FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

## HICH BINDERS MAKE CONFESSION

Three Hundred Men Were to be Murdered.

PRICE FOR VICTIMS VARIED

Those Under Arrest Are Identified With Educational Society-Ramificattons of Conspiracy Very Wide.

San Francisco, May 11 .- Two of the four Chinese high-binder societies' presidents arrested for alleged complicity in the killing of Tom Yick, a member of the Chinese Educational society, on Friday night, have signed confessions in which they admit that a conspiracy existed among the different ramifications of the powerful See Yup society to put out of the way 300 members of the educational organization; that a price of \$500 was to be paid for the murder of each of those suspected of giving information to the police relative to the plans of high-binders and gamblers; that \$300 was to be forthcoming for every other one of the 300 members put out of the way; that \$200 in gold would be paid to the gun men and hatchet men for each one maimed; that in the event of arrest and prosecution for the wholesale butchery the society would pay all the expenses of the defense, and that in the event of conviction, \$1,500 would be sent to the relatives of the convicted men in China.

men in China.

The four men in custody are Gee Hong On, president of the See Yups, and a member of the On Yick high-binder society; Lee Ying, president of the Bow Long high-binder tong.

Quong Wah and Wong Doo Kong. All Quong wan and wong Doo Rong. An were arrested after the assassination of Tom Yick. The first two named are the confessors. Both of them are identified with the educational society, besides claiming affiliation with the high-binders, and both claim that as soon as the See Yups entered into their

soon as the See Yups entered into their compact placing a price upon the heads of educational society members, they immediately warned their friends in the organization what had happened and advised them to be on their guard. The other men in custody insist that the confessions are absolutely false. They brand the educational society as a blackmailing organization and insist that the confessions were made to work the undoing of the See Yup society. The presidents of the branches of the See Yup society already in custody will be charged with conspiracy to kill and others will be booked on a like charge as soon as they are apprehended. as soon as they are apprehended.

Root Congratulates Capt. Pershing Washington, May 11,-Secy, Roo

today sent the following cable to Gen. Davis commanding in the Phillippines
"I congratulate you on the work done In the Mindanao. Express to Capt. Pershing and officers and men under his command the thanks of the war de-partment for their able and effective omplishment of a difficult and im-

portant task." Destruction by Santa Maria Volcano.

Mexico City, May 11.-News brought here from Guatemaia by people who have seen the ruin wrought by the re-cent eruption of Santa Maria volcano confirms all the previous reports. The situation could hardly be worse.

"All the coffee plantations in the vi-rinity of the volcano," says Manuel Huertado, just arrived here from Guatemala, "have been destroyed for all time. Ashes 10 to 15 feet deep cover the country. In the neighborhood of the volcano ashes are so deep that only volcano ashes are so deep that only some of the tops of tall trees can be seen. Scoria and ashes cover 1,000 square miles of land to a depth of five to 15 feet, and 5,000 square miles to depths of one to five feet. One-third of the entire coffee crop has been des-troyed. About 300,000 quintals of the choicest coffee have been lost, and all land uponu which it was grown is doomed to eternal sterility.'

## Court Martial of Student Officers.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 11.-The rourt-martial trial of the eight student officers opened this morning at Fort Leavenworth, with Col. C. C. Carr as advocate. First. Lieut. Leonard T. Baker of the First infantry was the first officer called. He was represented by

Maj. Morton and Capt. Boiles.

There were nine specifications in the charge. The lieutenant pleaded not guilty to all of them, giving as his ex-

cuses for missing roll call as headache, slowness of clock, and others. His an-swers were all unsatisfactory. The three following officers are ex-pected up-tomorrow: Lieut, William M. True, Sixteenth infantry: Lieut. C. R. Jones, First cavalry, and Lieut. Crockett, Twenty-fourth infantry. It is reported that the other four will be given another chance.

MONITOR ARKANSAS. Must Wait for Floods to Go Down The Mississippi.

Washington, May 11 .-- Lieut, Chester, ne of the watch officers of the monitor Arkansas, arrived at the navy department today from St. Genevieve, where the vessel is lying, and reported that in his opinion it would be impossible for the Arkansas to make her way down the Mississippi until next spring, unless an unexpected and unseasonable flood-

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE. In Bulgaria Better than They Have Been for a Long Time.

