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EVOLVED IN NEWSPAPER ROW

Instance of How Easy Cabinet Changes Are Made by Special Correspondents.

General Lew Wallace's Visit to the War Department Seized On as Proof That He Will Succeed to Secretary Proctor's Portfolio.

Mr. Noble Booked for the Department of Justice and Mr. Miller for a Judgeship.

Names of Clarkson and Judge Woods, of Indiana, Also Mentioned in the Story—Gov. Steele and Warren G. Sayre on Oklahoma.

HOW A STORY GROWS.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Visit to the War Department Worked Up by the Correspondents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Rumors of impending changes in the Cabinet take root nowadays on the slightest provocation. A correspondent who was at the War Department early this afternoon reported in Newspaper row that he had just seen there Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and that he appeared to be deeply interested in the routine of the department work. The statement went like wild fire among newspaper men and others, and two hours later the positive statement was made that General Wallace was to be the successor of Secretary Proctor, and that he was being piloted through the War Department for the purpose of getting an insight to the business he was expected to perform. Along with this report was soon coupled the rumor that Attorney-general Miller was to be appointed on the United States court for the new circuit embracing Indiana, created in the Supreme Court reorganization law passed by the last Congress, and that General Wallace was to be the Indiana representative in the Cabinet. These two statements were put together and soon were added various tales, all of which finally found publication in this evening's Star, which relates further that after the appointment of Attorney-general Miller to the United States Court, Secretary Noble is to be transferred to the Department of Justice and ex-Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson made Secretary of the Interior.

The publication of these statements has caused a great deal of talk, and the "knowing ones" have substituted General Land Commissioner Carter, of Montana, for Clarkson as Secretary of the Interior, and no doubt there will be quite a boom in Carter stock. Mr. Carter's chances for preferment seem to be given extraordinary strength by the well known fact that he has made a most excellent record as Commissioner of the General Land Office, is a fine lawyer and is well acquainted with the work of the entire Interior Department business. The friends of Gen. Lew Wallace say that he has private business before the War Department, and that he frequents that place a great deal in his labor to collect data for a new literary work; but in view of the floating gossip about Cabinet matters and the eagerness of the population to take hold of the slightest gossip in that direction the presence of the Indiana author in Washington at this time is sufficient to bring about any number of important official changes.

SOME INTERESTING GOSSIP.

Apropos of the above, the Journal correspondent quotes the following special, which is being sent out to-night, without giving it any credence, but simply because it is current gossip, is going broadcast, and will be read with interest in Indiana: "The talk of Attorney-general Miller going on the United States Circuit Court has for some time been received very seriously by those who have the confidence of President Harrison. It is well known that the President has been very much perplexed for some months as to just what he should do in the selection of a circuit judge to cover his native State. There has grown up quite a scramble for that place, and an army of prominent applicants comes from Indiana. Among those who aspire to the position are several of President Harrison's warmest personal friends and the party's most prominent Republicans. They embrace Judge Woods, of the Indidiana District bench, and a large number of Republicans of the State now in Washington have impressed the President that he should promote Judge Woods on account of his long services on the bench and to his party. But should President Harrison promote Judge Woods to the new circuit judgeship there would be six or eight of the most prominent Republican lawyers in Indiana, all with specific and good claims upon the President and his party, who will not only ask, but demand, the place now occupied by Judge Woods. It has been whispered in the inner circles of the administration recently that the President proposed to solve the problem and offend none of his old friends who want the district or circuit judgeships by retaining Judge Woods in his present position and appointing Mr. Miller to the circuit. Should this be done of course the President would want to keep an Indiana man in the Cabinet, and it is thought that there would be nothing more natural than the selection of Gen. Lew Wallace for the war portfolio. Besides the fact that General Wallace was a distinguished soldier and has for many years been a warm personal friend of the President, he has rendered such distinguished services to the Republican party in Indiana that he was actually begged in 1888 to make the gubernatorial race for the purpose of strengthening the national ticket, and it is said that he would have accepted it solely for the sake of General Harrison had it not been for the fact that he was wholly occupied with his private interests. These, it is said, he has now disposed of, and it is thought that he will be willing to go into the Cabinet."

