THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO-DAY

WE START A SALE OF

MEN'S SUITS

That for quality and low price will excel any values ever before given in Indiana.

Every suit offered has been selling at from $15 to $18 and they must

NOW GO AT

$11.90

These are in light and dark colored Cheviots, Electric-blue Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Choice Cassimeres, etc.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

☞ Fair weather.

WE ARE SELLING ALL of our LIGHT COLORED LIGHT WEIGHT CLOTHING AND ALL THIN CLOTHING AT

—10—

PER CENT. DISCOUNT

You can get what you *want* in this way and *know you save money.*

THE WHEN

N. B.—Watch our windows.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Ladies' Oil Grain Button Shoe, $1 a pair. Sample pairs or sample dozens sent on application.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 93 and 95 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4 ROUTE.

— AS USUAL, THE —

BIG FOUR ROUTE

WILL MAKE

LOW EXCURSION RATES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

4th OF JULY

Tickets will be on sale July 3 and 4 between all local points within a radius of 200 miles from initial point of ticket, at

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Tickets good going on date of sale, and good returning to and including July 6, 1891.

☞ Turn out, one and all, and celebrate the GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Miss Ketcham's European Party will leave Indianapolis on the Celebrated Southwestern Limited, of the Big Four, Sunday, July 5. Parties contemplating a trip either to Europe or New York will find it to their advantage to consult Miss Ketcham, or "Big 4" agents, and join this party.

For full particulars regarding sleeping cars, time, rates, etc., inquire at the "Big 4" offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and at the Union Station.

THE DAY OF ALL DAYS

JULY FOURTH.

One Fare for Round Trip

TO ALL POINTS ON

C. H. & D.

And on a great many connecting lines within two hundred miles of Indianapolis.

Tickets sold on July 3d and 4th, good to return July 6th inclusive.

Tickets sold at city ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

OVEREXERTED HIMSELF.

Secretary Blaine Not So Well Yesterday as on Wednesday—No Cause for Alarm.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 2.—Secretary Blaine, although not feeling so well to-day as yesterday, perhaps from overexertion, was seen walking on Main street, and took his accustomed ride from 11:30 till 1:30. He is by no means a well man, but there is no reason why he should not be well and strong by autumn. Many false rumors arise from the fact that the public did not know how sick he was in New York. Since his sickness there he has steadily improved. Any drawbacks have been for not more than a day or two in duration. His physician here is Dr. Taylor, a specialist in nervous diseases, who was recommended to Mr. Blaine by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Emmons Blaine. Dr. Taylor says his patient eats well, sleeps well, has no organic disease and is rapidly recovering his usual health. He takes no medicine whatever, except occasionally simple remedies to regulate digestion. He has had no trace of the paralytic affection from which he suffered a few years ago. The principal benefit his physician can render him is to encourage and tell him what to do. Mr. Blaine gets despondent with himself. His sickness in New York was the result of overwork, combined with la grippe. Notwithstanding the statements of his physicians and the strenous denials of members of his family, many people here believe Mr. Blaine will be broken down so that he will never again engage in active life, yet it is evident to everyone that he has improved since his arrival here.

Doctors Ill with Yellow Fever.

BAY ST. LOUIS, La., July 2.—The latest from the United States quarantine station on Chandeleur island is of Monday's date, the 29th. Dr. Groenvelt, who is ill with fever, was alive yet, but no hope of his recovery was entertained. Dr. Carter, surgeon in charge, had been taken ill, and at once telegraphed to Washington for a surgeon. It is expected that the Surgeon-general will make a detail to-day of a medical man. The steward is in charge of affairs, with Drs. Carter and Groenvelt laid up. While it is not stated that Dr. Carter has yellow fever, it is understood that he had never had that disease.

Sheriff Short $55,000 in His Accounts.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—A dispatch from Arkansas City, Ark., says developments fully confirm the report of the defalcation of Sheriff Warfield. Yesterday afternoon his family packed up all their effects and left for Memphis. The actual shortage will be in the neighborhood of $55,000, made up of State tax, school tax and levy tax. It will be a total loss to the bondsmen. In addition to this, advices from Little Rock say he is short $30,000 on his settlement of last year. It is stated that Warfield lost heavily in cotton futures during the past few months.

$100,000 for a Wife's Affections.

DENVER, Col., July 2.—This afternoon, in the District Court, Cecil Dean was given $100,000 damages against S. W. French for the alienation of the affections of Dean's wife. All the parties in the case are prominent and wealthy citizens of Denver, and the case has created a great deal of talk. The reason for the large amount of damages is that Dean had deeded all his property to his wife, believing her to be true to him, and that French profited thereby.

JOHN BARDSLEY SENTENCED

Philadelphia's Recreant Treasurer Given Fifteen Years in the Penitentiary.

