

plosion and destruction of all those lives and all that property. We have in our possession all the evidence to substantiate Dewar's story, the dynamite machine, letters and the contract between Dewar and Gibson, in fact, everything. The case is practically over, so far as our department is concerned. The case is made."

"Have you any other evidence to show that others besides Gibson were implicated in the conspiracy?" Hart was asked.

"Gibson is secretary of the trust, and while we might reason that

HE WAS NOT ALONE

in this, and that somebody higher up in the trust was the responsible party, we have not a bit of evidence tending to implicate anyone else. Everything we have points to Gibson, and to no other person. The machine, materials to make it effective, and inculcating documents were in the satchel which Gibson carried at the time of his arrest. Some unknown person who had knowledge of the conspiracy warned the owners of the distillery on Monday of the danger which beset them, fixing the date of the explosion for yesterday or today, and they were carefully guarding the premises day and night."

Two previous attempts, which are attributed to the whisky trust but not proved, were made to destroy Shufeldt's with dynamite. One of them occurred two years ago last fall. Detective Dan Coughlin of the city police force was detailed on the case and it was while at work on it that he made the acquaintance of the little German, John P. Kunze. Both of them were afterwards tried for complicity in the assassination of Dr. Cronin. Coughlin is serving a life sentence for the crime, but Kunze was acquitted.

This afternoon Gibson was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyue and released on bond of \$20,000. He declined to make any statement in regard to the matter.

In an interview tonight Gibson denies any knowledge of any

INFERNAL MACHINE.

He asserts that he had no dealings with Dewar and intimates a conspiracy against him (Gibson). The government officers here are exceedingly confident, however, and say they have the case well in hand.

It is learned tonight that the infernal machine was an ingenious device. A gun barrel was loaded with powder, and a steel bullet set into a can with inflammable liquid under it. Dewar was to put the machine under the vat and pour the chemical into the vent hole. This would ignite the liquid, the powder would explode, the bullet would go through the bottom of the vat and the alcohol pour down on the flaming can.

INTENSE SURPRISE.

PEORIA, Feb. 11.—The arrest of Gibson in Chicago today caused intense surprise here. At trust headquarters nobody could be found this afternoon. President Greenart went to Washington ten days ago and is still there, although his relatives and friends do not know what hotel he is at. His son stated tonight that if his father desired to say anything on the subject he would make his whereabouts known, otherwise not. The whisky men assert that

Gibson's arrest is the result of a conspiracy of the anti-trust distillers. He has been a resident of this city since 1879, when he came from Cleveland and entered the March distillery as bookkeeper. When the trust was formed in 1881 he was elected secretary and has since held that position. He made money rapidly and is now rated at \$150,000.

Mayor Clark, formerly a member of the association, said tonight that Gibson was not such a fool as to deal with a gauger in such a terrible affair, if it were true.

It is rumored here tonight that United States detectives who were here a week ago gained entrance to the trust headquarters and searched it carefully. In the basement, it is alleged, they found a dynamite machine and explosive chemicals sufficient to destroy all the distilleries in the world. It is known that the officers were here, but the story about the searching the headquarters cannot be traced to any reliable source. Several prominent whisky men will go to the aid of Gibson.

THE WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Indian conference closed today, and the Indians will start home Friday. The feature of today's talk was the story of the fight at Wounded Knee. Turning Hawk said at a given time, when the men had delivered up their guns, they were separated from their families and taken to a certain spot. A crazy man, a young man of very bad influence, fired his gun, killing an officer. The other Indians began drawing knives, although they were exhorted from all sides to desist, and the firing began immediately on the part of the soldiers. All the men who were in the bunch were killed right there, and those who escaped that first fire got into a ravine, and as they went along the ravine for a long distance they were pursued on all sides by the soldiers and shot down. The women had no arms to fight with. They were standing off at a different place, and when the firing began those of the men who escaped the first volley went in one direction up the ravine, and the women went in a different direction through an open field, but met the same fate as the men.

UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

American Horse said that when the firing began the people who were standing immediately around the young man who fired the first shot were killed and then the soldiers turned their guns on the women, who were in the lodges, standing there under a flag of truce. Of course, as soon as they were fired upon they fled. There was a woman with an infant in her arms killed as she almost touched the flag of truce. Right near the flag another was shot down. Her child, not knowing that its mother was dead, was still nursing, and that was a very sad sight. Women as they were fleeing with babies on their backs were killed together, and women heavy with child were also killed.

After most of the Indians had been killed the cry was made that all those not killed or wounded should come forth and they would be safe. Little boys who were not wounded came out

of places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded and butchered them.

Commissioner Morgan said to the interpreter: "I wish you would say to him that these are very serious charges to make against the army. I do not want any statements that are not absolutely true, and I want anyone here that feels the statements are too strong to correct them."

American Horse replied: "Of course it would have been all right if only the men were killed, but the fact of the killing of women and more especially young boys and girls, who are to make the future strength of the Indian people, we feel very seriously."

Commissioner — Does American Horse know these things of his own personal knowledge, or has he been told them?

American Horse—I was not there at the time or before the burial of the bodies, but I did go there with some Indian police and many people from the agency, and we went through the battlefield and saw where the bodies were from the track of blood.

Rev. Mr. McCook, a Sioux half-blood, pastor of the Episcopal Church at Pine Ridge, among other things, said: "Much has been said about the good spirit with which the members of the Seventh cavalry went to that action. It has been said that a desire to avenge Custer's death was entirely absent from their minds. In coming towards Chicago, in company with General Miles, I talked with one of his own scouts, who was almost killed because he was compelled to fly with the Indians, being fired upon by men whom he tried to save and help. He told me that after he recovered from his fight and succeeded in getting amongst the soldiers after they all got in from killing Indians, an officer of high rank, he did not know who, came to him and said: 'Now we have avenged Custer's death,' and the Sioux said to him, 'Yes, but you had every chance to fight for your lives that day.' These poor Indian people didn't have that opportunity to protect and fight for themselves. If this is an indication of the spirit of a number of men in that company, I am sure the Seventh Cavalry did not go there with the kindest of motives, simply to bring these poor people back."

After several others had spoken, the Commissioner declared the conference at an end.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Secretary of War today made public the report of the investigation of the battle of Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Colonel Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The record of the court of inquiry is endorsed by Major-General Miles, under date of Chicago, January 21st. He says, in part:

Colonel Forsythe had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians, and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. These warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Colonel Forsythe. He had been warned that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters in the Sioux nation, and the religious excitement made