

they have great faith that General Coplinger, the new commander of the department, will recognize that it is an exposed point. The *Bee* correspondent has information from Jackson's Hole, through a gentleman who left there several days ago. He says he learned through Indian sources that there were about 300 Indians in that locality, and that fifty of them were Shoshonees. They expressed a determination to hunt even without the permission of the whites.

POCATELLO, Ida., July 21.—Settlers in the Jackson's Hole country to Idaho and northwestern Wyoming are in a panic over the reported imminence of an Indian outbreak. Disquieting rumors were confirmed tonight by J. C. Houtz, a wealthy ranchman of Soda Springs. He and one of his herders, while trying to cross Salt river to Houtz's ranch, seventy-five miles northeast of here, were stopped with rifles in the hands of Indian police. The police said the Indians were on the warpath. Mr. Houtz says the police told him the Indians had killed a white man, his wife and child, and that the settlers had rallied and killed six Indians.

FRANKFORT, O., July 21.—W. K. Moorehead, curator of the State University Museum, made some important discoveries in the ancient mounds near here during the past week. One mound which he opened contained nine skeletons buried two feet below the surface, in a layer of gravel. The bones are those of short, heavy, muscular men. The skulls are thick and rather round and the facial angle is low. Several skulls give evidence of artificial flattening of the base during infancy. No skeletons found in Ohio present a more inferior tribe, physically. In other gravel knolls about this place Mr. Moorehead discovered further evidence of burials of similar characters. Arrowheads, axes, copper bracelets and various ornaments lay by nearly every skeleton. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Moorehead have visited all the caves of the Hocking and Point valleys in search of traces of occupation of glacial men.

POCATELLO, Ida., July 22.—From present indications the conflict between the settlers of the Jackson's Hole country, northeastern Idaho, and northwestern Wyoming, and the Indians are not ended. Today wanderers arrived on the reservation but are far from a peaceful frame of mind, for in the wagon they brought the bodies of four dead bucks. It had been given out all along that only one Indian was killed. One of the bucks said they were only coming to the reservation to get more ammunition and were going back to kill the white men. Agent Tetors will request that the seventh infantry from Fort Russell, at Cheyenne, or the Eighth cavalry from Boise, be at once sent to this point, unless the Indians return quietly to their homes. J. C. Houtz, a ranchman of Soda Springs, says the police told him the Indians killed a white man, wife and child, and the settlers rallied and killed six Indians.

CHEYENNE, July 22.—Governor Richards is certain that no harm has befallen the students from Princeton University. The fight between the settlers and Bannock Indians occurred

on July 4th in the Jackson's Hole region, directly south of Yellowstone national park. On July 5, the Princeton students were at Lander, over 100 miles from the scene of trouble. The expedition proceeded slowly up Big Wind river toward northwest in search of specimens and to examine the geological formations west of Fort Washakie.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—A special to the *Times* from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Governor Richards received advice today that some forty young Bannock bucks are in the vicinity of Hams' Fork, a station on the Oregon Short Line in Uintah county. The Indians have a big horse herd with them, ostensibly to trade horses. There are no squaws with the band and it is believed their real object is to have a run chance if the Utes join them. Their movements will be closely watched, and they will not be permitted to commit any depredations.

DENVER, Colo., July 22.—A special to the *Times* from Laramie, Wyo., says: "Colonel Foote, of the Wyoming National Guards, ordered Fred Hesse Jr., captain of company A, Laramie, to assemble his company to determine how many can be sent out against the Indians, and prepare them to move when ordered. Company A is the crack military company of the state."

NEW YORK, July 22.—A. J. Milbank, whose son is one of the Princeton geologists reported captured by the Indians, was seen at his home in this city last night. He said he had telegraphed to Fort Washakie for information, but the telegram had not been delivered, as the party were supposed to be on their return to that place or else on their way to Yellowstone Park, and could not be reached.

Mr. Milbank had received a letter from his son dated July 8. It was the plan of the party to go from Fort Washakie direct to the Wind river and follow it up to its junction with Horse creek, where, after spending a week at a ranch, they were to divide, part of the company going on to the national park and Garret and Pease to return to the fort, where they were due today. Their return before the rest is necessary, as they intend to leave this city for Europe on July 31.

No information concerning the New York members of the party had been received at their homes up to a late hour last night.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Great anxiety is manifested at Princeton among the few students yet at the college and the townspeople, who are friends of the members of the party when the news came that the Princeton geological expedition was reported captured by the Bannock Indians in Wyoming. At the residence of Professor Hatcher, who is at the head of the expedition, Mrs. Hatcher heard nothing from her husband in several days and this fact tended to confirm the report of his capture by the Indians. Professor Scott, the head professor of the department of geology is out of town for a few days and no news of the supposed capture had reached his residence.

The expedition is similar to those sent out from Princeton in former years, having as its object the collection of geological fossils, in which the northwest abounds. With this scientific purpose of the expedition is com-

bined one of pleasure, the country being a choice field for the hunter. The opportunity to combine a summer's outing with the interests of the classroom has induced many students to join the expedition and this year a dozen of them accompanied Professor Hatcher to the Red Lands. The party left Princeton on June 20 and was made up of the following:

Prof. John Bell Hatcher, in charge; Lewis Frederick Pease, '95, Germantown; John W. Garrett, '95, Baltimore; Edward R. Othman, '95, New York City; Albert G. Milbank, '96, New York City; John Scheldem, '95, Titusville, Pa.; H. Brooks, '95, Scranton, Pa.; Arthur E. A. Brownlee, Seminary of Indians, Pennsylvania; Boyer Davis, '96, Philadelphia, Pa.; Talbot Pierce, '96, Washington, D. C.; Alfred L. Dennis, '96, New York City; Walter Moore, '95, Trenton, N. J., and Robert Forysth Little Jr., '96, New York City.

The party includes some of the most popular and well known students of the university.

MARKET LAKE, Ida., July 22.—Thirty men left Jackson's Hole to arrest all the Indians breaking the game laws of Wyoming. In Hoback canyon they surprised a camp of seventeen Indians, took them all prisoners and started with them for Jackson's Hole. In the canyon they tried to escape and all the Indians were killed except one papoose, who was brought into the Hole. There were 128 fresh elk skins in this camp.

Johnnie Carnes, a squaw man and the oldest settler in Jackson's Hole, has come over into Idaho and says every settler in Jackson will be butchered. There were 300 Bannock warriors on the Hoback river when Carnes was there, and he says all the squaws have been sent away and bucks are daily joining the main band. Jackson's Hole settlers are now intrenched and awaiting the attack. Unless cavalry get there quick, every settler between Jackson's Hole and this railway station is in danger of massacre.

REXBURG, Ida., July 20.—Rexburg is the nearest and most direct line of communication with Jackson's Hole, where the recent troubles with Indians are reported. It is quite safe to say that much of the alleged troubles have been exaggerated, and have caused needless apprehension to many. At no time have the alleged difficulties reported to exist between the settlers and Indians at Jackson's Hole, or anywhere in that vicinity, assumed a serious outlook, and it is thought by the level-headed people here in Rexburg that the reports emanating from that district originated among a few would-be Indian fighters, who seek notoriety through the public press without risk of danger either to self or friends.

C. B. Hawley, deputy sheriff of Fremont county, Ida., has just returned from the vicinity of the alleged trouble, where he met twenty Indians who were trespassers in Fremont county, over which he had jurisdiction. He gave them notice to either quit the county or come with him. Without objection they left for Jackson's Hole, Wyo., and gave no evidence of displeasure in their forced retirement. Deputy Sheriff Hawley is of the opinion that there is nothing