Also Fined a Sum Equal to the Amount of His Embezzlement, Which Has Not Yet Been Determined by the Expert Accountants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—John Bardsley, ex-treasurer of Philadelphia, was brought into court this morning before Judge Wilson to have sentence passed upon him or the confessed crimes of loaning, speculating with and receiving interest on public funds intrusted to his care as the chief fiduciary officer of the municipality. As on the previous occasions that Bardsley has faced the court, when he was brought in this morning, he was not placed in the dock, but was allowed to sit beside his counsel within the space reserved for members of the bar. The fact that Bardsley would come up for sentence to-day was not generally known, so that when District Attorney Graham arose to address the court and ask that sentence be passed upon the prisoner, there were not more than fifty people in the courtroom. The district attorney spoke briefly but in the course of his address he denied Bardsley's contention, made in his statement to the court a week ago, that the ex-treasurer had not misappropriated a dollar. Mr. Graham showed that by Bardsley's own statement he must have at least misappropriated the sum of $220,000, as that amount was required to be made good by his sureties, according to their bond to the State and city. Mr. Graham practically admitted that Bardsley's declaration that he placed $945,000 in the Keystone Bank, taking due-bills for the money, was true, and that the money was deposited in the bank. Although not able, as yet, to specifically show where the money has gone, Mr. Graham said that Bardsley's embezzlements would amount to between $400,000 and $500,000.

Mr. Alexander, counsel for Bardsley, reviewed the statements made by his client, and appealed to the court for mercy on the ground of Bardsley's plea of guilty and his past services to the city. Mr. Alexander said that Bardsley did not get a dollar of the money he put into the Keystone Bank, and that within six months it would be shown who did. Mr. Alexander vehemently declared that his client has not stolen a dollar, but that he had only pleaded guilty to the statutory offenses of loaning, speculating with and receiving interest on the public funds. Never with his consent, said Mr. Alexander, should Bardsley appear before the investigating committee of Council to testify, but if at any time the district attorney desired any information or assistance his client was willing to aid him.

While his counsel had been speaking, Bardsley sat with bowed head, nervously tracing imaginary lines with the back of a pen upon the table before him. With the exception of his brother-in-law, not one of the hundreds of friends that Bardsley had a year ago were present when he arose to receive the sentence of the court. As Bardsley got up, Judge Wilson asked him to be seated while he delivered the lecture and words of admonition that a judge usually prefaces his sentences with. Judge Wilson's severe words caused Bardsley the most palpable distress. When Judge Wilson spoke of the past friendship between himself and the man awaiting his sentence, Bardsley's hands opened and shut convulsively, and his face flushed and paled, and his head sank upon his breast. As Judge Wilson proceeded, and plainly said he could find no palliation for Bardsley's malfeasance, and that his offense was the more open to censure from his abuse of his official position, the prisoner almost collapsed and seemed about to sink to the floor from his chair. Nevertheless, before Judge Wilson had concluded and ordered him to arise and receive his sentence, Bardsley had completely regained his composure and received the word that sends him to prison for fifteen years with a stoicism that was almost indifference in its utter absence of any emotion.

The sentence of Judge Wilson was that Bardsley undergo fifteen years' solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary, and that he pay a fine in the sum equal to the amount of his embezzlement arising from the transactions to which he had pleaded guilty.

District Attorney Graham places the deficit at $553,835.38, which is $38,000 more than Bardsley admitted in his statement. This amount will be reduced by payments to be made by his sureties, so the amount of the fine will not be determined until after the examination of the accounts shall be finished. Bardsley returned to Moyamensing prison this afternoon, and it is expected that he will be taken to the Eastern penitentiary to-morrow, where he will be shaved of his beard and given a striped suit, and thereafter be known by number.

Judge Wilson was seen, after passing sentence on Bardsley, relative to the amount of the fine, and said that it would be about $237,530.

Examiners Ordered to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, said this morning that Bank Examiner Betts, of Cincinnati, and Examiner Shepherd of Pittsburg, had been detailed to temporary duty in Philadelphia, but that such action had no particular significance. The gentleman had completed the examination of banks in their district and were merely sent to Philadelphia in the regular course to assist in keeping up the current work. The visit has nothing whatever to do with the fated banks, and they will take no part in the pending investigation.

"WHAT it costs" must be carefully considered by the great majority of people in buying even necessities. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 doses one dollar."

WHENCE COMES THIS WATER?

Nature Forms a Vast Lake Where Torrid Winds Once Swept a Sandy Desert.

Old Dry Lake Basin, the Little California Sahara, Flooded with 360 Square Miles of Water from One to Fourteen Feet in Depth.

Four-and-a-Half-Mile per Hour Current Flowing from No One Knows Where.

