The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NO. 203. VOL. XXVIII.

WHITES SLAIN.

Twenty Settlers Reported Killed in Battle

WITH HOSTILE INDIANS.

The Situation in the Jackson Hole Valley Critical.

SOMEBODY FOR THE REDSKINS.

Settlers Well Supplied With Arms and Ammunition and Prepared to Defend Themselves.

[SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.]

PICKETELL, July 25.—Additional evidence of the thorough manner in which both the settlers and the Indians in the Jackson Hole valley are preparing for battle, continues to arrive every day. Dr. Hill, the well known traveling man for the Symons Grocery company, of Salt Lake, arrived in Pocatello last night having come directly here from a trip through the very portion of the country south of the Yellowstone National park in which the bushwacking campaign is being carried between determined settlers and the enraged Indians.

Mr. Hill, after careful inquiry, learned that there are 75 heads of families in the Jackson Hole valley. For two weeks they have, with rare foresight, been preparing for the condition that now exists. In order to herd the Indians, messengers were sent to pay up all the ammunition that could be obtained in that section of the country, and as well have they succeeded in laying in a good stock before the passes were watched by the red men that they now have on hand about 100 rifles and every settler is equipped with 1000 rounds of ammunition. The reason that there has not been a more determined retaliation before this on the part of the settlers is because they cannot prepare for war so quickly. In the first place, they are from 10 to 200 miles from home and cannot so easily secure the necessary ammunition. Also, because it will not be sold to them in large quantities just now, and again, because at this season of the year, after the money for their last years toil and skins has been used up, they are poorer than at any other time. The Indians have, however, the best of offer, furnished by the government, and it has always been the case in an Indian uprising, that they manage to "fling up" money somewhere and get ammunition.

Yet further proof is needed that the Bannocks and Shoshones of this reservation are not on the reservation, but in the badged county, it was provided here yesterday. There was a big circus in town that had been advertised for a month. The tickets are prominently fond of such a show, and it is well known that they would come a week's railroad travel fifty miles to see the performance, and although it is admitted that a circus care is not attended by at least 50 Indians, not 25 bucks could have been counted in town yesterday. The Indians get no sympathy here in the present crisis, unless it be from those who are directly connected with the Indian agency in some way. The universal comment is, "I hope the —— Indians will be wiped off the earth," and it is an equally general impression that the settlers of the Jackson Hole country are just the people to undertake the job, if they once get started.

The fear is now expressed that when the Indians learn that the troops are really coming, they may endeavor to make a outlawed strike and then make all haste for the reservations, so that by the time the troops get here they will be peacefully lounging in their accustomed haunts.

Rumors have been received that trouble may be looked for today or tomorrow, but as that country is distant twenty-four hour's ride for the swiftest Indian messenger, no exact facts have yet been secured.

[TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Vincent, acting adjutant general, has received a telegram from Brigadier General Coppinger, saying he has ordered four troops of cavalry from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to proceed at once to Jackson Hole, and he will go there in person to conduct the military operations. Fort Robinson is the nearest available cavalry station. Both Bannocks and Wananchi are getting mixed with lobbyists. As but troops are all of great service in Indian campaigns, it is not believed they will be called into action.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

DENVER, July 25.—A special to the News from Cheyenne says: Governor Richards was visited today by Adjutant General Strahan, who is at Market lake. There are no new developments in the Indian situation at Jackson Hole.

General Coppinger has requested Major Reynolds, of the Eighth infantry at Fort Russell, to accompany him as an interpreter. Forty-five men make up the troop, which will leave Fort Robinson tomorrow morning. The Fort Robinson troops will be at Casper to pass here at 8 this evening.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Commissioner Browning has forwarded a telegram to Agent Teter at Fort Hall Indian agency, instructing him to advise the Indians to return to the reservation quietly and peacefully before the military detachment rescues them. Agent Teter sent a reply stating that he had sent trustworthy Indians to deliver the message to the Bannocks in the field.

