Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows the total debt on July 31, less cash in the treasury to have been $940,108,905, an increase for the month of $38,435,938. This increase is due to the delivery to the London syndicate during the month of $31,157,700 in 4 per cent bonds, together with a loss of $8,090,822 in available cash. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt	$ 747,360,400
Debt on which interest has ceased, since maturity	1,693,650
Debt bearing no interest	378,198,384
Total	$1,127,258,434

Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, $581,799,693.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$155,354,[illegible]
Silver	512,746,149
Paper	123,376,791
Bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc	15,920,823
Total	$807,397,830

Against this there are demand liabilities amounting to $620,248,300, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $187,149,530.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government during the month of July shows receipts of $29,069,697, as against $34,809,239 for July, 1894. The disbursements during July, 1895, amounted to $35,548,063, as against $36,648,582 for July, 1894. Of the receipts $14,076,894 were from customs and $12,898,405 from internal revenue. During July, 1894, the receipts from customs were $8,437,378 and from internal revenue $25,200,487. The pension payments last month amounted to $12,755,427, a reduction of about $147,000 from July, 1894.

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH PLACES.

Two Prominent New York Society People Surprise Their Friends.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Society was surprised to read in today's papers an announcement of the marriage of Louise V. Kissam to Louis Sayre Kerr, at the Church of the Holy Communion. The bride is the daughter of Samuel H. Kissam, the head of the banking firm of Kissam, Whitney & Co., and is closely related to the Vanderbilt family, as her father's sister was the wife of the late W. H. Vanderbilt. The bridegroom is one of the best known of the younger members of the Stock exchange. In town the young people lived near each other, but the attentions of the young man were not welcomed by the young lady's father. These attentions were continued at Monmouth Beach, where the Kissams have been stopping at the club house, and culminated in an elopement. After dinner last night, Mr. Kerr and Miss Kissam disappeared. The young lady had told her mother that she was going to walk to North Long Branch, but instead had taken a train for New York with her affiancee. As the hours wore on their friends became alarmed and sent out hunting parties. But the hunt was fruitless, and no one knew what had become of them until they read the marriage notice.

POPULISTS PUT UP A FULL TICKET.

Convention in Mississippi Endorses the Omaha Platform.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 1.—The populists of Mississippi met in convention at the hall of representatives last night. The platform adopted reiterates the demands of the Omaha platform and calls upon all patriotic citizens who are dissatisfied with the present reign of ruin to join the populist campaign for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; the abolition of national banks and the issuing of all money by the general government; for a material increase of popular circulation; for the payment of the public debt in either gold or silver; against the interest bearing bonds and for the issue of full legal tender notes to supply all deficiencies in the treasury; to prohibit dealing in futures; for a constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax; for honest elections and an American government for American citizens.

A full state ticket was nominated, with Captain Frank Burkett for governor; S. W. Robinson, lieutenant governor; R. B. Buntin, secretary of state; John J. Dennis, attorney general; R. T. Love, auditor, and C. W. Bolton, treasurer.

Think the Dead Man Was Ben Doolin.

HENNESSEY, Okl., Aug. 1.—Sheriff Burchette states that the man who was killed at Sheridan last week, and who was identified as Dick Willette, was no other than Bill Doolin, and that he lived for four months east of Kingfisher under the name of Willette without his identity being disclosed. The man who was wounded in the hip and claiming to be a brother of the dead man, looks very much like him, and the resemblance caused the officers to think he was Doolin. The posse is still pursuing the remainder of the band.

Bank Closed Its Doors Voluntarily.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—A News special from Colorado Springs says: The Colorado City State bank has voluntarily gone into liquidation, and yesterday closed its doors. The deposits have been transferred to the El Paso bank in this city, where all depositors will be paid on demand. The bank has been in operation two or three years, but not doing a very paying business, and it was thought best to close. This leaves Colorado City without a bank.

Voted to Impeach the Mayor.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 1.—By a vote of 17 to 15, Mayor Starkweather was tonight impeached by the common council, on a charge of extorting money from firemen and policemen. There are several other charges filed, but these were not voted on, as one was sufficient to impeach. President Howe of the council will now be mayor. The mayor will carry the case to the supreme court.

MORE WATER THAN IS WANTED

Many Sections of Colorado and New Mexico Visited by Excessive Rains.