A Land Where the Summer Air Rises Like a Blast from an Oven—Southern Pacific Officials Send Out an Engineering Party.

CONTINUES TO RISE.

Water in the Old Dry Lake Basin Advancing Two Hundred Feet Per Day.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 2.—There is no improvement of affairs in Salton. The water in the lake is rising, but no special uneasiness is felt by the railroad people. Owing to the almost unbearable heat it is impossible to get any white man to venture on the desert at this time of the year. This is such an out-of-the-way spot, so out of touch with all that can be called life, that even birds of the air avoid the desolate marsh. Even coyotes slink terrified from the great, mysterious white fringe, which, like a huge ice-pack, glitters and glistens under the rays of the sun, that almost heats to redness iron tools exposed to it. Imagine heat so fierce that if one stood immovable, without clothing, water would run from him as if he were under a douche; imagine heat so fierce that it is necessary to keep water bottles continually to one's mouth, and that if the water were not immediately forthcoming your tongue would cleave to your mouth, your lips would be swollen, veins in your face and neck stand out as if varicosed. All that one craves for is water for the throat to cool the warmth of the body, which is fanned to intolerable heat by wind as warm as the famous winds of northwest India, and as violent as that which blows along the northern coasts of Africa.

OLD DRY LAKE BASIN.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company to-day sent out its engineering party to investigate the flow and discover, if possible, the real inlet. The flooded part is that which is marked on geographical maps as "Old Dry lake." The water to-day is estimated to be thirty miles long by twelve wide, with an average depth of twenty-one inches in Old Dry lake basin. The stream that feeds it runs at the rate of four and one-half miles per hour. The Southern Pacific engineers have discovered that the water rushed to the Salton underground passage beneath a low range of hills that separates the sink of the Colorado desert from Salton. The railroad people at present, however, have no fear of the track overflowing, as evaporation is so rapid on the desert that that alone would keep down the water unless it came in more rapidly than it now does. The Indian runner sent by the railroad people has not yet returned, and the boat sent out from Salton has only been able to get a short distance.

A telegram received from a courier says: "A strong wind Tuesday night from the southeast raised the water on the north shore. The west water line is moving westward slowly. I cannot reach the end of the track, and I fear the track will go with the next strong wind. The waters are surely but slowly rising. The saturation is 16 per cent. fresher than Tuesday. That the water comes from the Colorado river, which it leaves at a point near Pilot Knob, there is little doubt."

Another dispatch says: The water around Salton is now within two thousand feet of the main track. It came in two hundred feet in two hours yesterday. If it continues to come in as has been doing it will wash out the Southern Pacific track in three days.

The deepest water found was three feet and the shallowest in the current fourteen inches. The Indians are badly scared, and all the desert Indians have fled to the hills, and even those as high up as Banning are leaving for the mountains. A week ago a medicine man came to Banning reservation and told the Indians that the Messiah said there would be a big flood by July 4; that all the whites will be swept away and only Indians saved. He said that Indians who worked up to July 4 would not have time to get away. All Indians are much excited, and even the most intelligent ones are going to Gray back mountain with their families to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA'S LITTLE SAHARA.

A San Francisco dispatch says that the sudden flooding of the lowest part of the Colorado desert about Salton is one of the strangest phenomena ever witnessed on the coast. Here is a great inland basin which, at its lowest part, is 270 feet below the sea level. It has an area of 3,000 square miles, and extends from about one hundred miles from the Colorado river clear to seven Palms, on the Southern Pacific railroad. Near Salton are extensive salt-works, where the product exists almost in its natural state. On Saturday evening moisture was noticed all over this salt deposit, and soon little streams of water were seen trickling along, coming, apparently, from the south portion of the valley. These kept increasing in volume, and spread out, joining each other, until, by Sunday morning, there was twelve inches of water covering the ground for several miles. Of course, as it came through the salt earth, it was regular brine.

The water continued to rise all day yesterday, and the latest reports are that all the region for miles around Salton is a great salt lake, which in its deepest part is fourteen inches. The railroad, which is only three feet above the level of the desert, is not covered, as it is on higher ground. The great salt-works are ruined for a time. Those who have been on the ground and watched the incoming of the water declare that it is due to a strong underground current coming from the ocean.

At Indio another phenomenon was found to have occurred. For a number of years the railroad company has had an artesian well flowing at a little station seven miles east of Indio, which has been sunk at considerable expense. This well was found dry about the time that the flow of water had first been noticed at the salt mines. After twenty-four hours the well resumed its flow, which started the theory that the artesian stream was responsible for the flood. The theory of the Indians, who have lived on the desert many years, is that the melting of heavy snows in the mountains swelled the Colorado river waters and they are forced back nearly one hundred miles into the desert. It is the overflowing of the banks of this stream into the great basin of the Colorado that has caused the lake to appear. The Indians say the same thing happened about fifty years ago.