OKLAHOMA'S FUTURE.

Governor Steele and Hon. Warren G. Sayre Talk Glowingly of the Territory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Maj. George W. Steele, formerly of Marion, now Governor of Oklahoma, was here this week. He said before leaving for the West last night: "Oklahoma will widen its borders in a few days. Within a week or two 820,000 acres will be added to our territory, and it will be settled within an hour from the time it's declared open for settlement. The land has been purchased from the Indians, and is good enough for any white man. You don't hear of anybody out there talking much politics now; everybody is busy with the finest crop mortal eyes ever gazed upon. No; Oklahomians are not worrying themselves about 1892 and its candidates. We do not vote, and, although we may feel intensely interested, our interest bears a close resemblance to that which quadrennially makes its appearance in Washington. As to national matters, Oklahoma is overwhelmingly Republican. Do you know that we are going to have the finest State in the Union some of these days?"

Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, who has been here several days on business connected with the work of the Cherokee commission, of which he is a member, says: "Twenty thousand people are ready to move in on the lands which are to be opened in Oklahoma next week. Five thousand quarter-sections means five thousand families, and, averaging four to a family, that gives us twenty thousand people. Who did we get this land from? From the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, Absentees, Shawnees and Pottawatomies. Contracts with them have been ratified by Congress, and the land will be thrown open in a few days. A contract with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has been ratified, but as those Indians have not yet taken the allotments due them there can be no immigration; the Indians must have first choice. When they have been allotted, though, there will be a surplus of at least 3,500,000 acres—22,000 homesteads. When Congress meets there will be presented to it an agreement with the Kickapoos by which an additional tract of 182,000 acres can be turned into public land. All together the soil we have purchased will provide homes for 120,000 people. Each purchase by the provisions of the existing laws adds so much to the territory of Oklahoma, and when the desired ratifications and allotments have been made Oklahoma will be three times its present size. No portion of the United States has made a better showing than Oklahoma, and within a year we will have a population of at least 150,000.

WILL NEED OUR GRAIN.

Germany Will Have to Get Much of Her Rye and Grain from the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Consul-general Mass, at Frankfort, Germany, reports to the State Department that there is very little pure wheaten bread eaten by the middle and lower classes in Germany. The staff of life for the majority of Germans is black bread, consisting of a mixture of rye and an inferior quality of wheat, and the consumption of this is enormous. In 1890 Germany imported 947,575 tons of rye, of which 85 per cent., as well as 55 per cent. of the wheat imported into the country, came from Russia. The late edict cuts off nearly five-sixths of the entire foreign rye supply to Germany. The deficit cannot be filled from any known source in the old world. The effect of the situation upon the rye market is startling. One year ago rye was selling in Berlin at $89 a ton of 2,220 pounds; on Aug. 3 of this year the meager harvest raised the market price to $52.24, and within twelve days the Russian edict raised it to $61.88.

The end has not been reached yet. The potato crop throughout nearly the whole of Germany is short and inferior, and the result of the late spring and the cold, wet, cloudy summer, is that the food question has assumed an ominous aspect throughout the country. A strong demand has been made that the government shall suspend, provisionally, the import duty on cereals; but thus far the situation has not been regarded sufficiently serious to require such a step. The only concession that has yet been made is the reduction of the freight tariff on cereals on all the state railways of Russia, which took effect on the 1st of September, and will facilitate the distribution of grain throughout a large portion of the German empire. But it will not create a single pound of bread stuffs beyond what already exists, and the people of Germany, like those of France and England, will have to draw upon the granaries of the United States for a large part of their food supplies during the coming year.

KANSAS MORTGAGES.

