The Manning Times.

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MASSACRED BY MILES.

THE INDIAN NARRATIVE OF THE SLAUGHTER AT WOUNDED KNEE.

Turning Hawk and American Horse Tells a Touching, Terrible Story of the Savage Butchery of Women, Girls, Boys and Babies by the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Sioux Indian conference was concluded to-day and the Indians will start for home to-morrow or on Friday, going by way of Philadelphia and Carlisle.

The feature of to-day's meeting was the story of the fight at Wounded Knee, which was told by Turning Hawk and American Horse. In beginning his story Turning Hawk described in picturesque language how "a certain falsehood," the Messiah crase and ghost dance, came to his agency from the west, and how, after a time, hearing of the approach of soldiers and frightened because of it, the Indians fled into the Bad Land, and how they were induced to return by their friends.

Turning Hawk then continued:

"When our people, who had been frightened away, were returning to Pine Ridge, and when they had almost reached the agency, they were met by soldiers and surrounded and finally taken to Wounded Knee Creek, and there at a given time their guns were demanded, and when they had delivered them up the men were separated from their families, from their tepees and taken to a certain spot, their guns having been given up.

"When the guns were thus taken, and the men thus separated there was a crazy man, a young man of very bad influence, and in fact nobody, among a bunch of Indians, fired his gun, and of course the firing of the gun must have been the breaking of a military rule of some sort, because immediately the soldiers returned the fire, and an indiscriminate killing followed."

The commissioner here interrupted to ask: "Did the man fire at the soldiers, or did he simply shoot in the air?"

Spotted Horse: "He shot an officer in the army. The first shot killed this officer. I was a voluntary scout at that encounter, and I had just asserted that I saw exactly what was done, and that was what I noticed, that the first shot killed an officer."

Commissioner: "Did the soldiers return the fire immediately, or did the Indians keep up their firing?"

Spotted Horse: "As soon as the first shot was fired the Indians immediately began drawing their knives, and they were exhorted from all side to desist, but this was not obeyed. Consequently the firing began immediately on the part of the soldiers."

Turning Hawk: "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 up the ravine for a long distance they were pursued on all sides by soldiers and shot down, as the dead bodies showed afterwards."

Commissioner: "In this fight did the women take any part?"

Turning Hawk: "They had no firearms to fight with."

Commissioner: "The statement has been made in the public press that the women fought with butcher knives, and this has been given as a reason why women were shot."

Turning Hawk: "When the men were separated and were bunched together at a given place of course only men were there. The women were at a different place entirely, some distance off."

Commissioner: "Was it impossible for a soldier to tell the difference between an Indian man and an Indian woman? The statement has been made in the public press that the soldiers shot the women because they were dressed in such a way that they could not tell they were women."

Turning Hawk: "I think a man would be very blind if he could not tell the difference between a man and a woman. I have told you that the women were standing off at a different place from that where the men were stationed, and when the firing began those of the men who escaped the first onslaught went in one direction up the ravine, and then the women, who were bunched together at another place, went an entirely different direction through an open field, and the women fared the same fate as the men who went up the deep ravine."

Commissioner, to Interpreter: "Tell those that are present I would like if he (Turning Hawk) makes any statement which they do not accept that they will correct it. I want to get at the truth."

American Horse: "The men were separated, as has already been said, from the women, and they were surrounded by soldiers. Then came the next village of Indians, and that was entirely surrounded by soldiers also. When the firing began, of course the people who were standing immediately around the young man who fired the first shot were killed right together, and then they turned their guns, the Hotchkiss guns, etc., upon the women, who were in the lodges, standing there under the flag of truce, and, of course, as soon as they were fired upon they fled, the men fleeing in one direction and the women running in two directions, so that there were three general directions in which they took flight."

Commissioner: "Do you mean to say there was a white flag in sight over the women when they were fired upon?"

American Horse: "Yes, sir, they were fired right upon, and there was a woman with her infant in her arms who was killed as she almost touched the flag of truce, and the women and children, of course, were strewn all along the circular village until they were dispatched. Right near the flag of truce another was shot down with her infant. The child, not knowing that its mother was dead, was still nursing, and that was especially a very sad sight. The women as they were fleeing with their babes on their backs were killed together, shot right through, and women who were very heavy with child were also killed. All the Indians fled in these three directions."

"After most of them had all been killed the cry was made that all those who were not killed or wounded come forth and they would be safe, and little boys who were not wounded came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them there."