REPORT OF A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

BOISE, Idaho, July 25.—The mail driver at Marsel Lake reports that a courier has arrived at Banburg, Idaho, from Jackson Hole with the report that a fight occurred on Tuesday evening and that twenty white men were killed. If true, it is strange the courier has not yet reached here.

The "Chronicle" Libel Suit.

HANNIBAL, Mo., July 25.—The taking of depositions in the libel suit of Dr. Herndon against the San Francisco Chronicle, has closed. The case will now be transferred to San Diego, Cal., where it will be called up for trial on August 19th.

LIVED FOR REVENGE.

Remarkable Story of a Man Who Thought Murder Justifiable.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—John H. Linton, who was at first accused of murdering Billie Lin Gebhard, but who proved an alibi, tells a remarkable story. When he was a young man one of his sisters was ruined. He said:

"When I heard of it I swore that I would kill him. I would let him know of it, too, and then I started after him. I chased that man for four years and eight months, and I never got off his trail. I found detectives to help me, but one sided, who had his own money, came to his trache and bribed the men I paid. He left for Europe and I was after him on the next ship. The clerk came to me, begged me for money, and I told her then I was bound to kill and I kept my word. I lost track of him in England, but I got him again in Germany and I ran him out of Berlin.

"He went down to Brazil and I was not after him there and I traveled all over South America for days behind him. Then he came north again, went to California and sailed for Australia. I went after him and I would have caught him in New South Wales, but I broke my leg near Ballarat.

"After I got well of my broken leg I started after him again. I found him as mystery and would have killed him then, but the police interfered. He escaped and went to California and it was there I got him. I slayed in the center of an engine house for five months while the police were searching for me. They told him I had gone and he began to feel safe. I knew what he was doing, for I had good friends, and one day just as he had gone into the hotel after dinner I went after him. The place was grand with many lights and gold on the ceiling, and on the table there was shining cut glass and beautiful silver. I did not know the guests that were in there eating. I went straight up to my man and I placed him round the throat. I sent him blue lights. I was tried three times, and though my lawyers wanted me to set crazy, I refused. I thought that if I did not have justification for what I had done I was willing to hang. Finally they convicted me and sentenced me to prison for life. Then my lawyers was afterward made governor of the state and I was pardoned after I had been in there for six months."

The Jury Disagrees.

DENVER, July 25.—The jury in the United States court in the case of Robert E. Taylor, Frank Walters, W. S. Crumley and G. S. Wilder, accused of holding up a train of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad and robbing the mail, reported disagreement today and was discharged.

Later the attorneys for Crumley and Wilder learned the jury would acquit them and convict Taylor, and could not agree as to Wilder's guilt. Judge Hallett was then gone. An effort will be made to have the jury recalled to return a verdict as far as they agreed.

The Cuban Embroglio.

HAVANA, July 25.—Captain General Martinez De Campos is expected today at Santiago De Cuba, where the Indians are preparing to give him an enthusiastic reception. The celebrated insurgent leader Berdarnio Jimenez has been killed by the civil guard, 60 miles from the plantation of Cetna, Sagua district.

Four Hundred Witnesses.

CARROLLTON, July 25.—The second trial of William T. Taylor and George E. Taylor for the horrible murder of the Meeks family, near Browning, on the night of May 10, 1894, began here today, the jury having been secured yesterday. The Taylor Brothers sat beside the aged father inside the bar railings. When the court instructed all the witnesses to stand up and be sworn a sea of white whiskers arose. There are 400 witnesses, about equally divided between the two sides.

CONFERRING WITH INDIANS.

A Number of Them Heard on the Allotment Question.