MAJOR POWELL'S OPINION.

The Geological Expert Clearly Explains the Formation of the American Desert.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Major John W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, smiled when he was asked how he accounted for the sudden transformation of the famous Death valley, or Colorado desert, into a great lake and replied that it was almost too simple a thing to make a story of it. Only a short time ago, geologically speaking, or some time after the glacial period, when the Colorado river was formed, Major Powell explained, the river emptied into the Gulf of California, about two hundred miles from the then head of the gulf. In proportion to its size and volume of water the Colorado is the greatest sand and silt carrying river in the country, considerably exceeding the Mississippi in this respect. As soon as the river reached the gulf it began building a great dam across that body of water and cut through this alluvial deposit various channels for itself. In due time the dam was completed and became the head of the gulf and two hundred miles of the Gulf of California were cut off from the rest and became an inland lake. The climate of that region is wonderfully dry. The average rain-fall is only three inches a year and it is a common occurrence for ten or twelve months to pass without a a drop of rain. Evaporation in such a climate is very rapid and it was not long before the water, cut off from the gulf by the Colorado's dam disappeared.

There was left a great basin, the bottom of which is many feet below the level of the sea and is the lowest in the United States. This is known as the Colorado desert and Death valley. The Colorado river, Major Powell said, after thus telling how the desert was made, had simply overflowed the dam it had built and was pouring some, or perhaps all of its water to the north of the dam instead of to the south. Like all rivers with deltas, the Colorado was constantly shifting at its mouths, cutting new channels here and there, and Major Powell believed it had now cut a new channel, and this time into the desert. It was possible that it had actually changed its main channel and would permanently flow into Death valley, but Major Powell thought it was only a temporary overflow. If it was a permanent change, he added, the dam built by the Colorado might in time wash away, and the Gulf of California might resume its old proportion. If it were temporary, when the overflow ceased evaporation would quickly make the lake a desert again, for in that dry climate it would go on at the rate of one hundred inches a year.

Major Powell had no faith in the idea that the formation of the lake would have any appreciable effect upon the climate of the surrounding country, whether it was temporary or permanent. It would, he remarked, compel the railroad that now crosses the valley to be built around it, and that was all there was in the whole affair. This is not the first time that the Colorado desert has been a lake since it was cut off from the Gulf of California. Indian traditions tell of a similar phenomenon to that now going on, and there was no doubt, Major Powell said, that the occurrence took place since the presence of man on this continent.

Views of Prof. Redway.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A reporter called on Prof. Jacques W. Redway yesterday afternoon, at his residence in this city, to obtain information as to the causes and probable effects of the flood at Salton in the Colorado desert. Prof. Redway resided at Salton for several years as a mining engineer. He said: "The sink of New river, and quite a number of small dry lakes, together with the sink of the San Felipe, or Conchilla valley and Death valley, all belong to a large depression, which the Southern Pacific railway crosses 267 feet below sea level. The sinks and dry lakes of this depression cover an area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The deepest part of the sink is probably between 250 and 350 feet below sea level. Old lacustrine beds are numerous all through this region. The sink of the San Felipe is the largest of them all, and its shore margins are still visible. It is not impossible that the river might have flowed through this depression in the past times, and it has been diverted from its old course by shifting of sand. I do not think there is any dependence to be placed in the assertion that the lake is filling up from an underground channel, inasmuch as the whole region is filled with feldspathic sand to a great depth, and there are no formations that would render such underground channel possible. My impression is that under a temperature of 145° the new lake will disappear about as quickly as it formed. But still it is not impossible that the whole channel of the Colorado river may be shifted. The wind and the drifting sand are agents fully competent to affect such a change. This depression below the sea level being in line with the axis of the Gulf of California, as far north as Death valley, a distance of about three hundred miles, has suggested the idea that the whole depression was formerly an arm of the sea. Such may have been the case, but all of the old-shore margins are lacustrine and not marine, and whatever has been the origin of the depression, it is now filled up almost to the sea level with a disintegrated feldspathic rock worn from the granitic ridges, which here and there protrude about the level of the valley."

SCENE OF THE FLOOD.