RAILROADS AMONG THE HEAVY LOSERS

Irrigating Ditches Break Through Their Banks and Much Valuable Agricultural Land Flooded—Trains Greatly Delayed.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—Colorado has been visited for two days with the most destructive rains and cloudbursts in the history of the state. At Boulder, forty miles north of Denver, three inches of rain fell in four hours, damaging crops to an inestimable extent. Irrigating ditches and flumes have been damaged along the entire length.

At Loveland the biggest ditch in northern Colorado broke through the sides in several places, flooding the country in the neighborhood, which contains well cultivated fields.

At Golden the Gulf trains are all tied up, because the track up Clear Creek canon has been washed out in several places, and four bridges have been carried away.

In the towns of Central City and Black Hawk, at the head of Clear Creek, floods have caused considerable damage to houses and mining operations are interfered with on account of the washing away of flumes.

At Catskill, N. M., the Red river went on a rampage, bridges were washed out and several families in the town had to flee for their lives. From a score of other points in the mountains come reports of heavy rains and cloudbursts.

The Midland Terminal passenger train which left Cripple Creek last night at 10 o'clock was caught in a landslide near Gillette and the two rear coaches derailed. No one was injured, but the train and its occupants had a narrow escape. Travel on all the mountain roads is interfered with, and it will be weeks before the damage to some of them is repaired.

A special to the Republican from Santa Fe, N. M., states that thirty houses were destroyed at Socorro by the flood, most of the buildings being of adobe. The heavy downpour continued for two or three hours, during which time the waters spread from several arroyos over nearly the entire town. At one time the flood was three-quarters of a mile wide, varying from ten to fifteen feet in depth. Farms, orchards and vineyards for many miles along the river were almost destroyed. The situation today was aggravated by a flood in the Rio Grande which is higher than before in years. It is out of its banks at La Joya and again flooding the valley. The Atchison railroad is inundated for miles. No accurate statement of the loss of life has yet been made. No trains are running south of Albuquerque. It is believed that El Paso is in great danger.

A News special from Albuquerque, N. M., is as follows: A dispatch from Socorro says: Up to 8 o'clock tonight eight bodies of persons who were stricken down by the rush of waters on Tuesday have been recovered. The names of the victims are:

LEANDER O. DURAN.
TOM DURAN.
CELIA DURAN.
J. B. DURAN.
— DURAN.
— DURAN.

In addition to these, Sefrino Baca, grandmother of the Duran children, will die of her injuries. Searching parties now in the bottom lands have found a wagon and two dead horses attached to it, though nothing can be found of the driver, who is supposed to have been drowned. Reports coming into this city this evening are to the effect that a number of persons are missing from towns south of here. Points not far distant from here are almost inaccessible, as the railroad lines are washed out and the wagon roads are practically impassable, even with saddle horses. It is expected when communication is again established that the death list will be largely increased.

A Republican special from Red Cliff, Colo., says: An eastbound Rio Grande passenger train ran into a large rock weighing about ten tons near Wolcott today, while going at a good speed. The engine jumped completely over in a somersault and down an embankment forty feet, into six feet of water. The passengers received a severe shaking up. The engineer and fireman jumped, both being injured. Heavy rains had loosened the rock from a big cliff above the track.

A special to the News from Florence says: A cloudburst this afternoon ten miles southeast of here caused a flood in Hardscrabble and Wetmore creeks. The water was the highest it has been for twenty-five years and crops and fruit trees were greatly damaged. Over 300 feet of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad's main line was washed away at the mouth of Hardscrabble creek, six miles east of here.

A News special from Florence, Colo., reports the finding of the bodies of Mrs. Carr and Lee Tracey, two victims of the flood at Adelaide. The remains were fearfully mangled and were imbedded in the sand twelve miles from the scene of the disaster. The body of Watson, the third victim, is still missing.

A special from Cripple Creek reports nine miles of the Florence & Cripple Creek road gone and that it will be thirty days before the road can be reopened. Over fifty bridges were destroyed.

DAMAGE TO RAILROAD PROPERTY.

Trains on Some Roads Will Not Be Running for Ten Days.

FLORENCE, Colo., Aug. 1.—President Johnson of the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad put large forces at work today repairing the extensive washouts caused by cloudbursts. It is believed the road can be reopened in about ten days. The damage to railroad and other property is estimated at $35,000. The supposed death list of eight at Adelaide is now reduced to three—Thomas Watson, Mrs. Carr and Lee Tracy—who were in the hotel that was washed away. The three trainmen who were caught in the flood are now said to have escaped.