OMAHA AGENCY, July 25.—[By Courier to Pender, Neb.]—Hardly had the congressional delegation with an escort of twenty-five mounted Poncas, after a ride of twenty-five miles across Thurston county, entered the confines of Captain Beck's reservation when Deputy Marshal N. Boren accosted them on William L. Peebles and John P. Myers, telling them to stop or get a shot fired at them by the government. Captain Beck said he proposed to execute the laws as he found them. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was responsible for the action of the Indian and the government. The warrant was served upon Mr. Lemon, president of Fleming company, and George S. Harris, who were not present at the conference with the Indians. The warrant charges the men with conspiracy to injure the government of the United States by force and that to effect the object of the conspiracy they armed the farmers and sent them on the reservation to drive their ranch employes. United States court authorities, Mr. Peebles said this action was entirely in keeping with the policy of Captain Beck ever since he came to the agency, and that he would appear before Justice Lounsbery, of Winnebago precinct, and waive examination to the United States district court.

Senator Allen opened the council by stating through an interpreter that when he was here a month ago he said he would visit them again and talk with them fully with reference to their lands, the question of allotment being uppermost. He then introduced to the Indians with solemn formality Senator Thurston, Congressmen Mickelsohn, Strode and Andrews. "We are here" said the senior senator from Nebraska, "for the purpose of hearing to your wants and grievances. We will then go to Winnebago reservation where there are troubles of a far different character to demand our attention."

It was suggested that Indians in favor of allotment should be requested to speak first and then those opposed to the allotment, which suggestion was adopted by the commission. A number of Indians spoke on both sides of the proposition. The delegation then adjourned to go to the Winnebago agency.

NOT A SUICIDE.

A Lunatic Confesses to the Killing of Minnie Lamont and Williams.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 25.—In the county jail at Santa Cruz is confined William F. Barrett, who says he murdered Minnie Lamont and Minnie Williams, in Emmanuel church last April. He gave himself up to the chief of police as a dangerous criminal last night. This morning he was discharged as a harmless lunatic. Then he went to the sheriff, to whom he confessed his guilt as the perpetrator of the Emmanuel church slayings. To the district attorney he told a story which at first seemed plausible, but when Barrett went into the details of the crime the inconsistence of his statements destroyed his qualities of the perfect innocence and complete insanity.

Barrett, who was formerly a waiter in a San Francisco restaurant, says he saw Durrant and two girls on a street car and, admiring Miss Lamont and Miss Williams, he boarded the car in the hope of making their acquaintance. The two alighted at Emmanuel church, followed still by Barrett, while Miss Williams waited outside. Barrett said he had entered a door. Detecting an odor of escaping gas Durrant went to the hallway to stop the leak. Barrett says he seized and attempted to assault Miss Lamont. To stifle her screams, he choked her. And she suddenly dropped dead. To silence Miss Williams, Barrett says he then stabbed her with a knife from the restaurant.

Meanwhile, Durrant had been overcome by gas and was so dazed that he did not see Barrett carrying the bodies to the belfry. Barrett says he did not warn Durrant to be hanged for his crime, and that he was sure he would eventually be found out. Barrett resembles Durrant in personal appearance. He has worked as a waiter off in periodically disappears. He persisted in his statement, despite severe cross-examination. He will be examined for insanity.

Barrett says that it was through hypnotic influence that he was induced to make his confession.

Public Lands of Idaho and Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The June report of the reserve mineral commission, appointed by act of the last Congress to ascertain the character of the public lands in Montana and Idaho, are being received at the interior department. The commissioners are divided into four parties. Three parties are in Montana and one in Idaho. Most of them have been able to examine and report on about 50,000 acres, out of a total of some 10,000,000 assigned for their examination.

Commissioner Lamoreux, of the general land office, announced that it would take five years to survey the unsurvey territory, even if they made no stop for examining the character of the land. The appropriation for this work is limited to $100,000, and the monthly expenses are about $4,000.

So far about one-fifth of all the land examined has been certified to be agricultural. The procedure observed is the same, whatever the character of the land. The commissioners first file with the register of the local land office a monthly abstract of their findings, stating the character of each forty acres examined. The register advertises this report in the local papers for sixty days. At the end of that time he reports to the general land office all cases in which no objection has been made to the commissioner's findings, which then becomes absolute and cannot be altered by any subsequent proceeding unless fraud should be shown.