What Census Superintendent Porter's Figures Show—Total Debt of $235,495,108.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Census Office has issued a bulletin which gives the mortgage indebtedness of the State of Kansas by counties. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at $57,866,233, was $290,593,711. The estimated true value is between eight and nine hundred millions. It is found that Kansas has a mortgage debt of $235,495,108, which does not include a State and railroad land contract debt of $7,661,718. This debt is 27 per cent. of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt per mortgaged acre is placed at $6.65. Of the total mortgage debt, $167,145,039 is upon acres and $63,240,069 upon lots. Thirty-four per cent. of the total debt in force against acres is on real estate in the western half of the State, where it is said values are lower, and where settlement was made but a few years ago. It is proposed to prepare a map showing the exact localities in the State of the debt.

Superintendent Porter says the larger debt exists in the sections where there is the greatest prosperity, and where there has been an advancement in improvements. The counties carrying the heaviest mortgage debt are: Sedgwick, $16,583,053; Wyandotte, $12,629,966; Shawnee, $11,982,-090; Cowley, $7,527,418; Reno, $7,429,580; Sumner, $5,566,042, and McPherson, $5,040,-949.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. Wanamaker's Suggestion to County-Seat Postmasters Obeyed by Many.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Postmaster-general has already received three hundred replies to his letter of request to county-seat postmasters to visit the postoffices in their counties, interchange ideas and make their reports upon the conditions of the service and their remedies for its improvement to the department. In three-fifths of the replies the postmasters gladly accepted the work in exactly the lines suggested by the Postmaster-general, and a few have even sent in their reports already. About one-fifth undertook the plan with some modifications, which were perfectly acceptable to the department, and only a few state that they cannot undertake the work, having no assistant in their offices. The postmasters who have already undertaken the work speak of the favorable criticism their plan has attracted in the newspapers and among citizens.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Frank Brown, of Indianapolis, formerly of Muncie, and Mrs. Moore and daughter, called at the White House to-day.

Third Auditor Hart is expected here from his visit to Frankfort, his old home, on Monday.

C. Traub was to-day appointed postmaster at Exchange, Morgan county, vice M. Stine, deceased.

Hon. W. D. Owen telegraphed to his office in the Treasury Department this afternoon the following from Council Bluffs, Ia: "Mrs. Owen is very ill, but slightly improved."

The four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds presented at the Treasury Department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent. amounted to $154,950, making the total to date $24,394,-300. The four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds presented at the department to-day for redemption amounted to $133,800. The redemptions of four-and-a-half per cents. at New York on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week aggregated $1,008,-750, making the total redemptions of these bonds to date $11,880,850.

Attorney-general Miller said to-day that an agreement had been reached between himself and counsel representing the steamer Itata postponing the trial, which was set for the 15th, to the 25th instant.

There were 1,123,000 ounces of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day. Of this amount 913,000 ounces were purchased at prices ranging from 98.69 to 98.80 cents.

Claims the Itata Was Unlawfully Seized.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 11.—Attorney William Goodrich, of New York, as proctor for the South American Steamship Company, a new claimant for the Chilian steamer Itata, has filed an answer to the information for libel against that vessel, in which he contends that no lawful seizure of the vessel has ever been made; that the seizure at Iquique in June was without the territorial limits of the United States, and the surrender of the Itata was compelled by violence by the United States cruiser Charleston, and was a breach of international law and the law of nations; furthermore, that complainant company, which built the Itata for traffic purposes, had no participation in the use of the steamship for the alleged unlawful purposes which caused the seizure, and ought not, therefore, to be deprived of its property. The answer prays that the vessel be released, and that the claimant be allowed costs, and also damages for detention.

FROM COMEDY TO TRAGEDY

M. B. Curtis, the "Samuel of Posen," Kills a San Francisco Policeman.

He Was Intoxicated and Was Being Put Under Arrest, When He Suddenly Fired a Bullet Into the Officer's Forehead.

Persists in Denying His Guilt, Though the Evidence Is All Against Him.

Arrested with Handcuffs Clinging to His Wrists—Career of an Actor Who Made Money Enough in a Few Years to Quit the Stage.

AN ACTOR'S TRAGEDY.

