

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Two colored women, Mrs. Mary Stanton and Mrs. Lizzie Dixdee, refugees from Spring Valley, arrived in this city tonight, and the reports they gave of the treatment of the colored people at that place have inflamed the negroes of Chicago to the highest pitch. Mrs. Stanton is a widow, and since the attack made by the Italians on the colored men at Spring Valley her two sons have disappeared, and she believes that they were murdered. Mrs. Dixdee has heard nothing from her husband since that time, and believes he is dead. Both women say that the reports of the outrages have been in no way exaggerated. They say that the colored women and children were assaulted by the Italians and brutally treated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—A local paper says: James H. Love, of San Francisco, owner of one-eighth interest in the "49 Mining Camp" has disappeared and by coincidence a lot of property and relics exceeding \$10,000 in value are missing. Among the articles are the prized James W. Marshall relics, which include a bedstead, washstand, rocking-chair, saddle, clothing and weapons, now held in trust by the circuit court and an effort to locate Love will be made in the belief that with him will be found the stuff.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A special to the *Herald* from Nassau, N.H., says: Reports from the rebel headquarters at Balra, Cuba, confirm the rumored foundation of a provincial government in the valley of the Yara.

General Bartolome Rasso, nominated by the general-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, was proclaimed as president by the revolutionary forces simultaneously in the central provinces and the department of the east. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, Major Portuondo, Colonel Manduley, Captain Aguilera, Dr. Padron and Mariano Sanchez, delegates from the province of Santiago, have gone to Puerto Principe to meet representatives from Camaguay, La Villas, Havana and Nuella Abaj, to draft a constitution for the new republic. This will include civil and military conditions.

The cabinet is not yet announced, though Antonio Maceo, it is said, has received an offer of the portfolio of war. The Marquis of Santa Lucia is slated for the interior and Manuel Sangulilly for foreign affairs.

It is understood that Castillo may be sent to Washington to attempt to secure recognition and belligerent rights for the provisional government.

Admiral Mello, of Brazil, volunteers his services to organize a naval squadron to run the Spanish blockades.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—A special to the *Star* from Perry, Oklahoma, says Deputy Marshals William Mick and Dick Keed had a running fight with two outlaws today. East of here the outlaws gave the officers a six-mile chase. They were caught. They turned out to be Ben Craven and Wm. Childenden, half-breed Cherokee Indians. They had fifty stolen cattle in their possession.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, retired, while on a visit to the navy department this

morning, was prostrated by an attack of vertigo, superinduced by excessive heat. He was sent home to Ammen-dale, Md. The attack is believed to be serious, in view of the advanced age of the admiral.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Justice Jackson died this afternoon.

Howell Edmunds Jackson, of Jackson, Tennessee, was born in Paris, that state, April 8, 1832; in 1840 his parents moved to Jackson; received a classical education, graduating from West Tennessee College in 1848; studied law two years at the University of Virginia and in Jackson, under his kinsmen, Judges A. W. O. Totten and Milton Brown; graduated from the Lebanon Law School in 1856, in which year he located in Jackson and engaged in the practice of his profession; removed to Memphis in 1859, where he continued the practice of the law; served on the supreme bench by appointment on two occasions, and was once a prominent candidate for supreme judge before the nominating convention; relocated in Jackson in 1876; was elected to the state house of representatives in 1880 on the state credit platform; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat in 1881, and served till April 12, 1886; was appointed United States circuit judge by President Cleveland, and nominated for associate justice by President Harrison; was confirmed by the Senate February 18, 1893, and entered upon the duties of the office March 4, 1893.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The *World* will print tomorrow a special cablegram from Shanghai, China, giving an account of the massacre of missionaries at Wha Sang, written by Miss Mabel C. Hartford, one of the survivors of the massacre, and the only one who witnessed it.

Miss Hartford's statement is as follows:

"On August 1st, at 7:30 a.m. I heard shouts. They were the yells of servants, who rushed in, shouting to me to get up, for the Vegetarians were coming, tearing down the house on the hill belonging to the English mission.

"A few minutes later a teacher came to my door and told me to run. I got my clothes on and rushed to the door. I was met by a man with a spear, who yelled, 'Here is a foreign woman.'"

"He pointed the weapon on my chest. I twisted it to one side, and it just grazed my ear and head. He then threw me to the ground and beat me with the wooden end of the spear. A servant came and wrenched it away from him, and told me to run.

"I jumped down the embankment and ran along the road. A servant came and jostled me along until I got up on the side of the hill. I then lay down there to get some breath. After resting twice, I reached a secluded spot and lay there. All this time the yells went on, and the two houses were burning to the ground. After a while the yells ceased. I supposed the Vegetarians had gone away. A servant went to see how matters were. He returned in half an hour, telling me to come home, that five ladies of the English mission had been killed, and some had been

wounded, but that my house, a rented native house, had not been troubled.

"Nine grown people were massacred. Four were burned beyond recognition.

"When I was thrown down my teacher's wife called on some Wha Sang men around to save me. There were four men there to only one Vegetarian, but they would not help me. She came and tried to pull me away, as he was beating me. The Vegetarian kicked her. When the Vegetarian who beat me started down the hill to come to our house, three others were with him, but these ran off after some Chinamen, so I escaped with only one persecutor. There were about fifty Vegetarians, but I only saw one. The man who attacked me shouted, 'Here is a foreign woman.' He had a trident spear. Some had swords. There was at least one gun, for I heard it fired off. The natives say there were no more. Uong, the Ku Cheng magistrate, came to Wha Sang Friday afternoon, August 2nd, with 100 soldiers. He viewed the bodies, saw the injured, inquired the names and residences of the injured and made out an account. He did what he could to help us get off to Sukow."

The evidence already obtained shows that the massacre at Wha Sang was planned at least a week beforehand. The foreign consuls have the names of the leaders in it and of some of the participants.

An official from Foo Chow sent 210 soldiers into that section on the 24th of July to prevent the Vegetarians from murdering Chinese. The Vegetarians thought the missionaries had caused the troops to be sent, and decided to kill them.

They began immediately to gather at a certain designated place. In passing through the villages on their way to the rendezvous, the Vegetarians declared their intention to destroy the churches and to kill the Christians.

The local officials knew of this, but they did nothing to prevent or even warn the foreigners.

The night before the massacre, a native pastor in Ku Cheng heard the Vegetarians were going to kill the foreigners on the next day. He wrote a letter of warning to Mr. Sewart at Wha Sang, but delayed sending it until daylight. The messenger arrived half an hour too late. Dr. Gregory was in the city of Ku Cheng at the time, but he was not notified. The foreigners had no suspicion of the intended slaughter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Statistics received at the Indian bureau show that 30,000 Indians are now engaged in farming, stock raising and other civilized pursuits. During the year they raised 1,317,000 bushels of corn, and other grain and vegetables in proportion. They own 206,000 head of cattle and 1,284,000 sheep. About 22,000 Indians voted at the last election. It is estimated that 30,000 out of the total Indian population of 247,000 are church members. Out of the 247,000, 189,000 are self-supporting, and 35,000 pay taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The British ship *Prince Oscar*, from Liverpool, Captain Henderson, collided in mid-ocean, July 13th, with an unknown sailing vessel. Both ships sank in less than ten minutes. Six members of the