Whenever any one contests the findings of the commission the case is heard by the local land office and adjudged by it, and if the decision is unsatisfactory, appeal may be had to the department.

Not Practical Reformers.

LONDON, July 25.—The Times today publishes a column letter from Bertram Currie, president of the gold standard defense association, in reply to a statement made by Henry Cotterill, director of the Bank of England and president of the bi-metallic league in the Times July 13. Currie says: "The bi-metallists are enthusiastic, but divinest agitators, instead of practical reformers."

Concessions to France.

SHANGHAI, July 25.—The treaty signed upon between France and China to regulate the commercial relations between the Chinese provinces bordering on the French possession gives France the right to maintain a consul at Yuen Hong, opens Lungchow in the province of Quang, north of Yang Sang and Mong Tze to the French and the intimate commerce makes Hoihow an open port, permits France to maintain a consul there, opens the Mao to commerce, permits French alliance to settle along the rivers and use the rivers to Ava and Mekong for transport of merchandise, provides for the reduction of duties, and allows the right to extend railways and establish telegraph lines.

Russia and Japan.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Herald dispatch from St. Petersburg, says: The press comment on the negotiation between Russia and Japan implies the prospect of a decision favoring for the eventual of the Liao Tung peninsula to two successive states.

This friendly position will be one step it, step as the Chinese government liquidates its indebtedness to Japan in payment of the war indemnity.

THE HOLMES VICTIMS

Story that Upsets the Theory Regarding the Williams Girls.

THEY WERE NOT DEAD LAST FALL,

Letters from the Accused Man to His Sweetheart Showing the Depth of His Villainy.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Is Minnie Williams dead? Is she one of the innocent victims of Holmes, or does she still live?

Mrs. Jeanie Irons of Inkesley furnishes a story which upsets the theories heretofore advanced that she and her sister were killed by Holmes some time in the summer of 1893.

"Minnie Williams roomed with me for two days and two nights last fall," said Mrs. Irons, with the positive declaration that there could be no mistake about her story. "I entertained her, Holmes and two of the Postal children, the boy and youngest girl. Holmes, accompanied by Minnie Williams and the two children, came to my house about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He introduced himself as 'Mr. Holmes' and Minnie Williams as his wife, and 'my children,' is the way he spoke of the little ones.

"I know these native were Holmes, Minnie Williams and two of the Postal children, because they were before me and I identified the man's picture as that of the man Holmes, who was at my house; the woman's, as that of his wife and two of three pictures of the children I identified as the boy and girl who were in my house. The picture of the oldest girl I could not say anything about, as she was away when the other two lived. When I saw them in Indiana, I identified them, and saw the pictures were photographs of H. H. Holmes, Minnie Williams and the two Postal children.

A LETTER FROM HOLMES.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 25.—Fresh crime to Alice Smythe's eyes when she read a dispatch from Chicago that night stating that Mrs. Julia Pitezel had two of her children living in Chicago, the third and Walter, stated, which was supposed to be that of her grandchild, Pearl Conner. "The poor child! The poor child!" she exclaimed aloud. Turning up an evening paper she exclaimed, as if she saw a ghost of Julia in the printed line, "Oh, sure it was only bones they found and how could they tell whether they were my grandchild's or not? The papers say nothing about a body."

Mrs. Smythe has at last succeeded in finding the letters of H. H. H. Holmes to herself, written at the time when the murderer and either slain or was plotting the killing of Mrs. Julia L. Pitezel and her daughter Pearl. In the first letter, dated October 1, 1894, Holmes was unmistakable with the effective himself from anything in connection with Minnie. He invents a new suit to which his interests are involved and claims he would prove a valuable ally in the matter of obtaining the insurance on him. He was meeting with the law in Chicago was acutely with regard to policyholds for many months, and yet he writes to Mrs. Smythe of a case in which Eight months pending on her daughter's testimony. Possibly some thought of his victim's body he wrote to Mrs. Smythe. Holmes had never seen Mr. or Mrs. Smythe, yet he wrote to the latter on the first time in his forged open letter in an innocent form of inquiry. It is just like an ordinary business letter. Holmes asks a simple question "Will you kindly communicate with Mrs. Conner and say to her for me that it is absolutely necessary for me to hear from her with regard to the suit in which she is interested as to the heir."