The Florence & Cripple Creek railroad tracks have been washed away for fifteen miles from a point eighteen miles south of Cripple Creek, and the road bed will have to be practically rebuilt. For a distance of three miles north of Adelaide the canyon is impassable.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE WRECKED.

Another Destructive Cloudburst Reported from New Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 1.—Another cloudburst has occurred and the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company's new bridge at Rio Puerco has been wrecked. Much suffering is reported by Mexicans and small farmers who picked out fertile spots near the water's edge. Their homes are flooded and their fields ruined. Hail accompanied the rain and the crops on high ground are lying as flat as if a monster roller had passed over them. A train was sent to meet the eastbound train at Rio Puerco. An endeavor was to be made to transfer the passengers.

The storm was general and the country is flooded as far south as El Paso and as far west as Williams. Rumors are plentiful regarding loss of life.

Railroad tracks are in places very dangerous and much care is being exercised by the officials to have weak places closely watched.

Buffalo, Wyoming, Washed Out.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—A News special from Buffalo, Wyo., says a cloudburst yesterday afternoon caused a rise of twenty feet in as many minutes in Clear creek. The city hall and engine house were swept away; also a two-story building, the Knights of Pythias hall and several dozen other buildings, including the most important business houses of the city.

WILD PANIC IN A STREET CAR.

Many Chicago People Injured by the Breaking of a Cable.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A serious accident happened tonight at the chutes at Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. A car containing about twenty people was near the top of the chute when the cable broke and the car went tearing down the slide of 300 feet. A wild panic ensued among the people in the car, and many of them, in their desperate efforts to escape, were spilled out of the car. The following were injured:

Katie Morengard, face and head bruised; Fred Ebbitt, left leg fractured and bruised, may die; M. A. McInernay, bruised about the head; J. F. Hussey, badly cut in the side; Miss M. Crook, right leg bruised; Miss Minnie Heydt, right side and leg bruised; C. V. Heydt, head bruised and legs badly twisted; Miss S. J. White, bruised about head; C. Dunlap, badly battered up, in seriuos condition; Miss Maud Heffron, head and ankle bruised; Charles A. Schaldenbrand, injured about legs; George Emerson, right leg bruised; Fred Sharp, bruised; Max Erlindorn, head cut; J. Hussy, left leg badly cut. The injuries of Miss Crook, it is believed, will prove fatal, her head having been so badly cut that a portion of her brain oozed out.

The car was approaching the place at the top of the slide where the stop is usually made when John Parin, the lever man, found that his grip had caught and would not release the cable. He sprang to the edge of the platform and called on the passengers to jump. The car shot past the platform. There was a crash, a recoil and the car, released from the cable by the contact with the timbers at the end, rolled back. The passengers were thrown from their seats into the bottom of the boat. When it passed back half a dozen persons jumped out. Parin caught a woman's hand and she fell upon the planks. The car and its load trembled a moment at the verge of the descent and then shot down. George Emerson leaped from the boat as it was half way down and fell headlong to the ground. Another form pitched out. Then, with a second crash, louder than the first, the boat came to a standstill at the bottom of the elevator incline and its occupants were thrown among the broken beams and boards. There was a wild panic among the crowd of spectators and among the occupants of the other cars, but the wounded were quickly carried away by the ambulance. The slide down which the car flew is fully 300 feet long and slopes at an angle of 35 degrees. The people who patronized the chute would get into a car at the bottom of the incline and after being drawn to the top would enter a small boat, which would be allowed to slip down the chute at lightning speed into a large pool of water at the bottom of the slide. The accident occurred just as the car reached the top of the incline.

ARGUMENT IN THE TAYLOR CASE.

Fate of the Two Brothers Will Soon Be in the Hands of the Jury.

CARROLTON, Mo., Aug. 1.—Counsel for each side began arguments before the jury in the Taylor murder trial today. Each side was given seven hours. Arguments will probably be concluded in the morning and the case given to the jury by tomorrow noon. L. A. Holliday opened for the state and made a most eloquent appeal for justice to the victims of the tragedy. He warned the jury not to be influenced by sympathy for the families of the defendants. The people of Sullivan and Linn counties wanted justice and not sympathy for the Meeks family. Ralph Lozier followed for the defense. His address, though eloquent, did not carry much weight. He is a cousin of one of the jurors. Benjamin Pierce, prosecutor of Sullivan county, followed. He commented upon George Taylor's story of going to the straw-stack and kicking up the straw and seeing Gus Meeks' face.