Rev. Dr.

Walser.

lowing tribute to American newspaper

American Life:

written by Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court, on "The Effect of a Free Press on

"First-The effect the press has had on the recent advance in American life

ing the American people into a more in

ance, crime and poverty have clways existed. We used to accept them as inevitable and thank God we escaped.

prove. The nation is wrestling with these problems. It is in the threes and sweat of struggle. The press informs of and inspires every effort. Each laborer knows he is not working alone, and is

given the encouragement and strength of co-operation. Only through such is

there possibility of success in the solu-

"Third-In the evolution of court of

public opinion, the court mightler than

announces its conclusions, and whirls

them against all for gloom or glory These facts speak much for the uplift-

ing of the nation, and in each the press has been one, if not the great factor

Wants Striking Employes Restrained

Ohio Railroad company, with head-

& O. railroad in the state of Tennes-

these problems.

we ignore fate and strive to im-

London, May 12.-The Times' correspondent at Sofia says that he thinks that the prospects for peace for the

that the prospects for peace for the coming summer are more favorable now than at any time since January.

"At a meeting between the Bulgarian premier and the Ottoman commissioner, held on Monday," the correspondent continues, "the question of the Turkish note was setted amicably. This ends a dangerous situation. In six weeks' time the entire rural population of Bulgaria and Macedonia will be occupied with the harvest."

The porte has communicated to the representatives of the powers a denial of the excesses recently reported at Monastir. It denies the participation of Bashi Bazouks and Musselmen in these disorders, and says there was no pillaging of houses belonging to the Christians and no murdering of women.

Christians and no murdering of women

#### Charities and Corrections.

Atlanta, Ga., May 11 .- At the business session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Dr. T. Searcy, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Tuskaloosa dis-

on the recent advance in American life has been in realizing the constitutional purpose to form a more perfect Union. Forty years ago a bitter civil war prevailed. North and south were enemies. Now sectional animosities are disappearing—patriotism is becoming universal. The north eulogizes Lee; the south venerates Lincoln. New York restects Bryan. South Carolina honors. pital for the insane at Tuskaloosa dis-cussed "For What Class of Mental De-fectives Should the State Make Pro-vision and in What Way?" Dr. Searcy first briefly enumerated the various degrees of w.ak mindedness and then pussed to the question as to where the state should draw the line in separating afflicted persons and plac-ing them under treatment. A school for the insane, he declared, is not a prison and the inmates are patients, nor pris-oners. He believed a state should care for all kinds of insane.
"State care is, generally speaking, a south venerates Lincoln. New York respects Bryan; South Carolina honors Hoar. We are becoming truly one people. What has brought this about? Knowledge of each other. We may hate those we know—we never love those we do not know. The press which tells us each morning what all do and say, helps us to know each other. New York knows New Orleans and San Francisco as well as it does Brooklyn. Without the press, even with the telegraph and the postoffice what strangers we should be. Knowing each other, we find how much allke we are—some defects, some excellencies. So, by bringing the American people into a more in-

"State care is, generally speaking, a great deal better than home care, and great deal better than home care, and neighborhood, municipal or county care. These as a rule have proved notoriously insufficient, improper and often inhuman," said Dr. Searcy. He thought there was the greatest possible need for a comprehensive investigation, which should take into account most of all the physical status of the children employed in different industries and at different years of life.

"It certainly would appear to me."

"It certainly would appear to me," he said, "a paramount duty not to legislate along radical lines unless the basis of such legislation is all convincing and established beyond the question of a possible doubt.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, presented a brief report of progress by the committee ap-pointed at the Detroit conference last pointed at the Detroit conference last year on "Workingmen Insurance in Relation to Charity.

## AN IMMENSE PAPER.

New York World Issues One Containing 136 Pages.

