TELEGRAPHIC.

BANNOCK TROUBLES.

Official Report on the Jackson's Hole Excitement.

THE INDIANS WERE MURDERED.

That is the Opinion of the District Attorney for Wyoming—A Villainous Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The department has been informed from the United States district attorney and marshal of Wyoming, the official reports of their investigations into the Bannock Indian troubles, made by the direction of the attorney-general. The reports are dated August 20.

The district attorney for Wyoming reports as follows: "I have no doubt whatever that the killing of the Indian Tosses on or about the 16th of July was an unusual, outrageous and cold-blooded murder, and it was a murder perpetrated on the part of Constable Manning and his deputies in pursuance of a scheme and conspiracy on their part to prevent the Indians from exercising a right and privilege which is secured to them by the treaty referred to in my opinion.

"Should prosecution on the part of the United States be determined on, it would be unwise to commence it before a commissioner. As the law now is, it would be hard to bring witnesses before the United States commissioner east of the place of arrest, and in this case, it would be before Mr. Pettijohn, the commissioner at Marysvale. I am informed that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the so-called settlers in that section, and that he advised Constable Manning and his posse that the arrest made by the latter was under which the Indians claimed the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States, of some certain game in season. However, I think that it is a question of some importance to have this matter heard before that commissioner would simply result in their discharge.

"It seems to me to be a great pity that there is no national law which can be certainly invoked for the protection of our citizens, our domestic interests, weak and defenseless as they are, in their right to enjoy those privileges guaranteed to them by a solemn treaty, for the entertainment of which the honor of the country is pledged, and that their only protection against frontier resistance to their employment of these rights must be found in the courts of the state, wherein the juries are unquestionably hostile to them, on pleading the rights which a white man is bound to respect."

The district attorney has been advised that the department concurs with him in the opinion that there is no Federal statute under which the offenders can be punished.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLAME.

Accompanying the report of the district attorney is a searching arraignment of the Jackson's Hole soldiers, made in a report of the United States deputy marshal who investigated the matter. The deputy marshal's report says that a careful investigation of the whole affair shows that reports made by soldiers, charging the Indians with wholesale slaughter of game for wanton sport, or to secure the hides of the animals killed, have been very much exaggerated.

"During my stay in Jackson's Hole," he says, "I visited many portions of the district and saw no evidence of such slaughter. Lieutenants Peyser and Jackson, of the Ninth United States cavalry, who conducted scouting parties of troops through all portions of Jackson's Hole, also informed me to be the case.

"The killing of game by Indians and by the increasing number of hunting settlers threatens to so deplete the region of big game, deer, elk, moose, etc., as to jeopardize the occupation of the professional guides at Jackson's Hole. It was decided at the time of the last season to keep the Indians out of the region this year, and the events of this summer are the results of carefully prepared plans. This was admitted by United States Commissioner Pettijohn, at Marysvale, and Constable Manning said: 'We knew very well when we started to do this thing we would bring matters to a head. Mike Sam was going to be killed, people told us both ways, and we decided the sooner it was done the better, so that we could get the matter before the courts.'"

Continuing the deputy marshal says: "In my investigation of the Jackson's Hole affair I should be falsely the fact would be ascertained that when Constable Manning and his posse of twenty-six settlers arrested a party of Indians on July 16th, and shot down with them for Marysvale, he had his men did all they could to insult the Indians to try and escape, in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them.

"If the truth of the matter can be reached, it will be found that the officers did not care particularly about getting their prisoners safely to Marysvale, where the same formality of hanging them and then having to let them escape would result, but on the contrary, dropped the Indians to try and escape, first by making them believe they were to be sent to jail or hung, and then by leading them to believe if they tried to escape their chance only, and not they, would be shot.

"From Mr. Manning I learned that none of the horses of the escaping party of Indians were shot, notwithstanding his order to shoot the horses, but that at least six Indians were killed by bullets. Of these, Tobaggy, an old man, was killed, Sinote, a boy of about 20, was wounded so that he could not escape, and the others got away. The squaw was an old man, almost blind, and he gun was broken. When the body of this old, sick, blind man was found, near lying unburied in the woods for about twenty days, it was found he had been shot four times in the back. The boy who was wounded was shot through the body and arm. He was left on the ground where he fell, crawled, and remained there, lying on some dried moss for ten days. He crawled for three miles to reach a ranch of a man friendly to the Indians, and was accompanied without medical attendance. The whole affair was, I believe, a premeditated and prearranged plan to kill some Indians, and thus stir up sufficient hostile to subsequently get the United States troops into the region. The plan was successfully carried out, and the desired results obtained. It would, however, be but an act of simple justice to bring the man who murdered the Indians to trial. There are, however, no officials in Jackson's Hole country, none of northern, who would hold any of Manning's posse for trial. Either the authorities protection of these officers or the fear of opposing the dominating sentiment of the community on this question, would lead them to discharge all of these men, should they be brought before them for a hearing."

The name of the district attorney is Helen Clarke, but for prudential reasons the name of the deputy marshal is not given at the department of justice.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Cases With the Steamer Belgic and Not Spread.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived in origin from Australian points, did not stop at Honolulu as usual. When off that port the steamer was hailed by the American consul in a small boat, who announced that cholera had broken out in Honolulu. Already there had been eight deaths from that disease among the natives and Chinese. The cholera broke out soon after the steamer Belgic left on her last trip. It is presumed that the disease was brought by that vessel.