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

American Horse: "Of course, we all feel very sad about this affair. I stood very loyal to the Government all through those troublesome days, and believing so much in the Government and being so loyal, so my disappointment was very strong and I have come to Washington with very great blame against the Government on my heart. Of course it would have been all right if only men were killed. We would feel almost grateful for it. But the fact of the killing of the women, and more especially the killing of young boys and girls who are to go to make up the future strength of the Indian people—those being killed is the saddest part of the whole thing, and we feel it very sorely.

"This is all I know about that part of the story, and my good friend here (pointing to Turning Hawk) will continue his narrative."

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 before the burial of the bodies, but I did go there with some of the Indian police and an Indian doctor and a great many of the people from the agency, and we went through the battlefield and saw where the bodies were from the track of the blood."

The Rev. Mr. Cook, a Sioux half-breed, pastor of an Episcopal Church at Pine Ridge, who has at times acted as interpreter during the conference, arose, and among other things said:

"Much has been said about the good spirit with which the members of the 7th cavalry went to that seat of action. It has been said that the desire to avenge Custer's death was entirely absent from their minds. In coming towards Chicago, in company with Gen. 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 serve and help. He told me that after he recovered from his flight and succeeded in getting amongst the soldiers after they all got in from killing the Indians, an officer of high rank, he did not know who, came to him and said with much gluttonous thought in his voice: "Now we have avenged Custer's death,' and this scout said to him: 'Yes, but you had every chance to fight for your lives that day.' These poor Indian people did not have that opportunity to protect and fight for themselves. If that is an indication of the spirit of a number of men in that company I am sure the 7th cavalry cannot be free from any charge of going there with other than the kindest of motives simply to bring these poor people back."

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

Sale of the Columbia Canal.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.—The City Council has virtually sold the canal to a syndicate of Northern capitalist, and as soon as the trustees have completed it to Gervais street and turned on the water, it will be put in the possession of these gentlemen, and they propose then to immediately carry on the work as far as Granby. The nominal purchasers are Messrs. W. P. Hix, W. H. Chew and John R. Abney, but it is generally understood that these three gentlemen are not the sole purchasers and represent others as well as themselves.

When the canal has been transferred to these parties, it is said that they will form a joint stock company, and as, with the canal and the canal sites which they will control, they will have in their hands a property worth fully one million dollars, the stock subscriptions can be easily secured; in fact one gentleman, a prominent dry goods merchant of our city, has already expressed a willingness to take $10,000 stock in the company.

A gentleman well versed in such matters, expresses the opinion that the canal company will be able to transmit power to any point in the city, and it is said that it can be carried to a point three miles from the canal at a loss of only 15 per cent. of power in 100 horse power.

Edison has demonstrated what can be done in this way at Niagara Falls, the power from which has been transmitted by an electric motor for over 100 miles, and at some points in the West the same thing has been done on a smaller scale.

Those best informed on such subjects predict that in the course of the next few years Columbia machinery will all be run by our water power from the canal, and that we are but at the beginning of the most wonderful and almost incredible era of industrial progress. All that will deter capital from now pouring in upon us will be the desire to be too grasping, and that must be avoided by those who desire to see our fair city reap the full benefit of its great advantages.—Register.

Twenty-Seven Years in Bed.

MITCHELL, Ind., Feb. 3.—Mitchell has the most stubborn man in the country. About twenty-seven years ago there lived near Paoli, Ind., a family of colored people named Bond, consisting of mother, two daughters and a son named John. They were in comfortable circumstances, owning their own farm, &c. The mother decided to sell the farm, but upon making her decision known to the children, met with opposition from her son, who declared if the farm was sold he would go to bed and never get up again. But no attention was paid to his threat. The farm was was sold and the family moved to Mitchell. The first night they staid in their new home John went to bed as usual, but in the morning refused to rise, and has stubbornly fulfilled his threat for about twenty-seven years, with one exception, that being at the time of the death of his mother. At first Bond's case caused considerable comment, and physicians examined him and in perfect health. All efforts were made to get him out of bed, but every scheme proved futile. When told the house was on fire or that burglars had broken in, he made no effort whatever to arise. For the last few years his health has been gradually failing, and he lied with his head and body covered, speaking to no one unless spoken to.

The Hiccoughing Girl Saved.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 11.—Miss Alice Woodward, who has been suffering with hiccoughs for over three weeks, is very much improved. She has not had a return of the violent spasms since Saturday night, although she has had less painful attacks. The remedy used was suggested by the night editor of the Associated Press in New York, who wrote J. D. Dayton a letter on Saturday advising him to try nitrate of amyle. Five or six drops of the nitrate was dropped on a handkerchief and placed over the patient's nose and she inhaled the fumes. The first time it was administered the young girl was immediately relieved and soon fell asleep and slept over ten hours. Immediately upon her awakening she was given the amyle again and passed Sunday very comfortably. She takes no substantial food, only stimulants being used.

