weighted with stones, sunk it in Lake Michigan and sent Minnie to Europe.

This story might still be unquestioned, even in the light of the Pietzel developments, were it not that Holmes, shortly after the date on which he says Minnie sailed for Europe, went to Texas and got possession of the property, which he soon squandered. Efforts have been made to locate Minnie Williams and to find her sister's body, but without success. It is not probable that Holmes would have been so suddenly halted in his career of crime if he had not broken faith with Marion Hedgepath, a train robber, who was locked up in the city jail in St. Louis. In the summer of 1894 Holmes, who was masquerading in St. Louis as H. M. Howard, got into trouble there by selling a stock of mortgaged goods, and was locked up with Hedgepath. He told the latter he was anxious to get out, as he had a big insurance swindle on hand, and if he could not get his liberty at once he would have to engage a trusty man to look after it for him. Then he told Hedgepath the details of the Pietzel business, and asked him to recommend a good, safe lawyer to handle the matter, promising to give Hedgepath $500 for the information. Hedgepath named Jeptha D. Howe, a St. Louis attorney, and asserted in telling his story that Howe came to him and said he had never heard of a finer bit of work. Pietzel's wife, so Howe said, was privy to the scheme.

One day notices of the death of Pietzel appeared in the newspapers, and Howe went to see Hedgepath again, telling him the job was done, and explaining that the reason Howard would not let Mrs. Pietzel go to Philadelphia to identify the body was because he had deceived Pietzel, and the latter had died in carrying out Howard's instructions by taking a drug which he supposed would only simulate death. Then the $10,000 was paid over, Mrs. Pietzel receiving $7,500, while $2,500 was tied up by lawyer Howe, who claimed it for his services. Mrs. Pietzel was willing to give him only $1,000. In the shuffle the promise of $500 to Hedgepath and the paving of a way for his escape from jail was overlooked, and, becoming angry, he gave the information which led to Holmes's arrest. Lawyer Howe was also taken into custody, but, while Hedgepath's story was partly corroborated by J. C. Armstrong, a jail guard, who told of numerous interviews between Hedgepeth and Howe and of the latter trying to arrange for the train robber's escape, nothing was done to him. Holmes had in the meantime been released from the jail and had gone to Philadelphia, where he superintended the killing of Pietzel.

Mrs. Pietzel was arrested and taken to Philadelphia, where she denied having guilty knowledge of the deal. She said Holmes had repeatedly misled her as to the whereabouts of Pietzel and the children, and kept her traveling all over the country on bogus information, sending her to various cities on the false statement they would meet her there. Of the insurance money she received only $500, this being paid to her after Holmes had admitted there was a swindle in the case. Of the rest Holmes said he gave Pietzel $2,000; Mrs. Pietzel's lawyer, $2,500, and kept $2,500 himself, this making $7,500 of the $10,000 paid over by the insurance company, the rest being tied up by lawyer Howe's claim.

Holmes had conducted many glib swindles in Chicago, his first, so far as known, being in connection with the Warren Glass Bending Company in 1891. This concern was to erect a glass plant in Englewood, but Holmes used it to float forged notes to the amount of $15,000. He next appeared as manager of a world's fair hotel, and on backing given by mythical firms and people bought large bills of goods on credit, securing many thousands of dollars' worth of fine furniture, glassware and carpets from Chicago firms. When suspicion was aroused and an attempt made to recover the goods most of them had been taken away and sold, but a considerable quantity was found hidden in secret rooms, the doors to which had been papered over so as to conceal them. Early in November, 1893, Holmes, under the name of the Campbell-Yates Manufacturing Company, insured the premises at No. 701 Sixty-third street for $60,000, and shortly after this the place was burned. Holmes made an effort by appearing as Hiram S. Campbell to obtain the insurance money, but failed.

According to his own confession made in Philadelphia at the time of his arrest, Holmes's entire life has been given over to swindling operations. He began to defraud insurance companies as soon as he left college, and found the calling so profitable he never let up on it until landed in prison. Twice he insured his own life and got the money. Once he took out a policy for $12,000 in the East and collected it there by having a body sent on from Chicago which he fixed up to resemble him. Another time he took out a policy on his own life for $20,000. At that time he wore a beard. He got another corpse from Chicago, cut off the head, and dressed the body in his own clothes. Then he shaved off his beard and boldly began to make inquiries for himself. His scheme was working well, when his mother-in-law discovered him, and, by threats of exposure, drove him West.