History of the Great California Valley and the Attempts to Irrigate It.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Colorado desert, the scene of this strange phenomenon, and which is announced now to be filling with water, forming a great inland lake, is in San Diego county, the most southern county of California. It is bordered by the Colorado river on the eastern side, the San Bernardino mountains on the north, Lower California on the south, and the fertile coast lands on the west. Taken all in all, it makes a district about seventy miles wide by one hundred and forty long. The great inland basin at its lowest part is 270 feet below the sea level. This region was named the Colorado desert because of its barren, sandy, alkaline soil and scanty vegetation. In some places the soil is composed of sand, packed together firmly, with a hard, smooth surface, which reflects light like a mirror; in other places are mountains of loose sand, which are continually shifting. This region of California is of recent formation, and is sterile and forbidding to the last degree. It has many dry lakes and creek beds. These lakes or gulfs, often very deep, are always salt and bitter, and often without water most of the year, but the beds of the lakes are covered with alkaline deposits.

Like the famous Death valley, there are some who think the Colorado desert of volcanic origin. It is more likely, however, to have come from the recession of the waters. However this great hole may have first been scooped out, there are unmistakable signs of former marine life, shells and other things extending up to the San Gorgonio pass, in the San Bernardino mountains, the gate-way from the desert to the orange groves of southern California. The commonly accepted opinion is that the Gulf of California once reached several hundred miles farther north than it now does, and that the Colorado river in long ages deposited so much alluvium as to make banks down to the present head of the gulf, thus cutting off from its connection a part of the great basin until recently so dry and sterile. The evaporation in the desert far exceeds the fall of rain, so it was not long before this lake, which was left behind, was dried up.

Mr. Joseph F. James, who spent four weeks at the head of a surveying party, which traveled over this desolate region some years ago, on his return gave this graphic and blood-boiling account of his heated and cheerless experiences: "Neither the Desert of Gobi, in Asia, nor the Great Sahara, in Africa, can be worse in respect to heat than its small relative, the Colorado desert, in California. The desert occupies almost the whole of the large county of San Diego. The Southern Pacific railroad runs through the center of the desert. About sixty miles from Los Angeles the railroad encounters a very heavy grade, 100 to 110 feet to the mile, and it continues for twenty-two miles. At the summit, known as San Gorgonio Pass, begins a descent into the desert, and every mile brings you to a more desolate country. At Whitewater Station, twenty miles from the summit, the desert begins in earnest. First a few flowers enliven the scene. Large Œnotheras, three or four inches in diameter, grow on small stalks five or six inches high. Large plants of Abronia maritima, with clusters of brilliant purple flowers, spread over the ground. A little Gilia (G. Lemmoni), with white corolla and yellow center, adds its beauty to the scene; and the only shrub, Larrea Mexicana, or creosote plant, with yellow flowers and sticky leaves and branches, reminds you of the forests you have left behind.

"During the seven miles to the next sta-

[Continued on Second Page.]

SWEARS THAT HE IS INNOCENT

"By the Garment of Allah," Ameer Ben Ali Did Not Murder Carrie Brown.

Exciting Incident in the Trial of New York's Alleged Jack the Ripper for Hacking to Death the Woman Called "Shakespeare."

Medical Testimony as to Microscopical Examinations of Human Blood.

Evidence of One Set of Doctors Contradicted by that of Others—Col. H. Clay King's Fate Now in the Hands of a Memphis Jury.

"BY ALLAH I AM INNOCENT."

Ameer Ben Ali Says He Is Not Guilty of the Murder of Carrie Brown.

NEW YORK, July 2.—With the case of the people all in, the lawyers of Ameer Ben Ali began this morning the taking of testimony for the defense in the famous murder case that has been on trial for a week. Ben Ali, the alleged "Ripper" himself, was relied upon to offset the stories of the miserable creatures drawn from the slums in support of the detective theory, and eminent scientists are counted upon to meet the testimony of the prosecution's experts. As a matter of fact the whole case really comes to this: Will a jury convict a man of a crime involving the death penalty on a microscopical analysis of dried blood made nearly two months after the blood is alleged to have been shed, when the expert testimony as to the revelations made by that analysis are met by other expert testimony tending to show that those alleged revelations are not to be relied upon?

After testimony to the effect that Ben Ali had no knife when arrested and sent to jail at Newton for vagrancy, offsetting the testimony of the three jail-birds who swore he had a knife while in prison, there came the most dramatic scene of the trial when Ameer Ben Ali, or "Frenchy," was called to the stand. His tall form rose up from the little group of lawyers in which he sat, and he moved to the stand with his peculiar dignified stride. The worried, anxious look, marked by the wrinkled forehead, was greatly intensified. He looked about the room in a piteous sort of way, and seemed not to distinguish between the jurors, the attorneys who are trying to put him where he would lose his life, the judge or the spectators. He apparently took in the whole audience, with the exception of his lawyers, in one comprehensive group of beings who were hunting him to his death.