Reign of Terror in Texas.

LEON JUNCTION, TEX., Feb. 13.—A reign of terror exists here. A few days ago Newton Davis was killed. The persons accused of murdering him will have a preliminary hearing next Wednesday. Witnesses are afraid to remain, and are preparing to leave. One is the postmaster, and he has resigned.

AN OUTRAGE ON CIVILIZATION.

Cruelties Heaped Upon the Helpless Jews in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The St Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphs important facts in connection with the possible result of the return by the Czar, without comment, of the Guild Hall memorial in favor of the unfortunate suffering Hebrews of Russia. He says:

"British sympathy has aggrayated the Jews' hard lot, which was already so wretched that it seemed impossible for it to be worse. Yet provincial governors have redoubled the severity of the laws. Where the statutes were inapplicable the governors have issued circulars and ukases to replace them. The Jews bitterly repent the British well-meaning but injudicious zeal which has exasperated instead of soothing the Russian Bear. The daily severity practiced against the families of unoffending men, women and children are incredible and wanton.

"Russia's reply to the Lord Mayor's respectful petition consists of secret circulars ordering her officials to rigorously administer the anti-semitic laws and to supply legal deficiency by their own decisions harmonious with the Government's intolerant spirit. The Poles, after the rebellion of 1864, were less cruelly and less inhumanly treated than the Jews after the London indignation meeting.

"Gen Gurko, Governor of Warsaw, has issued a circular regulating how Jewish recruits are to be brought for medical inspection. The Jews, through the wretched lives they are forced to lead, are physically degenerate and become the most striking embodiment of human life continuing in spite of the gradual decay of the vital functions. The majority of Jewish recruits are found to be unfit for service. In the event of Christians being found unfit to perform the duties of a soldier they are sent home and are finally released from military service. Jewish recruits, on the other hand, are worried to death. They are sent home and are subject during a period of three years to be recalled at any moment on suspicion of malingering. A recruit consequently returns to his home, hundreds of miles away, resumes his occupation and a month later is suddenly ordered to reappear for medical examination. This process is repeated at intervals of a few months during three years. Gen Gurko considers this method to be insufficient, as it leaves the Jewish conscript the option of transporting himself, on foot or otherwise, to the town where the medical committee sits, and gives him dangerous liberty and opportunity to simulate illness. The result is that thenceforth the police are ordered to convey the Jews on foot to the town where the committee sits. The police are to arrest and imprison the recruits until a convict gang arrives, with which they are to proceed to the next prison in company with murderers and the dregs of society until they reach their destination.

"Young men beginning life are subject to a repetition of this process during three years, until the youth wishes himself a soldier, serf or gally slave to save himself from the society of murderers and thieves, who, while Jewish recruits are in their gang, have the power of life or death over them, can blackmail them, whip them, maim them, even kill them with impunity. The victims are frequently in delicate health and include consumptive patients whom Russian doctors declare are unable to bear the hardships of military service."

An Interesting Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The estimates of the numbers and values of farm animals made at the end of each year and returnable in January to the Department of Agriculture have been consolidated. There appears to have been but little change in the numbers, except on the Pacific coast and in certain portions of the Rocky Mountains, where the winter of 1889-90 was unusually severe. The losses were especially heavy on the Pacific slope.

The number of horses on the farms as reported is 14,056,750; average price of all ages, $67; a decline from last year of $1.84. The number of mules is 2,296,532, having an average value of $77.88; a decline from last year of 57 cents. The lowest, $8.46, in Arkansas; in Texas $8.89.

The estimated number of sheep are 43,431,136; average value $2.51, an increase of 24 cents, or more than ten per cent. All other kinds of farm animals have declined slightly in price. The tendency to the increase of numbers is seen in most of the States, though heavy losses from the severe winter of last year on the Pacific slope have decreased the aggregate.

The aggregate of the number of swine is 50,625,106. The number of milch cows is 16,019,591, an increase of 66,708 from last year; the average value per head is $21.62 which is 52 cents less than last year's average.

There is a tendency to an increase of dairying in the South, especially in the mountain region, which offers the inducement of cheap lands and abundant graze. The other cattle aggregate 36,875,648, including those on the ranches. The highest value is $28.64, showing a decline of nearly 2 per cent.; the average value is $4.15, a decrease of 57 cents per head. The scarcity of corn caused a slaughter of steck, as hogs are in a poor condition and tending to glut the market and reduce the price temporarily.