"George Taylor saw the dead face of Gus Meeks, because he knew it was there," he said. "He had put it there. It was before his eyes all the time. He could not help seeing it."

George sat with folded arms and undisturbed.

E. R. Stevens of Linneus first addressed the jury for the defense. Facetious remarks and eulogism of Bill Taylor composed the greater part of his argument. "I leave it to you as business men, if he is not all right. Why, he was cashier of a bank for a long time in Browning, and you know what a bank cashier is."

Sidney Miller, prosecuting attorney for Carrol county, followed. He spoke shortly and to the point and asked for justice only.

OHIO POPULISTS ARE IN SESSION.

Coxey Supposed to Be a Favorite Candidate for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—The populist state convention met here today. The party in 1893 cast 15,500 votes and this year 49,500. Hugo Preyer, a leading Ohio greenbacker, when the greenback party was in existence, is chairman of the state committee and called the convention to order.

He reported an empty treasury, after an expenditure of $280 in distributing "leaflets on the silver question, Senator Jones' speech, national bank and bond swindles," etc., and called upon the 600 delegates for financial help.

Four women are present. The convention is a fine looking body and J. S. Coxey, the professed candidate for governor, is the center of interest.

George A. Groot of Cleveland is temporary chairman, and T. J. Creager of Springfield secretary. In his opening address Groot steered between the factions represented. Silver was not mentioned, but he declared his party was the one to right the wrongs of the people. The usual convention committees were appointed. Mr. Preyer, at the end of the first round in a parliamentary fight, succeeded in winning first blood to have his committee continued another year.

STATE COURTS TAKE A HAND.

Injunction in the Whisky Trust Sale Issued in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The litigation affecting the reorganization of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company has been transferred from the Chicago courts to the supreme court of this city. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Morgan O'Brien in the supreme court chambers today upon the application of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall on behalf of Frederick W. Anness and George Pinchon, who own 15,000 shares of stock, restraining the reorganization committee of the trust and the Manhattan Trust company. Judge O'Brien's order enjoins the company or any of them personally, through their agents or attorneys, from bidding upon or acquiring the properties of the trust under the reorganization agreement, or from taking any action whatsoever by reason of the alleged ownership of any stock or money deposited with the Manhattan Trust company. The latter company is enjoined from disposing of any of the moneys or securities which are on deposit with it. The injunction is accompanied by an order requiring the reorganization committee to show cause on Wednesday next why the injunction should not be continued, pending the trial of the motion to prevent the reorganization scheme.

RESULT OF THE MENOMINEE FIRE.

List of Losses and Probable Amount of Insurance.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Aug. 1.—The fire was finally extinguished today. As near as can be ascertained, the following are quite near the correct figures on the losses:

A. Spies, lumber, yard, $75,000, no insurance. Girard Lumber company, $60,000; insurance, $43,000. Menominee Bay Shore company, lumber, $125,000; insurance, $100,000. A. W. Clark & Co., match factory, $20,000; insurance, $20,300. Crawford Manufacturing company, stock, $4,000; insurance, $1,500. Michigan Fuel company, stock, $1,500; insurance, $1,500.

Not more than four residences were destroyed, which, together with other buildings and property, will probably increase the loss to the extent of $25,000 to $30,000, and the grand total will not greatly exceed $350,000.

HOSTILES HAVE DISAPPEARED

General Coppinger's Command in the Wilds of Jackson's Hole.

INDIANS ANXIOUS TO ESCAPE TROUBLE

Getting Back to Their Reservation as Fast as Their Ponies Will Carry Them—Scouts Report All Secure.

MARKET LAKE, Idaho, Aug. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—General Coppinger's command is camped on Moose creek, twenty-six miles from Marysville, tonight. The expedition will not reach Marysville, its objective point, until Thursday. The quartermaster's department has twenty-two four-horse teams, each hauling 3,500 pounds of forage. To cross the range into Jackson's Hole will take at least two days.