## CLAIMS TO BE INNOCENT.

### Holmes Says He Did Not Murder the Pietzel Children.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The finding of the bodies of the two Pietzel children in Toronto has created a sensation in police circles in this city. The authorities are convinced that they were murdered by the arch conspirator, H. H. Holmes, now in prison in this city on charge of conspiracy to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Association of $10,000. This amount was obtained by lawyer Jeptha O. Howe, of St. Louis, representing the family of B. F. Pietzel, who, it is alleged, was killed in this city by the explosion of a chemical and who had shortly before been insured in the Fidelity company. It is probable that the charge against Holmes will be changed from conspiracy to murder, as it is generally believed that Pietzel is really dead, and that Holmes murdered him. Just before Holmes was brought to trial he made a confession in which he said he had procured a corpse in New York, brought it to this city, and disfiguring it by use of chemicals, palmed it off successfully as the remains of Pietzel. After the confession Holmes's trial was postponed until October. It could not be learned to-day whether the district attorney had taken any action, but it is believed he will refrain from doing anything until after the coroner's inquest in Toronto.

The question now is whether Holmes will be held for trial here on the charge of murdering Pietzel or be taken to Canada to answer for the death of the two little girls. It is believed that as the Philadelphia murder antedates the Canadian murder the man will have to stand trial here. Detective Geyer, who found the bodies of the children in Toronto, has been on the case since September, 1894, when the charred remains of the bogus or genuine Pietzel were first found. He has followed out many clews furnished by President Fouse, of the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Association, and has been confident from the outset that the murder would be finally fastened on Holmes. President Fouse said to-day: "Everything points to the fact that Holmes plotted to destroy the entire Pietzel family, and as Howard also disappeared, it is probable that he was killed. We found a house on Forest avenue in Detroit where Holmes and the boy had been together, and there were traces of a huge fire being built in the furnace, from which we infer he burnt the boy's corpse. The belief is also that he attempted to destroy Mrs. Pietzel in Burlington, Vt., by having her handle a can of nitroglycerine that he had left in the house she occupied. Should it be proven that Holmes murdered the children it would be strong circumstantial evidence that he killed their father, and he will undoubtedly be tried here for the latter crime."

Later.—Holmes denies having any knowledge whatever of the Toronto crime. It is probable, however, that he will be taken to Canada, there to answer to the charge of murder, as the authorities here have about given up the hope of fixing upon him the responsibility for the death of the man found in the Callow Hill-street house, this city, and who, it is supposed, was the father of the Pietzel children. Holmes asserts that the last time he saw them was in October of last year, in Toronto, where he had left them in charge of Minnie Williams, the girl he met in Chicago. He asserts that he always believed the Williams girl had taken them to Europe. He also insists that he knows nothing of the boy, and that he had nothing to do with the death of Pietzel. Superintendent of Police Linden declares that there is no possibility of convicting Holmes of the murder of the man found in the Callow Hill-street house, and says the authorities here will not oppose extradition to Canada.

PURE, HARMLESS, SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO
Nicotine Neutralized
ANTI-NERVOUS -DYSPEPTIC

## A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

### Detectives Failed to Find the Bodies in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The discovery of the bodies of the two Pietzel children at Toronto recalls the hot chase local detectives had while H. H. Holmes was a resident of Cincinnati. He had with him the two girls and a boy. Detective Geyer came here from Philadelphia and enlisted the assistance of Chief Deitsch. Detective John Schucks was detailed to assist him. Great secrecy was preserved concerning detective Geyer's trip here, as it was feared that Holmes would escape from this city if he learned that he was being so closely followed by a Philadelphia detective. At the time of Holmes's presence here, Pietzel, the father of the children, had only been murdered a short time, and $16,000 life insurance money had been secured by his death, while Holmes had just been appointed guardian of the children, and was authorized to collect the insurance money. The detectives traced the man, step by step, from the moment of his first arrival here. He had stopped one night with the children at the Bristol Hotel, and one night at the Atlantic House. Then he removed to a house on Poplar street, which he had rented. It was later supposed that the bodies of the children had been buried in the cellar of the Poplar-street house, which was dug up, but without any trace being found of the bodies.

## IN SLEEPING CARS.

### Chinamen Smuggled Across the Canadian Border at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—For a long time past the customs officials have suspected that Chinese were being smuggled across the border from Canada in sleeping cars. The suspicion was verified late to-night, when some important arrests were made on a Wagner sleeping car which had just crossed the river from the Grand Trunk railroad and was being switched to the Wabash road. Division Superintendent Chamberlain, of the Wagner company, entered the car accompanied by Special Treasury Agent Wood and Inspector Carney. The conductor, Frederick R. Lincoln, of Buffalo, and porter Charles McLain, of Chicago, were obliged to permit the superintendent and officers to inspect the berths, although they protested that there was a woman in the stateroom. In this compartment were found four Chinamen, with Herbert Johnson, of Windsor, who has a record as a smuggler. Johnson, the conductor and the porter were arrested and, with the Chinamen, went to jail in default of $1,000 bail each required by the United States Commissioner.