This Law Must be Respected.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 13.—Stanhope Turnbull is a member of a reputable family, with influential connections in Louisiana and Mississippi. Two weeks ago Turnbull married in this city a mulatto woman named Charity Hampton. There is no law against miscegenation in Louisiana, but there is in Mississippi, so when Turnbull took his dusky bride to his home in Woodville he was arrested for violation of the laws, but was discharged upon a technicality. He had hardly left the Court House before he was seized by a mob, stripped of his clothes, doused in tar and rolled in a bag of feathers. He was then placed on a rail and ridden through the town; couriers preceded the mob to warn ladies to keep within doors. Turnbull was then taken to the State line and told never to return to Woodville or he would be killed. He promised to heed the warning. The woman was unmolested.

Began Stealing at the Jump.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 13.—The legislative committee has completed its overhauling of ex-Treasurer Woodruff's books for his first term, and discovered a shortage of $16,000. This is surprising, and will largely increase the total, other discrepancies having already been discovered. It was not believed that his peculations began until he had been in office four years.

WATTERSON TO HILL.

A STRONG LETTER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.

The Democracy of the Country Want Cleveland to be the Nominee of the Party in 1892—A Chance for Hill to Prove Himself a Warwick.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The Sun to-morrow will publish a letter written by Henry Watterson to Governor Hill which the Sun says was probably instrumental in bringing about the meeting between Governor Hill and ex-President Cleveland, and also of Hill's taking the New York Senatorship. Watterson's letter was prompted solely by his own convictions and without the least consultation with any one. It is as follows:

"COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE,"
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: I take leave to address you this letter as one of some millions of Democrats who never sought or held office, and who could not be induced to do so, but who are deeply concerned in the party welfare and who believe you to hold the key to it. Outside of the State of New York there is a well nigh unanimous demand among the rank and file of the Democrats for the nomination of Cleveland. This is too strong for party leaders and managers to resist. I think I have some influence in Kentucky, but on that point I should be overwhelmed in the State convention. If you should come to the National Convention with the New York delegation solid against it, you would be overwhelmed. You are powerless to prevent it; but you can defeat the election of the ticket.

"There are Democrats in every part of the Union who believe that you did this in 1888. I know that to be false. I know exactly what happened and have steadily defended you in public and in private. But it will cling to you as long as you live—even as the bargain, intrigue and corruption story clung to Clay—and will meet you in every national convention, if it be not dissipated by some act on your part great enough to blot it out. In defense of this, if you have any hope of the Presidency, it will defeat that.

"My judgment is clear that if you could reconcile it with your judgment and feeling to make peace with Cleveland and to take the delegation to the National Convention in 1892, to put him in nomination, you will save the party and place yourself upon an elevation you can never attain if you fail to do it. You would be received by the country with enthusiasm; be accepted at once as a Warwick, and I do not see how you could be kept out of succession. On the other hand, even if you succeeded in defeating the nomination of Cleveland, you will stand upon sinister and dangerous ground, with a stormy future before you.

"These are plain words and I have no relations with you which give me the right to offer you counsel. They may be disagreeable words and I have no desire to obtrude upon your privacy. But they are true words, and I claim the right of a Democrat who has some knowledge of the country at large and has given some proof of intelligent devotion to party interest to ignore ceremony and send them to you. In conclusion, let me say that I shall in any event be glad to know you better, and that meanwhile I am most sincerely your friend.

"(Signed) HENRY WATTERSON.
"The Hon. David B. Hill."

All a Hoax.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Governor Hill this afternoon was shown the letter purporting to be from Henry Watterson, published in the Baltimore Sun this day. He said: "I never received any such letter. It is the first I have heard of any such thing. It must be a forgery. Watterson is a good Democrat and a gentleman, and I believe him incapable of addressing any such insulting and impertinent communication to me. The resort to such silly and impudent forgery was probably intended to place me in a false position by reason of recent events in that State. But it will surely injure the cause it was designed to aid and react upon its authorities."

Col. Watterson Wrote It.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Mr. Watterson did write that letter to Governor Hill. This afternoon he prepared the following statement for the press:

"I wrote the letter to Governor Hill, and I was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested. There appeared in many of the great newspapers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States senators had resolved upon retiring Governor Hill from the Presidential arena, of how I had been selected as the instrument of these senators, and of how I had dispatched him a letter potent enough to alter his plans. Whence this story emanated, I cannot divine; but it is so absurd, and did such injustice to both Governor Hill and myself, that I thought, as I still think, that there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth, which flatly contradicted it.

"I was induced to this by the circumstance that Governor Hill had seemed to have adopted a course suggested by considerations alike honorable to his character and creditable to his judgment, the more so, indeed, since the letter in question furnished him and his friends impartial testimony to answer and refute a most odious and widely circulated calumny.