It was reported to the commander today that a party of the Jackson's Hole settlers had gone out to attack the Indians in Hoback canon, where they had been located by scouts. When the location named by the scouts was reached the Indians had disappeared. The report is not credited, as it is believed that since word was sent to the settlers by General Stitzer advising them to act strictly on the defensive, there has been no hostile movements of any kind on the part of the whites. This came by courier from Jackson's Hole.

A later dispatch reads: Cavalry troops reached Jackson's Hole this evening, camping at the foot of the Teton range. Seventy-five people are still occupying a fortified house near Marysville, but a number have returned to their ranches.

REPORTS OF SCOUTS.

Scouts came in today who were sent out four days ago, reporting no signs of Indians. A party of hunters came into camp who had traveled for 200 miles from DuBois across the head of the Wind river, through the Gros Venter mountains, and through the country east and north of Jackson's Hole, seeing no Indians.

Major Bisbee's command is at South Fork bridge, sixteen miles from Market lake. Orders were sent him this morning to remain in the Teton basin, it being certain that the infantry will not be needed in Jackson's Hole. The Indian scouts with Coppinger's command will go into Hoback canyon today and try to locate Indians. If any are found a conference will be held with them by Agent Teter of Fort Hall reservation. It is thought, however, that none will be found, and that they have been slipping back through the mountains to their reservations since the news reached them that the troops were in the country.

TWO MEN THOUGHT TO BE KILLED.

Party of Five Went Out and Only Three Returned.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 1.—A special to the Tribune from St. Anthony says: The people of this and surrounding towns are still very much excited over the Indian scare and every hour brings fresh rumors. Last evening a young man named Paul came into town and declared that another small band of Indians with squaws and pappooses were making their way toward the Hole, a few miles north of this town. On the strength of this statement Baxter Hopkins immediately left here on horseback for the purpose of verifying the report. He went as far north as Marysvale, twenty miles, and there found the settlers in a state of wild excitement. It is said the settlers have organized themselves and are now taking every precaution for their own safety. Guards are out day and night. Indians have been seen in the vicinity of Marysvale for two or three days past and five men were delegated to ascertain what the Indians were doing. The understanding between these men was that they should meet at a certain cabin in the vicinity and at the appointed time when three of the men approached the cabin in question they noticed Indians surrounding it, who at once commenced firing it. The three men retreated and returned to Marysvale, but Wilson and Captain Harris, who were among the five, have not as yet returned and it is feared that their lives have been taken.

A special to the Tribune from Market Lake says: A courier just in from Rexburg says two white men were killed by Indians yesterday on the Trail creek, this side of Jackson's Hole. The mail carrier between Jackson's Hole and Teton basin is thought to have been killed by Indians. When last seen he was crossing Teton divide.

PENDER MATTER BEING REFERRED

Secretary of the Interior in No Hurry to Instruct Beck.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Secretary of the Interior Smith was at the department today, but his time was so engrossed with other matters that he was unable to consider the Omaha and Winnebago matter. It is said that no action is likely to be taken until after the disposal of the injunction issued against Captain Beck. Should the agent be endorsed by the decision there will be nothing for the officials here to do, but if the injunction should be sustained Captain Beck would be advised what course to pursue. Secretary Smith expects to leave Washington again on Saturday and may conclude to defer consideration of the matter indefinitely.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, Neb., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The legal lessees of Winnebago lands, who were formerly lessees of the Flournoy company, met today at this place and formally adopted the following resolutions and petition, which were sent to the War department at Washington. Of the sixty-eight names signed to both, barely a dozen had knowledge that an investigation was to be held until after the congressmen had departed. These are the strongest resolutions yet adopted, and contradicts the statement of the Flournoy company that it was impossible to get leases from Captain Beck:

We, the undesigned settlers upon the Winnebago reservation, desire to express our views upon the present status of affairs existing on this reservation for the information of the honorable secretary of the interior.

Whereas, We were formerly lessees of the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate company of Pender, Neb., but have, since the arrival of Captain William H. Beck, Tenth cavalry, acting United States Indian agent on the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, relinquished all right to such leases and have released our land through the proper authority, and we consider that our action in so doing is the only proper method to pursue.

That the departmental system of leasing is the only proper manner in which these lands should be leased, giving security to both lessee and lessor.

That we know that prior to the time of the present administration that the Indians received very little, if any, pay for their lands, and that we paid the supposed company in sums ranging from $1 to $2.50 for the cultivated lands.