## TOO MUCH WHISKY.

### Kentucky Distillers in Favor of Closing Plants for One Year.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, held at the Galt House to-day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the board of managers of the Kentucky Distillers' Association that it is essential to the welfare of the wholesale liquor dealers, as well as the distillers, that no whisky be manufactured in Kentucky during the season July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896. And that we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to accomplish this result. It was further

"Resolved, That the wholesale liquor dealers throughout the country be asked to co-operate with the Kentucky Distillers' Association and bring all possible moral persuasion to bear to induce the distillers with whom they do business to support this movement."

A great many of the larger distillers of the State are in favor of such an agreement.

## FRAUD ALLEGED.

### A Security Loan Company with Only $1,000 Worth of Assets.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Receiver Bolm, who has taken charge of the Security Loan No. 2, has found only about $1,000 worth of assets. The amount of the liabilities of the company is not known. The bulk of the stock is held in small towns in Missouri, Texas and Louisiana. President Porter, who left the city some days ago, is supposed to be either in New York or Chicago.

Security Loan Company No. 1 was organized in 1890. In a pamphlet containing instructions for its agents company No. 1 claimed to have an authorized capital of $1,000,000 divided into shares of $1,000 each. Security company No. 1 had large certificates of stock printed in colors, each calling for $1,000. A person buying a share paid $5 down and $5 each month thereafter for 120 months and for this $605 he was to receive a $1,000 share of stock in the company. Mr. Gray, deputy State inspector of building and loan associations which operates under the new law intends, upon the advice of the Attorney-general of the State to lay the action of the Security Loan Company No. 2 in buying the assets of No. 1, which were practically valueless, before Circuit Attorney Zachrit and ask that all the directors be indicted for fraud.

### Receiver for a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A bill for a receiver for the fashionable Hotel Richelieu, on Michigan avenue, near the Auditorium, was filed this afternoon. The application was made by Manager Bemis.

The receiver, William P. Huginin, is the secretary of the Richelieu Hotel Company. The reason of the application for the receiver is that the company is owing a lot of money which is unsecured and liable to judgment at any moment. The proceeding is, from the face of the bill, a "friendly" proceeding to prevent the hotel property from being wasted. The hotel company was incorporated with a capital of $400,000 nineteen years ago, and constructed the building on Michigan avenue. The hotel buildings are constructed upon a ninety-nine years' lease of the ground. S. J. Dow, attorney for the Richelieu company, said that the assets were $600,000, while the liabilities were $300,000.

### A Monteral Suspension.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The suspension of the Banque du Peuple, which occurred yesterday, has a serious effect on all local stocks on the lists of the Stock Exchange, which dropped at least 5 per cent. this morning. The best bid for Banque du Peuple stock at the close, last evening, was 58, but the only offer this morning was 25. While the directors claim that the bank will be able to resume after the ninety days' suspension, it is the general impression that it will have to go into liquidation.

### Sun Insurance Company Quits.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Sun Insurance Company, a local concern, has been forced to go out of business and has reinsured its risks with the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. The action was the result of heavy losses sustained on marine insurance on the great lakes during the fall of 1893. But one local company is left in the field.

### Clothing Dealer Assigns.

DAYTON, O., July 16.—Sol Strauss, the largest clothing dealer in this city, made an assignment to-night to Emanuel Marx, of Cincinnati, on judgments aggregating $11,000. No statement of assets or liabilities. His stock of clothing will invoice $25,000 or more and liabilities exceed that $10,000. Strauss has been in business here thirty years.

### Proposed Masonic Temple.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A magnificent new Masonic Temple is to be erected in St. Louis. The leading local Masons have organized the Masonic Building Association and plans for a $350,000 building have been drawn and accepted. It is the present intention of the officers of the Masonic Building Association to lay the cornerstone of the structure Oct. 1.