New York, May 10 .- The World today issues an edition of 136 pages, said to be the largest paper ever printed, to mark its twentieth anniversary under Mr. Pulitzer's management. Besides a re-view of the past, prophecies are published as to the next 20 years, the con-tributors being ex-President Cleveland, Arthur James Balfour, prime minister of England; Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court, John Jacob Astor, Sir Charles Dilke, M. P.; Cardinal Gibbons, Right Hon, W. E. H. Leckey, Bighop Potter, Admiral Dewey Gen. Miles, Julia Ward Howe, Alexander Graham Bell, Whitelaw Reld, St. Ctair McKelway, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, ex-President Kruger, Sir Robert Ball, Andrew Lang, members of the cabinet, senators and experts in almost very field of endeavor.

every held of endeavor.

In its review of material changes in the world under Mr. Pulitzer's direction, some figures never before published are given. The total income of the world when Jay Gould sold it was \$7,500 a week, but in the 20 years of Mr. Pulltzer's direction the total income of the world has been \$62,008,244. It is said this Sunday edition of the World will weigh about 500 tons and will cost more than \$50,000. Among the contributions is the fol- at Jackson, Tenn.

## IN THE MIDST OF TALL TIMBER

Reichlin, the murdered woman's brother, for the arrest of Father Walser.

Santa Cruz Big Trees.

THE CASE OF FATHER WALSER, ACCUSED OF MURDER.

The arrest of Father Walser at Lorain, O., for the murder of Miss Agatha Reichlin, sister of Rev. Charles

Reichlin, has attracted attention in every portion of the country. The lady was killed with a stone which she

had used to keep a door open. A bloodhound, which was immediately put upon the trail, followed tracks which

led to Father Walser. The latest sensation in the case was the denunciation of the authorities by Father

HE DENOUNCES VANDALISM.

ing the American people into a more in-timate acquaintance, the press has been making a more perfect Union. "Second—In grappling with social conditions and questions, disease, ignorandalism. While at Santa Cruz this grove. Almost the first sight that greeted his eyes as he entered the park was one of the huge trees with thousands of business and personal cards tacked on it. Tourists for years have been placing their cards upon this tree, and it began to look more like a receptacle for bits of pasteboards that it did

one of the wonders of nature.

The president instantly expressed his any organized tribunal, at whose bar are judged all men, events and pur-poses. Here the press does mighty work. It collects the universal opinion. disapproval of such a procedure, and a little while later when asked to make a speech, called attention to the defacement of the tree and said he hoped the people of California would see to it that such vandalism was stopped. He also intimated that he would like to see the cards taken down. Later, when the president went for a walk through the park the members of his party, together with members of the reception committee tore down the May it continue its work, promoting na-tional unity, hastening the solution of the great social problems and bringing all matters before the court of public opinion, a court of increasing wisdom

Later in the day the president again signified his disapproval of placing large placards or signs on the trees. Memphis, Tenn., May 11.-C. G. Bond, was informed that the committee rished to name one of the trees after the district attorney of the Mobile & nim. While desiring that some other name be given to the trees, the presi-dent said he did not want to act churiquarters at Jackson, Tenn., today went ish in the matter, and if the committee really desired to name a tree after him he would not object. He stipulated, however that the card bearing his before Judge Hammond, of the federal court, and prayed for an injunction re-straining the striking employes and others from in any way interfering with the operation of trains on the M. name, that was to be placed on the tree, should not be more than three-quarters of an inch by an inch and a see. Judge Hammond issued a re-straining order, effective until Wednes-day, May 13, when he will hear the application for injunction in open court

half in diameter, The president made speeches today at Pajaro, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and San Jose, addressing the largest audience of the day at this place. He was taken on a drive through the country nere, stopping for a few minutes at Campbell, where he participated in the clanting of a tree. The president spent the evening quietly on his car and will leave at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning or Palo Alto

President Recoeveit was given an evation here this morning. The train arrived at 9:55. He was received at the depot by the reception committees and escorted to a carriage drawn by two black horses. The other members of the party were also assigned to car-riages. After a drive on Beach hill where he had a good view of the bay and city, the president was driven clong Pacific avenue, which was crowded with an immense throng, hundreds boving come from miles around.

His carriage was driven through an venue of thousands of school children with waving flags and who for a mile scattered flowers along his pathway. The cheers of the children were taken up by the pioneers, the Grand Army, Avalon company U. R. K. of P., and itizens.