That we have been treated courteously and respectfully by the agent while transacting our business at his office, and we believe that all the lessees of this supposed company have received the same treatment.

That we believe the meeting held at Pender by the congressional committee was solely for the purpose of having one side of the case heard, as we were not requested to be present and knew nothing of the proceedings.

From what we can learn of the supposed investigation we believe it to have been a farce, as very few, if any, of the good, law-abiding citizens of and now upon this reservation were present to refute the attacks made against the officials at the agency, and we firmly believe that the above mentioned meeting was a premeditated affair, gotten up solely for the purpose of these people gaining time in order that the bankrupt company and others holding notes given by the actual settlers might be collected, and we fail to see wherein the tillers of the soil will be benefited by paying away their hard earned money and receiving no benefit therefrom.

The agent has given the best advice possible to each and every settler who has sought his counsel, telling them the outcome of the troubles and advising them to lease properly and showing them wherein they would be benefited by so doing.

We know that many of the sub-lessees of this supposed company have been misled by the officers of said company; through threats and falsehoods this company has misrepresented this matter throughout and has caused much worry and trouble by so doing. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned settlers, thoroughly endorse the action of the United States government and its agent, Captain William H. Beck, in the procedure taken in regard to leasing these lands; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the honorable secretary of the interior, through the honorable commissioner of Indian affairs, with the request that it be laid before the congress of the United States, if the matter is brought to its attention by the late congressional delegation, as it stated it would be.

Signed: John Bare, Joseph Farrens, Frank Butts, T. M. Rice, J. W. Allbaugh, A. S. Neilson, William H. Merry, Richard Eichler, John R. Waterman, Frank Kubik, Joseph Dvorak, W. H. Butts, D. A. Butts, T. F. Butts, J. E. Butts, C. W. Butts, J. A. Bare, G. Bare, Adelph Buttchen, Joseph Amrien, S. G. Wheeler, O. J. Jordan, John Jordan, J. B. Porter, Nels Toletrup, H. Langmack, James Monier, John Gettoch, Henry Singard, W. G. Tunsett, P. G. Fischser, E. E. Feeney, Charles Arichbocker, Peter Bloom and others whose names will be brought in later.

Experience of Settlers.

DECATUR, Neb., Aug. 1.—To the Editor of the Bee: In justice to Captain Beck, acting Indian agent for the Omaha and Winnebago tribes, we deem it proper at this time to say: In June, 1891, we leased a tract of 1,000 acres of land from the Omahas on their reservation, and accepted and believed the lease to be valid. We found it difficult to get along with these leases, and in a few months afterward were notified to appear at the agency and make our leases through Captain Beck. In company with the Indian owners of the land, we went to Mr. Beck's office and received new leases from the Indians, approved by the agent. During the winter of '94 some unknown party or parties reported to Captain Beck that we had violated the conditions of our leases, and in March last we were again notified to appear before Captain Beck and show cause why our leases should not be revoked. Investigation showed that other parties had made application for some of our leased lands, and that Captain Beck discovered their motive in misrepresenting us, and hence refused to revoke our leases and approve a lease to them.

We have no acquaintance with Captain Beck other than in the above mentioned transactions, but are firmly convinced that he is acting in fairness to the Indians and the lessees of their lands.

H. C. SAWTELL.
JOHN W. ROGERS.

CAMPAIGN BECOMING A FARCE.

Settlers Getting Over Their Scare and Returning to Their Homes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Record's correspondent with the troops in Wyoming wires tonight as follows: General Coppinger's command crossed the Teton range yesterday, going into camp on Fish creek, in the Snake river valley, ten miles from Marysvale. The latter point was reached today. The campaign against the Indians is becoming, as one of the officers high in command expressed it: "An amusing farce." The settlers in the valley of Jackson's Hole are still living at the fortification established near Marysvale. A number, however, have returned to their ranches. Scouts who have been out in the mountains south of Marysvale for five days, returned today and report no signs of Indians. The command met a 15-year-old boy carrying the mail of the Jackson's Hole country over the Teton mountain to Market Lake. He had seen, a week ago, two Indians, unarmed, getting out of the country as fast as possible. These were the remaining members of the band arrested for killing game, who escaped from the guards. General Coppinger's command moved to Marysvale this afternoon, where a conference was held with the Indians. Indian scouts in the command will be sent out into the mountains and if any Indians are found, Agent Teter of the Fort Hall agency will hold a conference with them with a view of having them return to the agency.