"I confess that I am surprised that the governor should make such haste to disavow and disown a course which, however prompted, gratified every Democrat in the United States outside the state of New York, removing him at once from the field of mere political scheming and self-seeking, and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart.

"I am equally distressed by the representation that Gov. Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertinent and insulting. I did not so intend them. I cannot help thinking the same words might be, with propriety, addressed to him or any Democratic aspirant by the humblest Democrat in the land, and I still hope that, annoyed by a publication which annoyed me as well, he has proceeded on a misapprehension of facts of the case.

"I can assure him that neither in the writing nor printing of the letter was there any purpose to take advantage of him, and least of all to do him injustice. I am no man's man, and exist in no man's interest. To use his own happy expression "I am a Democrat" who has passed a lifetime in service of principles and policies from which I have never sought the slightest personal recognition or reward. I am only humiliated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation of Governor Hill, to protect me against his displeasure, and that in the harsh construction which he puts upon a genuine, and not a forged letter, he visits me with what I must regard as unmerited suspicion.

(Signed.) HENRY WATTERSON.

CLEVELAND WRITES A LETTER.

He Comes Out Squarely Against Free Silver Coinage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Between 600 and 700 people attended a mass meeting at the Cooper Union to night to oppose the silver bill, in response to the call of the Reform Club. Charles S. Fairchild, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, nominated E. Ellery Anderson, president of the Reform Club, for chairman of the meeting, and he was elected by acclamation.

Mention of Grover Cleveland's name was the signal for a prolonged burst of applause, and when the secretary had finished reading his letter the applause was deafening. The Ex-President wrote as follows:

816 MADISON AVENUE, Feb. 10, 1891.

—E. Ellery Anderson—My Dear Sir: I have this afternoon received your note inviting me to attend to-morrow evening a meeting called for the purpose of voicing the opposition of the business men of our city to the free coinage of silver in the United States. I shall not be able to attend and address the meeting as you request, but I am glad that the business interests of New York are at last to be heard on the subject.

It surely cannot be necessary for me to make formal expression of my agreement with those who believe that the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of the scheme embraced in the measure now pending in Congress for an unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for the assimilation of a largely increased volume of currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such an increase, these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the prerent situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the first requirement of a sound metalic currency is that its value shall be permanently stated.

Resolved, That the equality of value between 412½ grains of standard silver and 25 8 grains of standard gold asserted in the bill for the free coinage of silver is untrue in fact, is contradicted by the record of the market price of silver bullion for many years and cannot be sustained against the financial policy of all civilized nations.

Resolved, That the free coinage of silver on the basis of equality of value at the ratio stated, in our judgment, will cause a premium on gold and its immediate banishment from circulation, and will debase the value of our dollar to the bullion value of the silver it contains.

Resolved, That the proposed debasement of our currency is dishonest. It will impair private and public credit, it will confuse and hamper our commercial relations with gold paying countries, it will curtail legitimate business, it will violate the obligations of existing contracts and disastrously affect many industries. It will fall with peculiar severity on depositors in savings banks and trust companies, and those holding life insurance and mutual benefit policies. It will lessen the purchasing power of money in which are paid the earnings of laborers, and of the salaried classes. It will benefit no one except the temporary owners of silver or silver mines, who may secure an enhanced price for their product and properties, and the holders of gold or of gold values at financial centres, who would be enabled to discharge their obligations on debased currency and retain the advantage of the premium on gold.

Resolved, That we shall oppose with all the means at our command the pending bill, or any one which favors the free coinage of silver without the co-operation of other nations.

A committee of ten members of the Reform Club will be appointed by President Anderssn to go to Washington and oppose the passage of the silver bill.

Gen. Jackson's Cup.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Sun of a recent date says: Col. J. J. Martin is one of the twenty survivors of the old Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina who are running a life race for a historic trophy. Just after the war of 1812 the ladies of South Carolina presented Gen. Jackson with a beautiful and costly cup indicative of their appreciation of the bravery and gallantry displayed by him at the battle of New Orleans. When Gen. Jackson died his will ordered the cup to be given to the bravest soldier from South Carolina in the next war which should occur. The cup was carefully put away in the state archives at Columbia to await the outcome of the next war.

The next war was the Mexican war. South Carolina sent out the Palmetto Regiment, 1,100 strong. It fought in many battles, and only 300 of the 1,100 went back. Then the question as to who should have Jackson's cup arose. The legislature appointed a commission to decide the matter. The commission could reach no conclusion. Every member of the regiment had fought well. Not one had run away or shown the slightest signs of cowardice, and it was found impossible to award the trophy. Thereupon the legislature decided that the cup should go to the last survivor of the 300. There are only 20 left, and it is the especial ambition of each to outlive the others so as to posess this trophy. —N. Y. Sun.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

COLUMBUS, Kan., Feb. 11.—The wedding of Richard Halsey and the daughter of one of the most prominent citizens of Baxter Springs was followed several years ago by the separation of the couple on account of incompatibility of temper. Mrs. Halsey has been in this city for some time boarding at the Empire House. Mr. Halsey to-day sent in a card requesting an interview, which was granted.