His examination was conducted through an interpreter, and Ben Ali remained terribly calm during the preliminary parts of his examination. At last, like a man moved half to madness, he suddenly broke out into a torrent of passionate declamation. He held his trembling hands aloft and turned his head upward in fierce appeals to heaven. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and as he shook his head from side to side in the madness of his appeal the tear-drops even flew off in a sort of spray. All this was when Mr. Friend had leaned forward upon the rail and, with great impressiveness, had asked:

"Did—you—kill—Carrie—Brown?"

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

When the interpreter had slowly repeated this question, the explosion came. It lasted for nearly a full minute before the excited man could be suppressed. When at last the flow of melodious Arabic stopped, the tears still continued, and, with his handkerchief held in a trembling hand, he wiped his eyes while his breast heaved with emotion. The interpreter stated his answer to be:

"Gentlemen, by the garment of Allah, I am innocent. I did not kill that woman. I know nothing about how she died. I did not do it. I did not; I did not. Oh, spare my life, gentlemen, good gentlemen."

Then there was a lull in the prisoner's excitement, only to burst forth with greater violence when the blood-stained knife found near the mutilated body of "Shakspeare" was produced. He was asked if he had the knife on him when arrested at Newton. He sprang to his feet and again lifted his trembling hands to heaven, and implored Allah to bear witness that he had no knife then; no knife was taken from him then. Counsel passed the ugly-looking, blood-stained weapon over to him. He took it deliberately between his thumb and forefinger and held it out at arm's length before him, slowly balancing it. Then he was asked if he had ever owned that knife. He held it out still further from him, and, shaking it swiftly in his hand, said, with another outburst of passion, that he had never seen it before he saw it in the court room; that it was not his, that he had never owned it. Nothing further of a sensational character developed.

Dr. Judson Herold was put on the stand. Witness stated that he was deputy coroner of New York city, had been connected with various hospitals and had made upward of 2,100 antopsies. He testified that it was impossible to scientifically determine from what part of the human anatomy blood was taken. His further testimony was in support of the two preceding witnesses.

Dr. Herold was followed by Dr. Henry A. Mott, jr., analytical chemist of the School of Mines of Columbia College. He said he could not swear that a clot containing tyrocein, bila-rubin and epithelial cells could be distinguished from menstrual blood. The drift of all this testimony was to disprove the theory of the people that the presence of the substances named, found in the blood spot examined, indicated that it must have come in contact with the contents of the small intestines. The case will go to the jury to-morrow.

IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY.

Close of the Trial of Colonel H. Clay King for the Murder of Lawyer Poston.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—The jury having in their hands the fate of Col. H. Clay King, charged with the murder of David H. Poston, in this city, in March last, is locked up in the ante-room of the Criminal Court, where they were sent by Judge Dubois, at 4:30 this afternoon. The court has been adjourned until next Monday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, but will, of course, in the event of a verdict being reached, be at once convened. The proceedings of the last day of the celebrated trial brought out a tremendous crowd. Every available inch in the court-room was occupied, and the passages leading to the two entrances to the court were jammed by a perspiring mass of humanity. More ladies were present to-day than at any time since the trial began. The defendant, as has been his wont, occupied his usual seat in a rocker, using his fan vigorously, and maintaining an apparently indifferent air. The time of the court, until 3:30 oclock, was taken up by Attorney-general Peters in the closing argument for the State. He grouped his facts carefully, analyzed every particle of evidence, and left no point untouched, the jury giving him close attention.

The charge of Judge Dubose, which occupied one hour, was concluded at 4:30 o'clock, at which time the jury retired.

Rulings in the Elliott Murder Trial.

COLUMBUS, O., July 2.—Judge Pugh, in passing upon certain parts of Calvin Johnson's testimony in behalf of Elliott, ruled that that which related to Osborn's conversation with the witness about one Nellie Maroney, Elliott's sister-in-law, should be eliminated. This ruling was made upon the same authority as that keeping out the article in the World written by Osborn attacking Elliott, being that no questions of libel, slanderous or offensive language used by the deceased can be offered in justification, extenuation or mitigation. The cross-examination of the witness also developed a number of discrepancies between his testimony before the grand jury and that in open court.

Miss Maroney was placed on the stand late in the afternoon, but had only been permitted to introduce herself and her meeting with Osborn some five years ago, when vigorous arguments were made to exclude that portion of her testimony, and the defense may endeavor to prove by this witness that Osborn, in writing to her, made threats upon her brothar-in-law's [Elliott's] life.

WILL FIGHT FOR $12,000.