# DUE TO A CONSPIRACY

## EVIDENCE THAT THERE WAS A PLOT TO KILL M. STAMBULOFF.

### Friends of Major Panitza Said to Be the Would-Be Murderers—The Statesman's Condition.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 16.—The condition of ex-Premier Stambuloff, who was murderously assaulted last night, is still critical. He has fifteen sword cuts on his head and one of his eyes has been destroyed. Although the attempt to murder him was made in a busy street, no one came to his assistance. Everybody seems to be convinced that the police were in the plot to assassinate the ex-Premier, as five members of the police force, who were near him when he was attacked, made no attempt to interfere. Then again one of the Stambuloff servants chased one of the assassins, but the man was stopped by the police. M. Stambuloff's coachman, who fired his revolver, but missed when the ex-Premier's assailants attacked the carriage last night, is also believed to have been one of those who plotted against the statesman's life, as he made no attempt to whip up his horses when the attack was made. The police and detachments of cavalry patrolled Sofia throughout last night, but they seem to have found no trace of the assassins except some daggers which were found in the streets. It developed during the day that M. Stambuloff has long been convinced that he would fall a victim to the vengeance of the friends of Major Panitza, whom he caused to be executed after he had been found guilty of treason in 1890, in conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand. Since the refusal of the government to give M. Stambuloff his passport to Carlsbad, representatives of the diplomatic corps here have frequently called the attention of the government to the fact that they had become aware that an attempt upon the ex-Premier's life was impending. It is strange to add that not a single member of the Cabinet has called upon M. Stambuloff since the latter was wounded last night.

M. Stambuloff to-day made a statement to the public prosecutor, who has ordered the arrest of Tufektchieff, who was formerly charged with the murder of M. Beltcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, who was assassinated in March, 1891, while in company with M. Stambuloff. Mme. Beltcheff, it will be recalled, was recently induced to believe that M. Stambuloff was the murderer of her husband and a warrant was issued, but never executed, for his arrest. A man who witnessed M. Stambuloff's coachman pursue the assassins last night, says that he saw a policeman strike the coachman because of the latter's refusal to give up the revolver, with which he was chasing the criminals, and to whom the policeman was not paying any attention.

### Feared Assassination.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Kolnische Zeitung calls attention to an interview which it had with M. Stambuloff some months ago. M. Stambuloff then had forebodings of his fate and said that a band had been formed at Uetschbunar, a suburb of Sofia, which practiced the use of firearms. The government, said M. Stambuloff, was aware of their existence, but winked at it. Among the band were the murderers of M. Beltcheff, former Minister of Finance of Bulgaria, who was assassinated in 1891: "They have taken an oath to assassinate me," said M. Stambuloff in the interview, "and to avenge Major Panitza (executed for treason in 1890 at the instance of M. Stambuloff.) Prince Ferdinand is included in the list of impending victims."

### Severe Fighting in Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A dispatch from Havana says: Everybody knows that some great battles have been fought lately somewhere in the island, but particulars of them are kept from the public. There are rumors that a Spanish column of over a thousand men, presumably commanded by Gen. Suarez Valdesa, was defeated by a larger force of insurgents, whose leader is not known, near the border between Puerto Principe and Santiago provinces. Gen. Suarez Valdesa is reported to have been either wounded or taken prisoner. There has been some fighting between the towns of Sabaincu, Sascorra and Guamaro. All three places were burned to the ground by the insurgents.

### Dynamite Balloons for Cubans.

NEW YORK, July 16.—After a test of dynamite balloons, which was claimed to be very successful, the New York Cuban Libre Club has placed in the hands of the manufacturers a large order of balloons and rockets, with a full complement of dynamite cartridges, to be ready for shipment July 25. The special committee which had charge of the test afterward visited Philadelphia, where the expedition is fitting out, and reported that all arrangements are now complete.

### Yellow Fever's Victims.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Advices to the Surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service are to the effect that there were twenty cases of yellow fever in Havana during the week ending July 11, and eight deaths. This is a slight increase. For the week ending July 5, there were twenty-five deaths from yellow fever in Santiago, Cuba, and for the week ending July 4, nine deaths from this disease at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

### Bolivian Escutcheon Stoned.

LIMA, Peru, July 16.—Feeling against Bolivia here is very strong. A crowd stoned the escutcheon of the Bolivian legation last night. The proposal of the Papal nuncio to act as arbitrator in the dispute between Peru and Bolivia regarding the alleged outrages by the Cacerist forces during the civil war has been accepted.

### An American's Feat.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 16.—An American named Zermatt Parkehat has accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn, over 14,700 feet above the level of the sea.

### Cable Notes.

The London Times announces that Valkyrie III sails for New York on Saturday.

The council of the French Legion of Honor has resigned, in consequence of the criticism to which it was subjected in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last.