A short time after he went to the room several shots, fired in quick succession, were heard, and when the door was broken down Mrs. Halsey was seen lying on the floor covered with blood, and at her side was her husband in the same condition.

Halsey had shot his wife and himself, Mrs. Halsey will recover, but he died within an hour. Mrs. Halsey was in a swoon and no information could be obtained as to the cause.

Buncoed Near Aiken.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 12.—Three prominent merchants were buncoed in the woods near Aiken yesterday and fleeced to the extent of $10,000 or more. Two fine looking men, one at the Bush House and the other at the Highland Park Hotel, had been here for nearly two weeks, and they took in the prominent merchants and a planter at Williston, to the above stated amount, with a so-called gold brick (in the shape of gold) filled with lead. One of the party came here yesterday with his draft on a Charleston factor and had it cashed through a bank here for five thousand dollars.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Cleveland's Letter on the Subject Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House this morning went into the committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

In speaking to a verbal amendment, Grosvenor sent to the Clerk's desk, with his hearty endorsement, an account of the meeting at Cooper Union last night, and the letter addressed by Grover Cleveland to E. Ellery Anderson.

The letter having been read, Grosvenor said he had thus placed this important and statesmanlike document in the permanent records of the country, to the end that in the coming campaign it should be available under the frank of the members of the next Congress to be used in disseminating information throughout the country. [Republican laughter.]

Kerr also commented upon Cleveland's letter.

Bland—"I thought the gentleman was in favor of free coinage."

Kerr—"I am."

Bland—"Then you ought to be called 'Young-man-afraid-of free coinage, for you never vote that way."

Kerr—"I never had a chance, though I was a member of the last Congress when the gentleman was Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures."

Bland—"You had a chance the other day, but you did not vote with us. Now that Cleveland has been confirmed in his views by such a great statesman as the gentleman from Iowa, I cannot see how he can ever change his views and be converted."

In speaking to a verbal amendment Hooker referred to the printing of Cleveland's letter in the Record and said that for one, and speaking only for himself, he was not disposed to permit that letter to become a part of the Congressional Record of the country without saying something in regard to it, so that he might express the sentiment of the people he in part represented.

He had very great deference for the views of the distinguished statesman. He had very great deference for the distinguished men who in the other branch of the Legislature had declared that the judgment of the American people, as experienced on many occasions, and especially at the last election, was unalterably fixed in favor of the free coinage of silver. (Applause.) And although the business men of the great metropolitan city of New York may have met and resolved that it would disturb the business interests of the country, he thought they ought to pause a moment and reflect that in that great city not one brick would have been piled upon another had not the great agricultural interest of the country sewn in good season and brought its produce to the seaboard. It was something for New York to be a metropolis. She would be like a king without subjects to obey her if agriculture did not bring its produce to her port.

It must be remembered that while business men might shake, there was a power behind the throne of business men, behind the banks, behind the gold men and behind the silver men—the power of the people of the country, who had declared in unmistable terms that they were in favor of the reissuance of the silver dollar, the dollar of the fathers, the first unit of value on this continent. It could not be said that those who were in favor of free coinage of silver and bi-metallic currency were in favor of displacing anything that had a superior value to silver, because silver constituted the orignal unit of value. The people had arisen in denunciation of the outrage perpetrated in Congress when silver was demonetized by a fraud upon the government so flagrant that the President did not know it and Congress did not know it. He wished to say (while he would not call in question the opinion of men who differed with him) that there was no man in the country, whether he had held a distinguished position or whether he had the ambition to hold the highest position within the gift of the American people, (be he of one party or another), who could lay down the law to the great masses of this country who thought for themselves. [Applause.]

In regard to the publication, he wished to say for himself, and he believed for his constituents, that they wanted free coinage of both metals. Whatever might be the opinion of any one man, whether he had occupied an eminent position in the past or expected to occupy it in the future; whatever might be the opinion of any one man (whether he sat on the Republican or Democratic side), no one man had the right to speak for the great laboring interests of the country, which stood to the back and behind the Constitution and law. [Applause.]

Cannon—"I would like to ask the gentleman whether he is in favor of Cleveland for the next President?"

Hooker—"I will say that I do not think that a man on the continent of America will ever be the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States who is opposed to the free coinage of silver. [Applause.]