"Samuel of Posen" Kills a San Francisco Policeman While Intoxicated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Late last night officers at the Southern police-station were startled by a pistol shot just outside the door. Rushing out they found officer Grant lying dead on the pavement with a bullet-hole in his head. A man was seen running away, and on being stopped Grant's handcuffs were found on his wrists. A discharged pistol was found on the pavement near the dead body. The man gave his name as Maurice Curtis. He denied shooting Grant. He is, in fact, M. B. Curtis, well known in theatrical circles as "Samuel of Posen." Curtis had come over to this city from his home in Berkeley, and had been drinking all evening with his theatrical friends. Why Grant arrested him is not known, but it is supposed that the actor was creating a disturbance. Two men across the street saw Curtis and the officer have a short struggle in front of the police station and saw the flash of a pistol.

When Curtis was taken to jail last night he appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and incoherently told of his doings during the night, protesting that he had no weapon, and that he was innocent of murder. The place where the officer arrested Curtis is some blocks from the station-house, and the murder occurred within half a block of the station, and within hearing of a number of policemen. Grant was killed immediately, the bullet entering the middle of the forehead, near the hair, and penetrating the brain. He was thirty-eight years old, and had been on the force about five years. He was much liked by his brother officers, many of whom were unable to control their grief when he was brought to the station dead.

Curtis, who is known throughout the United States, from the character of "Samuel of Posen," in the play which was created for him, has resided, for the past two or three years, at Berkeley, Cal. He had acquired considerable property from profits accruing from his success as an actor, and erected a large house at Berkeley, which has since been converted into a seminary. The pistol with which Curtis shot the policeman was found in the street, a short distance from where the tragedy occurred.

THE STORY TOLD BY CURTIS.

The arrested comedian, booked for murder, was a pitiable object as he sat in the southern police-station wringing his hands in despair, running from one officer to another to protest his innocence, and telling in an incoherent way his doings of the night. He was intoxicated, and as he staggered up from his seat, some one would push him back again. Time and again he started to his feet. "My God," he cried, "if I could only recall the last four hours of my life. I'm no murderer, gentlemen. I had no pistol. I shot nobody. I haven't an enemy in the world." Vainly he protested his innocence of any offense, and wanted to go home to his wife. In a rambling way he told the story of his business and his affairs. He came to the city from his home in Berkeley, across the bay, on the 7:30 o'clock boat with his wife and Dr. Cook and his family, of Berkeley. He had purchased a box for the Bernhardt performance and left his wife and those with her at the Grand Opera-house. Then he went to the Tivoli, where he met William Kreling and a person whose name he could not recollect, but who spoke French and represented himself to be a drummer for a liquor house. The trio remained in the Tivoli until the end of the performance. After leaving the Tivoli he went to the Grand Opera-house to meet his wife. While on Mission street he was caught in a crowd. Some one struck him in the back of the neck and he fought his way out to the street. There he found himself in the hands of officer Grant. Why he was arrested he did not know, but he protested that he went with the officer without making any opposition.

"Why did you draw your pistol on him?" was asked.

"I had no pistol," he exclaimed, "and I did not shoot any one. I am so sorry it happened. I wanted to have a good time and never harmed any man in my life. I'm no train-robber, gentlemen."

Over and over again he reiterated his ignorance of the affair until he was handcuffed and taken away to the Central station.

The only known witnesses of the shooting were two young men, Thomas Muller and E. Toomey, who stood directly across the street, and heard the policeman say: "Come along now." There was no reply, but almost at the same instant the young men saw a flash. A pistol shot rang out in the quiet street, followed in quick succession by two more reports. The officer fell to the sidewalk without a groan and Curtis, who a moment before had been his prisoner, turned and fled up Folsom street. The scene of the shooting was not more than 250 feet from the station doors. Just inside, a number of police officers were sitting. Hearing the pistol shots officers Allen and Bodie ran out and found a crowd gathered about the prostrated form of the dead policeman. He was lying face downward in a pool of blood, and life was already extent. Curtis had not yet gained the corner of Folsom and Fifth streets. The officers gave chase, accompanied by half a dozen men, who had been attracted to the spot. Curtis ran around the corner of Fifth street, closely pursued, and was not overtaken until he had turned down Shipley street. There the two policemen seized and handcuffed him and walked him back past the place where the shooting had been done. The handcuffs which policeman Grant had twisted on Curtis were still in evidence that he was the man who had been in custody. The weapon with which officer Grant was killed was not in the shooter's possession, but was found shortly afterward near the corner of Fifth street, where he had thrown it as he ran.