Articles of Agreement Signed by Pugilists James Hall and Robert Fitzsimmons.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Messrs. Frank N. Shaw and T. Z. Cowles, of St. Paul, made their appearance in Chicago, to-day, having spent the forenoon at Beloit, where James Hall is in active training for his fight to a finish with Robert Fitzsimmons, in St. Paul, the night of July 22, the opening day of the Twin City Jockey Club races. The purpose of Messrs. Shaw and Cowles in visiting Beloit was to secure the signature of James Hall and "Parson" Davies to an entirely new draft of the articles of agreement. The original articles stipulated that Frank Shaw should give a purse of $12,000, of which the winner should have $11,000, and the loser $1,000, Shaw to have the privilege of naming either St. Paul or Minneapolis as the city in which the contest should take place, while Fitzsimmons and Hall reserved the right to choose a referee. Then came the incorporation and organization of the Minnesota Athletic Club, with a capital stock of $50,000 and having in its list of incorporators and officers some of the leading business men of St. Paul, among them Mr. Shaw himself, who was most active in promoting the enterprise. It was his original intention to turn over the Hall-Fitzsimmons contest to the new club and this has, accordingly been done. New articles were drawn in St. Paul and signed by T. Z. Cowles, as president, and John F. Baker, secretary, of the Minnesota Athletic Club, and last Wednesday Fitzsimmons affixed his signature, his trainer, James Carroll, also signing as a witness. Hall and Davies signed at Beloit to-day and the new articles are therefore complete and binding upon all parties.

In addition to the transferring of the contest to the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Athletic Club, the new articles embody the very important provision that the club, and not the contestants, shall select the referee. In this way the club becomes wholly responsible for the conduct of the fight, and it is enabled absolutely to insure a battle to the bitter end on its merits. A temporary amphitheater is already in course of construction in a central location in St. Paul, provided with private boxes, reserved seats and first-class accommodations generally. It will comfortably seat seven thousand people, and, from the bookings already made, it is evident that its capacity will be fully tested. Following are the new articles of agreement:

The Minnesota Athletic Club, of St. Paul, Minn., hereby agrees to give a purse of $12,000 for a contest to the finish with four-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules to govern, between Robert Fitzsimmons, champion middleweight of America, and James Hall, champion middle-weight of Australia. Said contest to take place in the building of said club, in the city of St. Paul, on the night of July 22, 1891, at 9 o'clock, sharp, of which purse of $12,000 the winner shall receive $11,000 and the loser $1,000, the club to name the referee. The contestants to weigh at the ring side, in costume, not over 156 pounds each.

We, Robert Fitzsimmons and James Hall, hereby accept the above propositions, and, as a guarantee of our appearance in the ring, and at the weight been designated, at the hour of 9 o'clock, sharp, on the evening herein named, there has been deposited the sum of $1,500 by Charles E. Davies for James Hall, and $1,500 by Robert Fitzsimmons in his own behalf, in the hands of Frank A. Seymour, treasurer of the Minnesota Athletic Club, of the city of St. Paul, and the contestant who shall fail to appear at the ring side at the hour and under the conditions above named hereby agrees to forfeit said deposit of $1,500 to the said Minnesota Athletic Club.

Hall is attending strictly to business in his training quarters at Beloit, and is full of vigor and confidence. His appetite is something extraordinary for a man in hard training, and he takes to his work with keen relish. He has his eye on that $11,000, and considers this the opportunity of his life, not only to get a large sum of money, but to reach the rank of a recognized pugilist of the first class among the world's middle-weights. He is already below 156 pounds in weight, and will unquestionably weigh in at the proper figures.

Fitzsimmons is in training at White Bear lake, near St. Paul, and is as spry as a kitten and lithe as a panther. He is below weight and will work back to it in the last three or four days of training. While not boastful, he feels sure of victory, but frankly admits that if Hall is in good form it will be a tremendous battle.

NOT TRUE TO HER GIRLISH LOVE.

Miss Potter, of Chicago, Gives Up a Newspaper-Carrier for a Harvard Student.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Miss Gertrude Potter, daughter of O. W. Potter, will soon be married to F. Lee Rust, of Boston, formerly of Chicago. Mr. Rust is a student at Harvard University in the class of '92. The engagement was announced yesterday, and caused somewhat of a commotion among friends of the family. Miss Potter's name was used in the papers with rather unpleasant prominence some time ago. While she was a young girl she fell in love with a boy who carried morning papers, and her wealthy parents tried to break the engagement. In the end it was broken. The lover was sent to Joliet for theft, and in a bill which he afterward filed in court he charged Mr. Potter with conspiracy with several others to land him in the penitentiary. He sued for $100,000 and the action is awaiting trial. Lately Miss Potter became prominent in amateur theatricals. Last winter she appeared in tights at a charity performance of "Cupid's Messenger" at Hooley's Theater. She is twenty-two years of age and Mr. Rust is some years younger.