Indians Returning to the Reservation.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 1.—A special from Soda Springs, Idaho, to the Tribune says: One hundred and fifty Indians are camped on Bear river, two miles east of town, but there is very little excitement. The Carriboo stage driver reports that 200 Indians are camped on Willow creek, thirty miles from here. They came from Jackson's Hole and are bound for the reservation. They profess ignorance of any trouble with the whites. Many settlers who came here have started back to their ranches.

Troops Enter Jackson's Hole.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—A News special from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Adjutant General Stitzer today wired Governor Richards that the troops had just entered the Teton pass enroute to Marysvale. He stated that all was quiet. Inspector General Woodruff, to whom was referred the appeal of the people at Lewiston and South Pass for arms, reports that he has sent a reliable man into the Sweetwater country to investigate the condition of affairs.

Troops Cross the Teton Range.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A telegram received at the War department today from General Coppinger states that he had crossed the Teton range with his command yesterday. The dispatch was forwarded by courier to Market Lake. Teton range is twenty-five miles from Jackson's Hole.

MRS. GARDINER STILL MISSING.

No Clew to the Arcadia Woman Lost Last Week in Boston.

ARCADIA, Neb., Aug. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—J. W. Landers, who went from here to Boston ten days ago to make an effort to solve the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Gardiner, the Arcadia woman who went as a delegate to the Christian Endeavor convention, and who has not since been heard from, had about given up in despair. He started to return home, but upon his arrival at Springfield, Mass., he received a telegram from the Boston authorities asking him to return at once, as they had discovered the identity of the woman Brown, who had sent the information that Mrs. Gardiner was dead.

No blame is attached to Mrs. Gardiner here, as both she and her husband are pure hearted, zealous Christians. Their relations have always been of the most affectionate character.

Took an Overdose of Morphine.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Mr. George Perkins, who until a year ago has been the Enquirer's leading editorial writer, was found dead in his room at the Grand hotel about midnight. His death is believed to have been caused by an overdose of morphine, to the use of which he is said to have been addicted at times. He was a native of Pennsylvania, served on General Geary's staff at Gettysburg when a mere boy. He came here fully twenty years ago from Kansas City, where he had been engaged in editorial work. His first work here was on the Evening Times, under the managements of Messrs. Eggleston and Sands. His last work was for a series of years on the Enquirer. He leaves two young children. His wife, who died a few years ago, was the daughter of the late Harvey Myers of Covington, Ky. He was about 45 years old. Servants at the hotel say that they have been unable to get into his room for two days. He undoubtedly committed suicide. He left a pathetic letter saying his health was gone, his eyes had failed, his power had left him and this last resort was less humiliating than dependence on his relatives.

ONLY ONE WAY TO SETTLE IT

Dispute Concerning the Omaha Police Board Must Go to the Courts.

WHERE THE AGITATORS ARE WRONG

Governor Holcomb Points Out the Mistakes in Several Inflammatory Epistles—Majors, Churchill and Russell Demand a Meeting.

LINCOLN, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The governor today sent to Land Commissioner Russell and Attorney General Churchill the following letter:

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—Hon. A. S. Churchill and Hon. H. C. Russell: Gentlemen—In order that no misunderstanding may exist, a brief reply is required of me to your recent communications with relation to the appointments of members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for the city of Omaha, under the recent enactment of the last legislature.

A short time ago I addressed to you a calm and dispassionate statement, in substance calling your attention to the fact that the validity of said act was seriously questioned by reputable lawyers of good standing who claimed to have made a thorough examination of the same and that the members of the present fire and police board had avowed their intention of testing the validity of said act in the courts before surrendering the offices to which they had been appointed, and asked your co-operation in obtaining an early decision of the mooted question from the highest judicial tribunal of the state. I, likewise, called your attention to what I conceived to be the state of affairs existing in said city and the probability of trouble from a conflict of authority in the event of two contending forces each claiming to exercise the functions of said office. Replying to this you addressed to me communications extravagant in their statements and lurid in their character, as though some great calamity was about to occur by reason of the submission of a legal controversy to the judicial tribunal, constituted for the purpose of settling all controverted questions between citizens of the state, and you alone stood in the breach and presuming unsought to advise me as to my duties as chief executive in a matter about which your actions have caused me to believe you to be unable to give impartial consideration. My attention has likewise been called to an undignified diatribe of similar character published in an Omaha paper by an attorney of the city of Omaha, undertaking to define the duty of the executive in this matter.