The Belgic arrived here August 17th from Honolulu. There was no cholera on board, and after examining the quarantine officers, her passengers were landed and the cargo discharged. The Belgic is now on her return trip to Japan and China ports.

The Belgic carried a large number of passengers in the steerage, but most of them were landed in Honolulu. It was among the Honolulu passengers that the sickness broke out. According to the story, as shouted from a small boat to the people on the Mariposa, three Chinese steerage passengers and four Hawaiians died at sea. The doctor said that one died from heart disease and the other two from pneumonia. No mention of deaths at sea was made by the steamship officials when she arrived here, and it seems strange that they should have neglected to mention the fact that there had been sickness and death on board.

The Belgic brought to San Francisco six white steerage passengers, twenty Japanese and forty-five Chinese. Eighteen other Chinese were to land at sea and have already proceeded east of to Mexico. The Belgic brought a cargo of tea and silk, which has already been shipped East. There is no doubt that cholera germs may be in tea cargo, but there is some extra fear here as to the spread of cholera by the passengers who were landed here. The steerage on the Belgic was confined to the party that was bound for Honolulu, but as the other steerage passengers associated with them on the voyage, it is feared that they may spread the disease.

RUSSIA TOO.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times reports that the Morgenpost says cholera is spreading rapidly and has appeared in almost every village in the government of Vladimir, Russia. The peasants are taking refuge in the woods.

Quarrels Among the Samoans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The steamship Mariposa arrived tonight from Australia, bring the following advices from Samoa, Apia:

SAMOA, Aug. 12.—There have been several petty quarrels between the rival parties of Samoans, and no one here would be surprised at a more serious outbreak. Business in the capital, Apia, is almost entirely suspended.

To add to the existing ills, a number of cases of typhoid fever have broken out, and as local sanitary arrangements are far from perfect, its spread is feared.

Heirs to Millions.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 30.—Mrs. C. P. Harrows and N. H. Parsons, of this city, are among others, heirs to an English estate valued at $60,000,000. Robert Aitrim, of Chicago, has written them that the English government is ready to divide the estate among 125 heirs, the portion going to Mrs. C. P. Harrows and N. H. Parsons being about $600,000 apiece. Lord Aitrim was murdered in 1859 by one of his tenants, and he left no heir. The estate then reverts to the heirs of John A. Aitrim, who came to this country with William Penn.

Shot Three Dead.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 30.—Jealousy was the cause of what will probably be a double murder tonight. Henry Bolling and Rosa Hennings were cut and fatally wounded by Dora Hellman. Bolling was paying attention to both women, and tonight he went buggy riding with Miss Hellman, accompanied by a woman named Belle Jones, followed them in another buggy. At the road just north of the city she drove up alongside the buggy in which sat her lover and rival and shot them both.

A Total Bilk.

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 30.—James Stewart, better known by the name of "Alabama Fred Webb," died here last night from injuries received on July 4th in sliding down a telegraph wire. Before he died he intimated that he had made a bet with his friends that he could slide down the wire, and he then did all they could to induce him to try and escape, in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them.

"If the truth of the matter can be reached, it will be found that the officers did not care particularly about getting their prisoners safely to Marysvale, where the same formality of hanging them and then having to let them escape would result, but on the contrary, dropped the Indians to try and escape, first by making them believe they were to be sent to jail or hung, and then by leading them to believe if they tried to escape their chance only, and not they, would be shot.

"From Mr. Manning I learned that none of the horses of the escaping party of Indians were shot, notwithstanding his order to shoot the horses, but that at least six Indians were killed by bullets. Of these, Tobaggy, an old man, was killed, Sinote, a boy of about 20, was wounded so that he could not escape, and the others got away. The squaw was an old man, almost blind, and his gun was broken. When the body of this old, sick, blind man was found, near lying unburied in the woods for about twenty days, it was found he had been shot four times in the back. The boy who was wounded was shot through the body and arm. He was left on the ground where he fell, crawled, and remained there, lying on some dried moss for ten days. He crawled for three miles to reach a ranch of a man friendly to the Indians, and was accompanied without medical attendance. The whole affair was, I believe, a premeditated and prearranged plan to kill some Indians, and thus stir up sufficient hostile to subsequently get the United States troops into the region. The plan was successfully carried out, and the desired results obtained. It would, however, be but an act of simple justice to bring the man who murdered the Indians to trial. There are, however, no officials in Jackson's Hole country, none of northern, who would hold any of Manning's posse for trial. Either the authorities protection of these officers or the fear of opposing the dominating sentiment of the community on this question, would lead them to discharge all of these men, should they be brought before them for a hearing."

The name of the district attorney is Helen Clarke, but for prudential reasons the name of the deputy marshal is not given at the department of justice.

CHOLERA IN HONOLULU.

Cases With the Steamer Belgic and Not Spread.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived in origin from Australian points, did not stop at Honolulu as usual. When off that port the steamer was hailed by the American consul in a small boat, who announced that cholera had broken out in Honolulu. Already there had been eight deaths from that disease among the natives and Chinese. The cholera broke out soon after the steamer Belgic left on her last trip. It is presumed that the disease was brought by that vessel.

The Belgic arrived here August 17th from Honolulu. There was no cholera on board, and after examining by