Will Root Out the Padrones and Beggars.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Illinois Humane Society has undertaken to uproot the padrone system in this city. The officers claim to have discovered that a large number of children from Italy, some bought, others kidnaped, are being brought into this city and farmed out to men who send them out to beg. In some cases it is claimed these infants are dosed with drugs in order to give them appearance of sickness, which is often an important factor in a successful plea for alms. The subject is not a new one, but of late complaints about the evil have become so alarming that the society has determined to spare neither time nor money until it has succeeded in putting a stop to this business.

Elevators Do Not Steal Wheat.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—After several weeks of thorough investigation of the sensational charges that many thousand bushels of wheat had been stolen from the farmers by the elevators—especially at Duluth—the legislative committee adjourned to-day until Jan. 9, 1892. The result of the investigation thus far has been wholly in favor of the elevators, the alleged steal not only being disproved, but it having been established that the report on which the original charges were based was inaccurate and made up to prove a case.

Exonerated of Bribery Charges.

LANSING, Mich., July 2.—The majority of the Doyle-Munthe legislative investigating committee made a report last night, in which the bribery charges against these two members are held to be unsustained. The world's fair bill has finally been passed by both houses. The appropriation is fixed at $100,000. Both houses have passed the general tax bill, which embodies the California system of taxing mortgages. The Senate has passed the new general election law, which had previously passed the House.

CREDULOUS SENATOR GORMAN

Maryland's Statesman Scored by Civil-Service Commissioner Roosevelt.

Caustic Criticism of the Bourbon's Attack on the Merit System—Senators Plumb and Stewart Rebuked for the Same Offense.

Maturing Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Bonds Extended at 2 Per Cent. Interest.

Patent Commissionership and Other Important Offices Filled by the President—Bonded Car-Sealing Regulations Amended.

ROOSEVELT STRIKES BACK.

Plumb, Stewart and Gorman Rebuked for Defaming the Civil-Service Commission.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Civil-service Commissioner Roosevelt is just now out gunning for three Senators who have been defaming the Civil-service Commission. In talking to a reporter to-day, Mr. Roosevelt defends his commission in a vigorous style, and also says some very hard things about Senator Gorman. He said: "The friends of any good law should always be ready to meet all arguments advanced against it. Those who believe in the civil-service law heartily recognize this obligation; yet so far their task has been easy, for the arguments hitherto adduced against this law have shown in those making them a certain shifty lack of that courage which springs from conviction and a curiously low level of intellectual development. There may be exceptions, but certainly there has never yet been any argument worthy of serious consideration advanced against the proposition to supplant the old spoils system by the merit system."

Continuing, Mr. Roosevelt said: "It is hardly worth while to waste powder on the numerous small men—including, by the way, some Congressmen and some editors—who are continually attacking us with a kind of irritable impertinence; but within the last few months the law and the commission have been assailed by three men who possess undoubted ability in certain lines, who occupy high official positions, and who are prominent in their respective parties. It is worth while to show how helplessly these antagonists flounder in making their attacks. Besides, their attacks happen to afford admirable samples of two of the three conventional methods of assailing the civil-service law. These three methods are: First, to impugn the honesty of the commission; second, willfully, or from gross ignorance, to misquote and garble the character of the questions asked in the examination; and, third, to avoid specific charges and indulge in loose harangue composed in equal parts of vague declamation and stale misrepresentations. This last is the favored method with our ordinary assailants, because of the trivial mental labor it involves. Senators Plumb and Stewart, speaking in the Senate on March 3 last, furnish examples of the first method. The commission wrote to the Senators in regard to their charges of favoritism shown by the commission, asking for the information on which the charge was made and promised an instant investigation, also offering our books, etc., for inspection. These months have gone by, and neither Mr. Plumb nor Mr. Stewart has answered these letters."

SENATOR GORMAN SCORED.

Mr. Roosevelt then went on to handle Senator Gorman without gloves. He referred to a speech made by Mr. Gorman in the Senate, in which the Maryland Senator claimed to have received a letter from a young man in Baltimore, who, when taking his civil-service examination for letter-carrier, was asked "what was the most direct route from Baltimore to Japan." Mr. Gorman in a subsequent speech repeated this assertion, and then Mr. Roosevelt sent him a polite little note asking the name of this young man, and the circumstances of the examination, for the commission had assured itself by an examination of all questions ever asked that there was no such question ever asked. Instead of answering the note from Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Gorman, some time later, in the Senate, denounced as an outrage, and a piece of audacity, Mr. Roosevelt's letter, and when asked by Mr. Blair what he had done about the letter, he replied: "I did what I do in the case of all interference by impudent people, who, without warrant, ask me about the discharge of any duty; I took no notice of it."

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke of Mr. Gorman's action, as follows: "Evidently Mr. Gorman had been wrought up to a pitch of great mental anguish, partly by my having written him what still seems to me a very moderate letter and partly by me having shown that the alleged 'facts' furnished him by his friend were simply creations of