This was the first information to Mrs. Smythe that her daughter had disappeared and the first time she ever received from Holmes. The arch murderer used the letter paper of the Building Campbell Video company, at No. 85-86 Dearborn street, Chicago, and date the letter October 31, 1892.

MORE BONES FOUND.

CHICAGO, July 25.—In the basement of the Holmes' castle house today several more bones and a small piece of dress goods were found.

One of the bones found, a shoulder blade, was apparently that of an adult, the other, a rocket bone, was smaller, and appeared to be that of a child. The letter by the Detroit today were confirmed in the belief that the skeletons being uncovered are those of the missing Mrs. Conner and daughter, Pearl.

Mrs. W. L. Doyle told the police today that the missing daughter of Pat Julian Holmes, exponent, is now with her grandparents near South Haven, Mich.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The police, after an extended interview with Mrs. Doyle became convinced she will be an important witness. She declares any particular interest in the Holmes case at his inquiries moment remarked that the pictures of the Pitezel children published in the Chicago papers were good ones. Her acknowledge she knew the family slightly.

Mrs. Pat Quinan, the wife of Holmes ex-janitor, was found today. What evidence she is able to give against Holmes the police refused to say.

ANOTHER WOMAN MISSING.

In talking to a reporter, Mrs. Doyle said one of the prettiest women who ever came under Holmes's influence is also missing. Her name was Blanche Lamontagne, she was originally from Indiana. Mrs. Doyle was to the point of giving further information when the police curtly ordered her to cease talking.

William L. Doyle, the woman's husband, mason and contractor, said that in the latter part of 1891, he rented a flat in the Holmes block that had been occupied by the missing Miss Quinan and her daughter. He and wife became acquainted with Holmes and Minnie Williams. Doyle said that Holmes's disappearance dated from 1892 instead of 1893 as has been reported.

TORONTO, July 25.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the Pitezel children was laid before the attorney general today and preparations for extradition of Holmes will be at once entered upon.

Macedonia's Struggle For Liberty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—News has been received from Macedonia that there has been prolonged and severe fighting between the Turks and several insurgent bands in the direction of the Perim mountains. Reinforcements are being hurried to the scene.

A NEW ALLIANCE AFFAIR.

Spaniards Begin With Shot in the Halloing of Our Flag.

HAVANA WATER, July 24.—Captain Quinn of the American schooner Carrie Lane, upon her arrival here tonight, says the Spanish forces in the encounter in Cuban waters with a Spanish gunboat. Two shots were fired at the Lane by the Spaniards, and one of the sailors's were narrowly escaped being killed by one of them. The vessel was forced to heave to, and after an exchange of hatred before being allowed to proceed.

The schooner was off Port Antonio, and making good time before a stiff breeze, when she sighted a Spanish flying the Spanish flag hailed her. While her was hailing, an ex-sailor ordered to parade, a puff of smoke curled over the stranger's port bow, and a round shot whistled uncomfortably close to the schooner's bulwarks. Captain Quinn gave the order to heave to and at once hailed the vessel in. While this was being done, one of the crew ran out on the bowsprit. As he stood there the gun on the Spanish sending a second shot, and another shot spun on its way towards the American vessel, the time coming so close to her that the sailman on the bowsprit swerve to instantly fell the Wind caused by the shot flight.

The Lane was come to a dead stop, and the gun crew came up under her port. A boat was lowered and four men, with a lieutenant, under the command of a midshipman in the Spanish navy, came aboard. They were very abusive, as the officer was trying to find the hat, and demanded to know from what port the Lane had sailed and whither she was bound. Captain Quinn gave the required information, and as soon as the officer was satisfied that the Lane was not carrying any of the insurgents he ordered the boat back to the gunboat. He said the officer was polite and courteous, and was satisfied that the shots were fired in error.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—The government officials here have received no information regarding the firing on the schooner Carrie D. Lane by a Spanish war vessel off Cape Antonio. The general opinion in naval circles was that the report is the effort of a Spanish commander to make a showing of vigilance in the matter of authority to overhauling the schooner if the latter was in the territory of Cuba.