William Kreling, proprietor of the Tivoli Theater, states that Curtis visited the Tivoli shortly after 10 o'clock last night. Curtis had had several glasses of liquor in Kreling's company, and when he left the theater about 11:30 was showing excitement in his speech. Police officers state that officer Grant had unquestionably placed Curtis under arrest owing to a disturbance he was creating on the street, and that Curtis shot him while the officer was quietly taking him to the station.

The case of Curtis was called before Police Judge Worley this forenoon. Curtis looked pale and troubled, and evidently had not slept much since the time of the shooting. By consent the case was postponed until Monday next to await the action of the coroner's jury and allow the attorneys to prepare their case.

THE COMEDIAN'S CAREER.

From a Bell Boy in a Hotel to a Popular Entertainer on the Stage.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—The genial comedian, "Samuel of Posen," who is charged with murdering an officer in San Francisco last night, was a Detroit boy. His name is Maurice Bertrand Strellinger, and he was born here about forty years ago. After leaving school he worked in Hanna & Co.'s tobacco store three or four years as shipping clerk. He went to Chicago afterward and worked in the Briggs House a year as a bell boy. Then he took the stage. At first he was employed in the stock company at McVicker's Theater. Subsequently he spent a season in Toronto, and another in Columbus, O., at the same work. Then he graduated from the stock company and played three seasons with Maggie Mitchell and three with Lawrence Barrett, always in comedy roles. With this experience and the peculiarly funny play, "Samuel of Posen," which had been constructed by himself and George H. Jessup, he felt justified in embarking upon the stage on his own account. His expectations, great though they may have been, were more than realized. The play was a gold mine, and he earned money so rapidly with it that he was enabled to retire rich four years ago.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

Two Desperadoes "Hold Up" the Cashier of an Effingham, Ill., Bank.

And Demand the Cash, but Are Foiled and Only Secure $200—Chased and Speedily Captured by the Crowd on the Street.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 11.—This city was the scene of a bank robbery to-day at noon that almost rivals the thrilling exploits of the Younger brothers. There was a soldiers' reunion, and while the street was lined with people two desperadoes stepped into the First National Bank, and presenting revolvers at the head of cashier Joseph Partridge, demanded the cash. The cashier started as though he was going to comply with the demand, but hastily stepped behind the safe door and yelled for help. He was unarmed, but was brave enough to stand his ground, as thus shielded from the robber's weapons he knew he had them partly foiled at least. At this unexpected turn of affairs one of the robbers sprang over the private entrance, while the cashier was covered with a revolver, and grabbing what money he could, sprang out and the two escaped.

All this occurred in a few seconds, and the men were no sooner out the bank door than the cashier made the people understand what was up, and a pursuit was given. Hundreds of people started in pursuit before the robbers got out of sight, but as they were armed they kept their pursuers at bay with their drawn weapons. At last they were completely surrounded, and, seeing that escape was impossible, threw up their hands and surrendered. They gave up just in time to save their lives, as an armed body of pursuers had arrived on the ground with weapons of sufficient range to bring them down. The excitement was at fever heat and had the robbers fired a single shot they would have been promptly lynched. The money secured by them, $200, was also recovered, it having been found in the coat pocket of one of the men. The desperadoes gave their names as William McGuire and H. O'Neal. They are strangers here and a nervy pair.

Had it not been for the bravery of the cashier and the fortunate position of the bank door they would have perhaps succeeded in robbing a bank with hundreds of people passing to and fro in front of it. The cashier had his revolver in a drawer near by, but could not get at it. At the time the robbers entered he was busy engaged in casting up some collections and did not know of their presence until he looked up and saw the muzzles of two revolvers confronting him. The robbers took such positions at the bank counter that they could cover the cashier and still hide their weapons from the crowd. The cashier was also favored by the fact that the back entrance was securely closed, thus preventing the escape of the robbers in that way. The cashier, Joseph Partridge, jr., is only twenty years of age, and his bravery saved a big robbery.