Flags were lavishly displayed. The court house was a mass of national colors, the president's carriage was preceded by the naval reserves and a band. When the carriage stopped in front of the courthouse the cheering was vigorous. On being introduced by Mayor Clark, the president, whose smiles testified to his appreciation of the reception, said:

## SPEECH AT SANTA CRUZ.

"I thank you for this greeting, I thank you for your esteem. I wish to say a word, and especially to the men of the Grand Army and the representatives of the pioneers, to the men who proved their loyalty in the supreme test of '61 to '65, and to the ploneers who showed their patriotism in winning the golden west for their country. I thank

golden west for their country. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.
"It is a pleasure for me to see the men of the naval militia. If there is one thing this country is alive to, it is our navy. We must have a first-class navy. We already have a good one, but we must have a better one. Not only should we have good guns, good con-

ning towers and turrets, but expert men with them. We cannot afford to neglect our navy. We must build it up; we must have the best of fighting ships and the best of men to man them "I congratulate you on the progress made in California. You have a won-

The Late

Reichlin.

Miss Agatha

President Wanders Among the

Santa Cruz Rig Trees

made in California, You have a wonderful state. I am glad to see that your big trees and missions are being preserved. They should be, as they are, the heritages of the ages. They should be left unmarred for our children and our children's children, and so on down the ages. Bood-by and good luck to you."

BIG TREES.

Preceded by the naval reserve and Preceded by the haval reserve and band the procession moved slowly up Locust street to a special train. The big trees were reached in 15 minutes and the party sat down to luncheon. Two of Santa Cruz's prettiest young ladies walted on the tables. The naval reserves and officers acted as a guard. At the close of the repast the president said:

Says People of California Should Preserve Monarchs of Forest and Forbid Their Use for Advertising.

San Jose, Cal., May 11.—President Reosevelt today gave the people of the country an object lesson on the evils of vandalism. While at Santa Cruz this said:

'I want to thank you for your courtesy and to say how much I enjoy being here. This is my first glimpse of the big trees. I desire to pay tribute to the associations, private owners and also to the citizens who acted in cooperation with the state in preserving these wonderful trees. Let me preach to you a moment. All of us desire to see nature preserved. Above all the trees should not be married by placing trees should not be marred by placing cards or names on them. People who do that should be sternly discouraged. The cards give an air of ridicule to the solumn and majestic giants. They should be taken down. I ask you to keep all cards off of the trees or any kind of signs that will mar them. See to it that the trees are preserved; that the gift of nature is kept unmarred. You can never replace a tree. Oh, I am pleased to be here among these wonder ful redwoods. I thank you for giving me this enjoyment. Preserve and keep

what nature has done. The president requested that he be unaccompanied on his walk among the trees, and President Butler was his only companion. While he was away E. O. McCormick, Secy. Loeb, President Wheeler and others acted on the presi-dent's suggestion by tearing down the eards from the trees, amid great ap-During the luncheon the president

was informed that the Spanish beans served at luncheon were prepared by Mrs. J. M. Gesetterez, who res Watsonville, the mother of 34 children He laughed heartily, saying: "She should be made the president of some

should be made the president of some association—I don't know what."

F. A. Hihn, for the pioneers, presented the president with a silver plate. A tree was dedicated in the president's honor. The president expresident is thanks, but he objected to a big sign with his name on it. He was a big sign with his name on it. He was also presented with pictures of the big trees. After a photograph was taken and many hand-shakes had with them, the train started for this city. The station at Big Trees was crowded with people from Boulder creek and Felton. While the party was at Big Trees, Native Daughters decorated the train with flowers. At 12:50, amid great cheering from the crowd, the train left for San Jose. The president was much pleased with his reception and appreciative of everything done in his honor.