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

A Military Outrage.

BARCELONA, Feburary 5.—The revolutionary spirit smouldering throughout Spain nearly burst into flame in this city to-day. There was a peaceful demonstration, of which a parade and speeches were the main features, going on in favor of the Republican leader, Don Nicolas Salmerony, Alfonso Houllas and their co-workers in the the propagation of Republican ideas, and naturally the crowds which were attracted by the procession became somewhat excited. This attitude of the populace seems to have alarmed the officer in charge of a troop of mounted gendarmes who had been detailed to maintain order and in case of such emergency arising to suppress any revolutionary proceeding. In any case the officer seems to have lost his head and to have ordered the gendarmes to charge the crowd. They did so, firing pistols and carbines right and left. The result was that several persons were more or less dangerously wounded and a number of bullets from the gendarmes' weapons flattened around the balcony and windows of the hotel from which Salmerony was speaking. The action of the gendarmes deeply enraged the people, but the crowd seems to have dispersed without any open action.

It is understood that the Government will be asked to order an inquiry into the conduct of the officer in charge of the gendarmes. Salmerony's friends claim that the bullet marks around the window from which he was speaking show that the gendarmes tried to shoot.

Smallpox in Kansas.

GRAFTON, KAN., Feb. 11.—Twenty-five cases of smallpox are said to exist in this village. One patient has died. Strict quarantine regulations are enforced, and the only means of communication with the outside world is by wire.

CLEVELAND AND HIS CHANCES.

Will He be Hurt by Having The Courage of His Convictions?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The letter of Ex-President Cleveland, committing himself against the free coinage of silver policy, was the absorbing topic of discussion at the Capitol to-day. It was a lively day, too, for the representatives of the press, and the opinions of leading men from all sections of the country were solicited, the intention being to telegraph these expressions to all news centers in the United States.

A variety of opinions were obtained, for while many of the leading Senators and Representatives would not talk, the average Democrat espressed a decided willingness to be interviewed on so important a subject. As a rule the Democrats from the Eastern and Middle States agreed with Mr. Cleveland in his opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Senator Wilson, of Maryland, one of the few Democrats who recently voted against the free coinage bill, expressed himself cautiously and conservatively. He said that Mr. Cleveland had a right to his views on the question, and called attention to the fact that the Democratic party had never yet in a national convention decleared for free coinage.

Senators Gorman, Vest and many others, who were prominent in putting through the bill that recently passed the Senate, preferred not to be quoted. Other Southern Senators were, however, not so cautious, and they freely expressed their opinions.

Senators Pugh, Regan, Coke, Barbour, Vance and others declared emphatically that Cleveland by his course had not only alienated many of his hitherto stanchest supporters, but his views on this great question disposed of his chances for the Presidential nomination in 1892.

Quite a number, while not agreeing with Mr. Cleveland, could not help admiring his boldness in coming out squarly against a policy that is so generally popular in the West and South.

Among the members of the House there was a wide difference of opinion. The New York members commended the Ex-President for his course, and so did Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, Mr. Dargan, of South Carolina, and a few more from the South, but the great body of Democratic members from the South and West expressed the opinion that Mr. Cleveland had practically lost the nomination in 1892 by writting such a letter.

Others took a more modified view and seemed to regret that the Ex-President should have adopted this course when the overwhelming sentiment of the party is for free coinage.

Among the prominent Democrats of the House who do not agree with Mr. Cleveland may be mentioned; Messrs Bland, Hatch, Dockery, Heard and Tarsney, of Missouri: Crisp, Blount and Turner, of Georgia; Wheeler and Oates, of Alabama, Bynum and others.—New and Courier.

Hurrah for Gov. Northen.

ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 12.—While Jay Gould was being wined and dined in this city Saturday the n[illegible]le absence of Governor Northen from all mention in the programme was several times commented upon. The receptions were municipal, commercial and social in character, yet neither at the city council reception nor at the Capital City Club luncheon, nor at the evening reception tendered by Hugh T. Inman did the Governor or any member of his family appear.

It was at first supposed that, owning to Governor Northen's limited personal acquaintance in the city, his name had probably been overlooked. It was agreed on all sides that there was a mistake somewhere. Some Alliance men were disposed to think that a slight was intended, as Northen had been elected Governor by them.

The facts leaked out to-day. It seems that Governor Northen did not meet Jay Gould because he did not wish to. He was duly invited to join the citizens of Atlanta in doing honor to Mr. Gould. It was represented to him that Mr. Gould's visit to Atlanta meant much in a business sense; that Georgia would gain by his proposed transcontinental alliance with the Richmond Terminal system more than any other State, since it meant the pouring of the grain shipments of the West into the ports of Savannah and Brunswick.