AMONG THE RAILS.

The President Shoots Sixteen Birds, and Is Cordially Greeted by Farmers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 11.—The President spent the afternoon at Maurice river meadows, rail-bird shooting. He left at 12:15 P. M. on the Pullman car "Newport." With him were George W. Boyd, Lieutenant Parker and Congressman Reyburn. Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City, who came down by the noon train to see the President, accompanied the special as far as Manuskin station. Their luck was good considering the short time allowed for the sport. The party got back at 7 o'clock this evening. Dinner was served on the "Newport," the President very much enjoying the rail birds brought down by his own skill. The President killed 16; Boyd, 7; Reyburn, 6; Parker, 10. Mr. Parker took a header from the push-boat in to the sedgy water of the meadows. The farmers in the neighborhood of Port Elizabeth and Maurice town brought to the President's car an abundance of watermelons and peaches.

The President was greatly pleased with the cordial greeting of the country folk who came from all the neighboring villages to pay their respects. The children from the Port Elizabeth public school came to the car in a body, and the President took each child by the hand. A Russian Jew approached the President and feelingly expressed his appreciation of the great privilege of being able in this country to approach the head of the Nation and receive his kind greeting. Three hearty cheers were given for the President.

On the Heels of the Robbers.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 11.—The rangers in pursuit of the Southern Pacific train robbers have their men almost completely hemmed in on the Rio Grande. So close behind the bandits are the officers that yesterday morning one of the robber's horses, wore out and panting, with great streams of sweat pouring from his thumping sides, was found by the pursuers on the river bank, where it had evidently been abandoned only a short time before. The robbers continue to cross and recross the Rio Grande, and the officers, in disregard of international law, follow the trail into Mexico wherever it leads them. The trail shows evidence of at least eight men in the gang. There are fifteen of the rangers, and whenever they do overtake the robbers there will be a bloody fight.

Arrest of an Embezzler.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—B. Shepard White, a former social favorite in Washington city, was arrested here yesterday as a fugitive from justice on complaint of Robert C. Melburn, a former merchant of that city. White was arrested in Kentucky some time ago on the charge embezzling money from his employers, the John Hubert Company, of Washington, and was taken back to that city. Bail was furnished for him and he again disappeared and his whereabouts were unknown until Mr. Milburn recognized him here and caused his arrest. White says there is a plot to ruin his character, and that he will go back to Washington and face his traducers.

Michigan's Sporting Parson.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—Rev. J. W. Arney, a Methodist minister, who resides at Saranac, Mich., conducted a public horse-race there some time ago. He had two or three fast horses of his own entered and enjoyed the racing very much. To-day at the Michigan M. E. Conference, now in session in Grand Rapids, Arney was closely questioned by Bishop Newman, and a committee was appointed to investigate his case and report.

Killed at a Crossing.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—Jacob H. Shaffer and his two daughters, Ella and Ida, attempted to cross a railroad track in a buggy ahead of a passenger train at Warren, O., to-day. The buggy was struck, Mr. Shaffer and Ida being instantly killed, and the other daughter seriously hurt. Mr. Shaffer was a wealthy farmer, and he was on his way to the Warren fair.

NEW YORK'S SPOOK PRIESTESS

Ann Odelia Diss De Bar Thought to Be the Real Name of Chicago's Vera Ava.

Recognized on the Street by Another Gotham Woman Before She so Mysteriously Disappeared from Public View.

Her Wallet Filled with Gold and Diamonds Before She Entered the Church.

Mrs. Bolton Confident She Was Decoyed Away and Robbed—Arrest of a Woman at Cincinnati Who Tells a Marvelous Tale.

IS IT THE DISS DE BAR?