The naval officer with whom a reporter talked tonight was emphatic in his conclusion that the captain of the Spanish war ship perfectly justified in what he has done. Assuming of course that the schooner was within the territorial limits of Cuba, it was the bounden duty of the Spanish commander to interrupt any vessel that might be sent by the insurgents.

If the statement of Captain Quinn that a solid shot was fired first directly at his vessel is sustained, it may make his case a more serious one.

THE CHINESE DISPUTE.

England Willing to "Discuss" the Matter with Russia.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24.—There is growing excitement in this city over the occupation of the island of Trinidad by the English. The government has dispatched two notes to the British legation of emphatic protest, quoting the British summary of 1781, in which it was stated Trinidad was abandoned by the English and reduced to Portugal.

LONDON, July 24.—Referring to the statement cabled from New York that Brazil has formally protested against Great Britain's occupation of the island of Trinidad, persons in authority questioned on the subject by the representatives of the Associated Press say that the British claim is that island dates from 1806, when possession was taken of it without any protest on the part of Portugal. It was added that Brazil has to Brazil can be sustained any claim to the island of Trinidad, but the British government is ready to discuss in a friendly spirit any representations Brazil may wish to make on the subject.

Life on the Train.

TACOMA, Wash., July 25.—C. W. Rice, a well-to-do resident of New York, died last night on the Northern Pacific passenger train while en route from Portland to Tacoma. A stroke of apoplexy was the cause.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Reuben Lloyd, another victim of the boom of the Pacific coast, is missing for the interest that Special Administrator Goodfellow has been offered $250,000 to Whitney for the case. Mr. Goodfellow declined the offer.

Attack on Foreign Missions.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 25.—The missionary societies of Japan from the long long years past of the attack made on the foreign missions in China a few weeks ago. The Young Men's Christian Association of the North China Daily News gives the story as follows: A fire occurred at the premises of the Canadian Methodist mission, their hospital, dispensary and chapel being burned and burned. Although the mob were repulsed for an hour or two, and entrance the names were near and the mission barracks were about the minutes walk away, no attention was paid to the requests for assistance. After ravaging for the most the mob began to pay and when the day was ended nothing remained of the eleven places of worship of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions.

Much misrepresentation is felt for the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, resulted in several massacres over Cocoanut Plain, away from Water and telegraph communication. The people by the emperor has ordered the viceroy to drive out all foreigners, beginning at Chenkiu.

JAPANESE POSTHUMOUS.

Given as to the Disposition of the War Indemnity.

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 25.—According to advices brought from Japan by the Empress of India the disposal of the indemnity of 100,000,000 taels has again been taken up by private societies and a committee. Although with the exception of three votes in favor of the Kamakura Jiji, a political journal, the majority, consisting of the Ko Ai Kai and the employes of the workers, decided to adopt the idea of the Kamakura Jiji, the proposition was warmly supported by a society of literatus and patriotic works, consisting of the professors of science and science.

Behind the twenty-four hours end, the society sent in duly letters addressed to the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, stating that the money expected from a society of literatus and patriotic works, consisting of the professors of science and science.

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The officers are to be furnished to Chinese prisoners of war now in Japan, before leaving home to their own country. About 1,000 men are to be sent to the Japan.

Charged with Fraud.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 25.—James Pugh, a well known man, came to this city from New York, and was said to be one of the greatest dealers in the city, is now arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complaint was filed by Mr. Hill, and the prisoner was arraigned yesterday and pleaded guilty. He was a member of prominent Charles Mellinger, of New York, on behalf of the Pugh, who is charged with the fraud. The prisoner was to draw on the Puget Sound Bank for $1,000 and the prisoner was arrested yesterday