"I did not want to meet Mr. Gould," was the Governor's reply. "His visit here has no official character. While I would like to meet the other gentlemen of the party, I cannot do so because of the presence of Mr. Gould. I object to him personally, because I disapprove of his policy of monopoly and his business methods. I regret to be forced to this conclusion, but the common people owe Mr. Gould nothing, and as chief executive of Georgia I cannot do him reverence."

This is why Governor Northen's name appeared nowhere on the list. There is great diversity of opinion in regard to his course.

Help for Clemson from Hampton.

PENDLETON, Feb. 11.—The Clemson college received a few days ago from Senator Hampton some three hundred books. We have not seen them, but we are told they are very valuable, being mostly books of reference. We are also informed these books, being the first donation to the Clemson college library, they will be numbered and the honored donor's name will be duly enrolled on the library register.

There is something peculiar about these books. Some time in September last Senator Hampton wrote to Colonel Simpson, president of the board of trustees, informing him of his desire to donate these books to the Clemson college and requested him to designate to whom and where they should be sent. But for unaccountable reasons this letter was not received by Colonel Simpson until about two or three weeks ago. Where it was all this time no one can conjecture, but from the number of post office stamps on the envelope it has had many ups and downs before it reached its destination. Colonel Simpson immediately answered the letter so long delayed, and the books were promptly received.

Senator Hampton has also in the last few days sent to Dr. P. H. E. Sloan, secretary and treasurer of the Clemson College eleven hundred packages of seed, each package containing four papers of different varieties, and requested him to distribute them among the farmers as far as they would go, and in such way as would do the most good possible. —Greenville News.

A Fearless Judge.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—A Times-Star dispatch says that Judge Wilson Lewis of Pineville, Ky., who has been active in the prosecution of the desperadoes who have been carrying on the bloody feuds in that region, was shot and killed last night by his own son, Sidney Lewis. The Judge had put his son under bond as one of the unlawful gang. The son visited his father last night, a quarrel resulted and Sidney fired five balls into his father's body.

DIABOLISM IN CHICAGO.

PLOT TO BLOW UP A BREWERY AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN.

The Secretary of the Whiskey Trust the Concocter of the Terrible Scheme—How a Government Detective Caught the Inhuman Wretch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—George J. Gibson, secretary of the Whiskey Trust, was arrested this morning. He is charged with an attempt to bribe an official of the Government. It is asserted that when the facts in the case are developed they will be of a sensational character.

When arrested Gibson had in his possion a gripsack, which, it is said, was found to contain all the evidences of the plot. The name of the revenue officer to whom the bribe was offered is Dewar. It is rumored that Gibson made a confession. Gibson was taken before United States Commissioner Hayne, and, waving examination, was held in $20,000 bonds.

Among other rumors it was stated that the plot was to blow up Shufeldt's distillery.

Gibson was arrested upon the complaint of Solicitor Hart, of the internal revenue bureau, who arrived here this morning. Solicitor Hart tells the story of the plot as follows:

"Some months ago the treasury department was assured that things were not just straight, from the fact that the trust people tried their best to have a certain man appointed inspector of the department for this district. We set a watch. Soon after this Dewar was communicated with, and this man, Gibson, opened up a correspondence with him; we have the correspondence. Gibson felt his man cautiously, telling him at first that Shufeldt's concern was in the way and that they were trying to get it out of the way. He got a little bolder soon, and finally, led on by Dewar, who was all the time in consultation with the department, he made a straight proposition. He offered Dewar $10,000, and then increased the offer to $25,000, to blow up the concern. Gibson stated that he had a dynamite machine that could be located just outside of one of the large tanks, so that a few moments after it was placed it would explode. There would be plenty of time, Gibson told Dewar, for him to get away, and that he was the only man who could place it, because of the fact that as a Government officer he had access to all parts of the building.

"The result of the success of the conspiracy," continued Hart, "would have been that the machine would have exploded between two of the immense tanks, making terrible destruction and leaving a sea of alcohol on fire.

"Gibson lied when he told Dewar that the machine would not go off until he had time to get out, for it would have exploded at once, killing the man who placed it at the very instant, before he could possibly get away, thus destroying the only evidence against the trust people, and at the same time saving to them the $25,000 that Dewar was to have received. In addition to the destruction of Dewar and the buildings the success of the plot meant unquestionably the death of one hundred and fifty men working in the place.

"As I say, Dewar under our instructions went to the length of the conspiracy to the point of doing the diabolical deed, and when Gibson was arrested he was waiting uneasily, expecting to hear the explosion and destruction of all those l