Chicago's Missing Vera Ava Thought to Be the Wily Miss Ann Odelia.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—No trace has been found of Miss Vera Ava, the alleged-to-be-wealthy English woman who came here some weeks ago to work for the reclamation of fallen women, and who suddenly disappeared on Wednesday evening. Concerning her identity an afternoon paper says: "Vera Ava is, it is now asserted, none other than Ann Odelia Diss De Bar, the spook-priestess of New York. She was seen on the street and recognized by a New York newspaper woman, who called upon Police-lieutenant Shea this morning and told him of her discovery. Her description of Ann Odelia tallies exactly with that of Miss Ava. According to the New York lady the notorious spiritualist carries a stock of wigs and other make-ups, and has of late been traveling across the country swindling gullible church people. Dougherty, the carriage-driver, who has been driving the alleged philanthropist around town, was at police headquarters this morning, and his description of her is identical with that furnished by the woman from New York, who declared in positive terms that the missing party was Diss De Bar and no one else. 'I have no doubt, judging from the statements furnished me, but that the woman from New York, Miss Ava, is Diss De Bar,' said Lieutenant Shea, and this opinion is strengthened from information gleaned from other sources.'"

It has been discovered that a woman who answers Miss Ava's description called at one of the medical colleges yesterday. If this were she, it proves that she was not made away with on Wednesday night. It appears that she also called on Archbishop Feehan yesterday. The cabman who drove her there to-day identified Miss Ava's picture as that of the woman in question. He said that after she entered the cab he saw her take off a blonde wig and arrange her hair. About a week ago she visited Mr. Sadler, the British consul here, and under the seal of secrecy told him a remarkable and mystifying story, as Mr. Sadler confesses, but he declines to give the tenor of it. She was very captivating, with a full blonde wig, frizzed and banged, and she told Mr. Sadler she had lived in Chicago ten years, whereas she had not been here as many weeks. Mr. Sadler says he does not believe her to be an English woman. She spoke with French accent, and spoke French like a native.

THOUGHT TO BE HIDING.

The police have become convinced that the woman is merely in hiding, and the detectives who were detailed on the case have been withdrawn. When Miss Ava called upon Archbishop Feehan she told Mrs. Bolton, with whom she drove to the archepiscopal residence, that she was going to see about getting some property which was in the possession of the Catholic Church in England. She was formerly a member of that church and, it is said, was once a nun. She evidently deceived Mrs. Bolton, as the Archbishop says his talk with her was exclusively in regard to her work among the vicious classes in this city and was not of a personal character at all. She did not mention to the Archbishop the fact that she was an apostate from the church or make any overtures looking to her return.

Mrs. Bolton, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bolton, of the Centenary Methodist Church, with which Miss Ava became connected a short time ago, said in an interview to-day: "Before you can fully enter into my reasons for believing that Miss Ava has met with foul play you should understand what manner of person she was. Miss Ava was a highly educated woman from the English upper-middle class. She spoke four languages fluently. She has been an extensive traveler. She has a record for distinguished bravery during the Franco-Prussian war, and has seen active service with the ambulances on the field of battle. She was unmistakably a lady. Her charities have been already spoken about. They were unquestionably genuine, and her interest in her mission work undoubtedly sincere. On Wednesday evening, when I accompanied her in her carriage to the Church of the Holy Family, she showed me her wallet just before she alighted. It was literally crammed with twenty-dollar gold pieces. In addition she showed me about four thousand dollars' worth of diamonds. 'Swear,' she said, raising her right hand in a somewhat dramatic manner, 'that if ever I disappear you will not rest until you have found me, even if you have to ask all Chicago to join you in the search.' I did not swear, of course, but I promised her most earnestly that I would.

"A few days after we came to be acquainted she told me something of her family affairs. She said that she had enemies; and that her mother had been murdered. She seemed apprehensive that some such fate would overtake herself. She never said a word against the Catholic religion, from which she was a convert. She said she had spent many happy days as a religieuse, but desired a broader scope for charitable work than the seclusion of the cloister afforded her. During her connection with that church she was sent twice to England on ecclesiastical business. She was an excellent writer upon theological and economic subjects, and said that she had worked in the cause of Catholicism for many years with the pen.