### MARCUM'S ALLEGED SLAYER. Grave Problem Confronts the State Prosecutor.

Lexington, Ky., May 11.—Since the arrest of Curtis Jett in Madison county Sunday morning, charged with the murder of J. B. Marcum, a grave problem confronts the prosecution which may require a very least of the prosecution which may require a special session of the legislature to solve. Under the law Jett would be taken back to Jackson, the scene of the crime, for trial unless he requests that he be taken elsewhere. He has asked to be taken to Jackson and will therefore have to go. If he goes to Jackson it is contended that the feeling is such that justice would be detected. that justice would be defeated. A well defined movement is on foot to delay the removal of Jett to Jackson until i is ascertained what steps can be taken to avoid it under the law. If the law offers no relief it is stated here that the governor will be asked to call a sterial session of the legislature to change the

## Many Bulgarians Killed.

Salonica, European Turkey, May 11 an engagement between Bulgari ans and Turkish troops recently fought at Igapari, near Monastir, many Bulgarians were killed and 74 were made Another fight is reported to have oc-

curred at the village of Gorestrovo, near Demir-Hissar. The village was burned. The panic in the Monastir district has not abated.

## Has No Political Significance.

London, May 11 .- The admiralty says the sudden sailing of the British cruisers Drake, Brilliant and Rainbow from Portland for Gibraltar is not connected with events in Morocco and has no political significance whatever.

# TRACES OF EARLY INDIAN LIFE

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

Archaeological Expedition Unearths in Jefferson County, Missouri, Immense Cooking Pans Used by the Aboriginal Americans Something Like Two Hundred Years Ago-Look Like Great Punch Bowls

morrow management of the commence of the comme

aboriginal Indians of North America did considerable cooking in their time. has been made evident by the discovery in various parts of the United States of earthenware vessels apparently adapted to no other purpose. These vessels, ordinarly cailed salt-pans by the archaeologist, because their chief purpose seemed at first to have been the evaporation of salt from the salt springs near which the Indians established so many of their villages, are the largest known specimens of native NorthAmerican pottery. The largest one ever found has recently come into the possession of the Peabody museum at Harvard. It measures some 31 inches in diameter by 11 inches deep. In appearance, therefore, it is very much like a big, shallow punch bowl. It was discovered not long ago by an archaeological expedition under the joint auspices of the Peabody museum and the University of California and is an important part of the instructive spoil taken from what is now a farm near the meeting of the little Merrimac and the big Mississippi rivers in Jefferson county, Mo .- once the site of a small Indian

This big salt-pan, in which the In dians not only evaported salt from the water of salt licks which still exist in the immediate vicinity, but probably cooked their elk ment or venison, is only one of a goodly number of similar but smaller utensils found in the same lo-cality. The larger pans were all sunk in the clay bottom upon which the en-campment had rested and were therefore as permanent as any modern stove or oven. The difference was that fire Instead of being built under or agains the oven, was brought to it in the shape of heated stones, some of which, still showing evidence of the many heatings to which the Indians had subjected them, still remained in the salt-pans re-covered by the Harvard and California archaeologists.

Near the sait-pans or native cooking apparatus still remained portions of the ancient fireplaces in which the stones had been heated, together with the bones of several different kinds of animals which formed part of the Indian bill-of-fare of about 200 years ago. These remains included elk, beaver, deer, fox and turkey; but there were no traces of the buffalo, although buffalo remains are often found among the relics of the Indians who once roamed the more western prairies. How these aboriginal American villagers prepared their meat, beyond their method of heating their earthenware pans, is as much a mystery as how they transport-Near the salt-pans or native cooking much a mystery as how they transport-ed the red hot stores from the fireplaces to the cooking pans.

The big salt-pan and its smaller cor panion pieces of aboriginal kitchen and diningroom economy were naturally not the only evidence of early Indian life found in the old village so long hidden under the plowed furrows of modern agriculture. The excavation, not vet fully completed, has already revealed a cemetery as well as a village, the etery differing from most of the Indian burial places already found and opened in various parts of the United States in that it was very much smaller than was usually the case. Although occasional isolated graves have been dis-covered, the experience of previous archaeological investigations would have led naturally to the expectation of tional parks.