SOME REASONS FOR HIS STAND.

The position taken by me has seemingly been resented in one of these communications as casting an aspersion on the citizens of Omaha and implying that there was no foundation for the precautionary measures suggested by me for the purpose of preventing unseemly trouble and controversies in this disputed matter. Shortly after my communication to you, just referred to, a petition was received addressed to the appointing board under the new law, signed by men of unquestioned conservatism of character and rare business judgment, representing heavy property interests in said city, calling our attention to the fact that a grave condition of affairs exists and requesting that we act with caution and take such steps as would bring the subject to the attention of the highest judicial tribunal of the state for an early adjudication. These men, doubtless, took this step with a knowledge of the situation and a conviction of the importance of wise and judicious action on the part of the appointing board. This document confirms the position taken by me and is a complete answer to your communication in this respect.

I beg to call your attention to a few facts which are too patent to require discussion or amplification, and which you have seemingly entirely overlooked, either purposely or because of a misconception of the question presented by this controversy. Your position, as I understand it, is that the provisions of the new law are to be enforced at all hazards, without regard to conflicts of authority, rioting and probable bloodshed, and, in effect, asking me as chief executive of the state to use the authority entrusted to me by the people in order to accomplish that purpose. I most earnestly call your attention to the fact that in the administration of affairs ample provisions have been made in our laws for the settlement of disputed questions without force and violence, within the regularly constituted and established judicial power of the land, and it is a privilege at the command of every citizen to have his grievances redressed and his rights established through the regular channels of the courts thus constituted; and the chief executive, with all the power at his command, has no authority to enforce these supposed rights, where titles to office are disputed, until the regularly constituted judicial tribunals have passed upon the titles to the offices in question. Any other course would be anarchy and revolution, of which you speak so freely.

PRESENT BOARD HAS RIGHTS.

Another question which seems to have escaped the observation of those who are insisting on the enforcement of the provisions of the act in question, regardless of the decision of the courts, is the fact that the present Board of Fire and Police Commissioners is in peaceful possession and exercising the functions of the office to which the members have been appointed. And, when it is claimed by them upon reasonable grounds that others are about to usurp without warrant of law the offices held by them, they have the right to have the question settled, not by force or violence, but in a peaceful regularly conducted trial in the courts of justice of the state; and until such question is determined, the right by them to maintain their office in peace cannot be questioned except by the advocates of lawlessness and lawbreakers. In these communications it appears to be assumed that it is my duty as the chief executive to oust from their office the present police commissioners of the city of Omaha and to induct into office the commissioners who may be appointed under the new law. It is not the duty of the executive to put one set of officers out and another in until the courts have determined who are rightfully entitled to the office.

Information has been placed before me from which I judge it to be the purpose of the present commissioners to hold their offices until the courts determine the validity of the law. The question as to whether they are justified in doing this is a matter which I cannot control, and which properly belongs to the courts, to which all peaceably disposed citizens should appeal for settlement. This condition confronts us, and the only question is whether the present incumbent shall be ousted by force, which it is feared will lead to rioting and other forms of lawlessness; whether a new board shall attempt to exercise the functions of the office without an appeal to the courts, thereby bringing on a conflict of authority with its attendant evils; or whether the rights of the present incumbents shall be determined by process of law in a court of competent jurisdiction in a proper proceeding brought for the purpose of testing their title to such office. It seems to be the impression among some that the former is desired. I prefer the latter. Even the criminal, to whom you refer, is entitled to his day in court. That there may be no conflict of authority and no breach of the peace, so long as I am chief executive of the state, my purpose is that all questions of this character shall be submitted and decided by the proper judicial tribunal of the land.

MUST BE SETTLED IN COURT.

By the terms of the statute the attorney general or commissioners who may be appointed under the new law are the proper persons who can properly institute quo warranto proceedings to determine the validity of the act. The attorney general has refused to institute such proceedings, and you have refused to co-operate with me in an agreed case to have this matter determined. These I believe to be the proper methods and one of them should be adopted. I have used every proper and reasonable effort to have the mat-