MAY HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

"I honestly believe that on Wednesday evening Vera Ava left the carriage with all those valuables for some unknown but perfectly proper purpose. She may have wished to raise money on her diamonds, in furtherance of her charitable designs, and may have adopted the plan of simply passing through the church, intending to return and rejoin me when she had got through with her business. My present honest belief is that she has been decoyed by some unscrupulous villain into a secret place and that she has been foully robbed or murdered.

"The strangest thing about this case," said Lieutenant Shea to-night, "is that Miss Ava, who is written up as a fakir, has refused money from those she interested in her charitable work. A caller at the station to-day, a minister, whose name I promised not to divulge, told me that a charitably-inclined church member offered the woman $10,000, but she refused it, saying she had plenty of money. The woman had often stated that goods she shipped from England had been lost and that she had applied for duplicate freight certificates. Officers visited the custom-house to-day, and were told by Deputy Collector Jewell that no such woman had been at the office or applied for a duplicate receipt. A curious feature of the mystery is that Miss Ava is reported to have said she feared she would meet a fate similar to that of Dr. Cronin. Father Kelly, upon whom she called, at the Holy Family Church, just prior to her disappearance, is the same clergyman the arrest of whose brother in St. Louis as a Cronin sus

KIDNAPERS ARRESTED.

The Abductors of Millionaire Albertson and Lawyer Bailey Captured at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 11.—Detective Sullivan and his two deputies, who kidnaped Wm. E. Bailey and R. B. Albertson yesterday and drove to Black River Junction with the intention of taking a train for Tacoma, were captured there last evening on the arrival of the train at 11 o'clock. The capture was made by the chief of police of Seattle and a posse, and the whole party returned here shortly after midnight. Sullivan had a Pierce county warrant for the arrest of Albertson, charging him with having some knowledge of his cousin's whereabouts. The warrant, however, was not indorsed by the Kings county officials. Sullivan and his men caught Albertson and Bailey as they were going home to dinner, and one of the detectives told Albertson he had a warrant for his arrest. Albertson demanded to see the warrant. A deputy detective said: "Get in the hack and we will drive to your office." Bailey and Albertson got in, and at once the doors were closed, and the two armed detectives held their prisoners while the hack was driven rapidly out of the city. The prisoners were unable to attract any attention until they were some distance in the country. They finally forced the door open, and passers-by attempted to rescue them. Bailey and Albertson say that Sullivan, who was outside with the driver, drew a revolver and made the rescuers turn back. The party drove to Black River Junction, where the driver rebelled. Sullivan then got out of the hack with the prisoners to wait for the train from Seattle. The train was two hours late, and when it arrived the chief of police and posse arrested Sullivan and the two deputies, who were brought here and placed in jail. Bailey was not wanted by the detectives, but was taken because he was in company with Albertson.

The kidnaping was the outgrowth of the disappearance from Tacoma of Cashier Albertson of the Fidelity company about two weeks ago. Albertson left a shortage in his accounts amounting to about $10,000. Several thousand dollars in sureties also dipappeared about the same time, and it is supposed Albertson took them. Last week J. H. Cohoon, Cashier Albertson's brother-in-law, was kidnaped by Sullivan's detectives and kept confined in a hotel for several days in the hope that he would disclose something regarding his brother-in-law's whereabouts.

CONFEDERATE HOME CLOSED.

And the Question of Its Reopening Made an Issue in the Next Georgia Campaign.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—The Georgia Home for Confederate Soldiers has been formally thrown into the field as the issue upon which the next State election must be fought. The trustees of the institution held their regular meeting a few days ago. Several plans were suggested by which the home might be supported and the doors be opened for the admission of inmates. All these were rejected, however, by the adoption of a motion that the building be closed up, and that the confederates of the State should be appealed to at the coming election to say whether they wished to abandon their poor and crippled comrades or not. It was reported from all parts of the State that the people were up in arms at the action of the Alliance Legislature in having rejected the home, and they were only awaiting a chance to relegate the "traitorous ninety-four" to the rear. The home was, therefore, closed, and the question of its future now rests with the people.