Cambridge, Mass., May 8.-That the | finding either a very small group of ninding either a very small group of graves, each containing one skeleton of several skeletons, or a very large one embracing hundreds of burials. In this case only 27 graves were discovered, although this number represented the burial of several times as many Indians. In the graves, which were probably not earlier than the seventeenth century, were found many similar specimens of pottery, chiefly earthenware bowls in which the friends and relatives of the departed warriors had placed what they considered would be food enough to last them during their fourset to the seventeent. them during their journey to the happy hunting grounds—one bowl in some cases having evidently been considered sufficient for two warriors while in other cases a single warfer, perhaps a very hungry one during his lifetime, had been supplied with several. These bowls, in interesting contrast with a some-what similar custom that existed among the European nations of anti-quity, in which the buried food vessels were almost always broken in pieces be-fore burial, were nearly all unbroken. Like the larger cooking pans they were made of clay—in many cases, perhaps, the clay taken from the banks of the small creek that still connects the site of the village with the Mississippi river, about one and a half miles distant-mixed with finely broken up shells and modelled by hand. But whether the Indians actually made their pottery is one of the debated questions of arch-aeology and it has been argued, especially in the cases of the larger and more lifficult cooking pans, that it may have been an inheritance from more civilized

ancestors.

The bowls, whether inherited or made by the owners by some now unknown process, were very common and were found abundantly in the old village. With them were also many of the shells With them were also many of the shell, that archaeology surposes once served the Indian as spoons, all of them chipped in such fashion as to lead to the belief that they were once furnished with handles. With these culinary articles were found many of the stone implements with which the earlier Americans, roughly fashioned their arrowheads, chipped places in their spoonshells for the insertion of handles, or performed other primitive manual operations. Other shells, perforated and doubtless used as jewelry to adorn long ago "braves" for their places at the council fire, were found in the village, some of which were identified as having come from the little nearby creek while others came from the Mississippi river

come from the little nearby creek while others came from the Mississippi river and a very few from as far away as the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the interesting things about the excavations as so far conducted is that nothing has been found that sucgests intercourse with the whites—such, for example, as beads of European manufacture or the little silver crosses frequently found in regions penetrated by the early Jesuit missionaries or by the adventurous early French treders. the adventurous early French traders, It is known historically that the French were operating lead mines not so very far from the site of the village early in he eighteenth century and the village therefore undoubtedly antedates this period. In fact the whole region belongs to various degrees of the past, for it contains, near the site of these recent explorations, the famous mastodon bed from which was excavated one of the from which was excavated one of the first mastodon skeletons ever dug un in America. Northeast of the village, moreover, is the great Cahokia mound, the largest survival of the Mound Builders although it has not yet had the good fortune that has befallen the many other similar monuments of prehistoric America that have been preserved from impending utilitarian des-truction by being made state or na-

RT

IOW

THE NEW BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

Father Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's parish, New York city, whose appointment as bishop of Buffalo to succeed former Bishop Farley of Buffalo. now archbishop of Chicago, was recently informally announced, has made an enviable record in his present charge. Born in New York in 1848, he was ordained priest in 1876. Since then he has been connected with St. Stephen's parish. In 1894 Archbishop Corrigan appointed Pather Colton vice chancellor of the archdiocese, and a little later he was elevated to the chancellorship, a post which he has since retained.

TO BUILD A HARBOR BY DESTROYING NEARLY HALF OF GIBRALTAR.



An engineering feat which will astound the world is shortly to be atpted. This involves nothing less than the blasting away of the western of the supposedly impregnable rock of Gibraltar for the purpose of conacting on that side a harbor which will be out of reach of the Spanish guns the east which now command the British position. An English captain re-tly circulated a pamphlet entitled "Gibraltar; a National Danger," in which monstrated that the "rock," so far from being an advantage to his govnent, is in its present form with the harbor on the eastern side really a ace. The illustration gives an idea of how the harbor will appear when pleted. The cost of the work will be close on to \$25,000,000. LADY SARAH WILSON.

The lady whose portrait, from her latest photograph, is presented here wen fame in South Africa as a war correspondent, was taken prisoner by the Boers, was later exchanged for a "mere man" and lived in Mafeking during the



famous siege. She is Lady Sarah Wilson daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, aunt of Winston Spencer Churchill, and, like all Churchills, she has the gift of literary expression and yearns to write a book. It is betraying no secret to state that she is thirty-seven years old and was married a dozen years ago to Captain Gordon Chesney

Every one of the large automobile factories is far behind its orders.