## STRIKE IN MICHIGAN.

### All Work at the Ishpeming and Negaunee Mines Stopped.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 16.—The situation with reference to the strike in Ishpeming and Negaunee gradually grows more serious. All work at the mines has ceased. About two thousand men from both cities held a mass meeting at the park midway between the two places this morning. They decided to hold out as long as possible and molest all who dare to resume work. Committees were appointed to wait on the officials of the companies, submitting propositions for higher pay. At the conclusion of the meeting the men marched to Negaunee for the purpose of stopping the shovels and all other work going on there. The companies have canceled all boat charters and are preparing for a general suspension of operations.

### Charged with Defrauding Miners.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Operator T. D. Stein and his check weighman, W. T. Marshall, were arrested to-day on the charge of stealing coal from the miners at the Idlewood mine, which is owned by Mr. Stein. The suit was brought by Secretary Warner, of the miners' organization. He charges that Mine Inspector Blick has examined the scales at the mine and found the weights false. The Fairbanks Scale Company has also examined the weights and found that they gave the operator an advantage of 300 pounds on a ton. Mr. Stein claims the scales are all right and that they have been used at the mines for ten years. It is stated that if the miners win this suit all of them will enter suits for damages. Some of the men have been working at this mine for twenty years, and their claims will amount to $5,000 apiece.

### Window Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—The National Window-glass Workers to-day gave President Burns power to appoint four of the members of the executive council. Heretofore the entire eight members have been elected by popular vote. A resolution was passed making nine roller vases, 40x56 inches, an hour's work, and requiring manufacturers to pay extra for anything extra above that. A resolution was also presented requiring the manufacturers to pay for all strips of double-thick glass over eight inches in width. These strips are now thrown away. Action on the matter was postponed until to-morrow, when the wage question is to be brought up.

### Strike of Miners.

BELLAIRE, O., July 16.—All the miners to the Ohio county, West Virginia, district, who have been working under the 60-cent rate came out this morning. The district includes Glendale, Moundsville, Glenwood and South Wheeling. Over a thousand men came out and all others working at less than the scale rate are expected to quit. The operators believe they will have little trouble in filling the places of the strikers.

## TORTURED BY ROBBERS.

### Aged Man and Wife Bound and Burning Matches Held to Their Feet.

ASHLAND, O., July 16.—Late last night four masked men went to the house of John Miblin, living a few miles from this place and, on being refused admittance, battered down the door with a fence rail. The men then bound and gagged Miblin and his wife, and, on failing to find the amount of money they believed to be in the house, they tortured the couple, holding burning matches to their feet and hands. The robbers secured $13, all the money in the house. Miblin and his wife, who are both very old and almost blind, did not succeed in releasing themselves until 9 o'clock this morning. There is no clew to the identity of the robbers.

## CANNOT FIGHT IN TEXAS.

### Sentiment Against the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 16.—The impression in State official circles here unmistakably indicates that under no circumstances will the letter and spirit of Attorney-general Crane's opinion adverse to the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight be departed from, and it is certain the pugilists will not be permitted to fight in Texas. The authorities in their stand are strongly backed by the moral sentiment of the State.

The ministers of Austin to-day came out in a publication advising the morally inclined element of the State to rally to their support in trying to suppress the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas. They desire all people who love good morals to write a vigorous protest against the fight and send it to this city, and they propose to compile the data and submit it to the Governor, to show him that morals demand instant and formidable action on his part to suppress the fight. The petition, which is a lengthy one, sets forth that these prize fights constitute violent threats to all the interests of virtue as well as of Christianity.

### Two Boxing Bouts.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed two boxing contests at the People's Athletic Club to-night. The first was a ten-round bout between Wiley Evans, of this city, and Jimmy Ryan, of St. Paul. It was evenly contested and the decision was a draw.

The principal fight was ten rounds for the light-weight championship of Ohio between Jimmy Murray and Charley Burns, both of this city. Murray was declared the victor.

### What John L. Sullivan Says.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 16.—After the performance of J. L. Sullivan and his combination here last night, at which six thousand persons were present, John L. announced that he would challenge the winner of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

## INCOME TAX NEEDED.

(Concluded from First Page.)

American whose material indebtedness is too trifling to be felt may well pity the lot of the Egyptian who owes $72.70—every man, woman and child. Mr. Penfield says it will surprise American farmers to learn that some husbandmen pay $8.20 land tax per acre annually, and the average is $4.56 per acre.

### Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A statement of the imports, exports and immigrants of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, shows as follows: Merchandise exported, $807,693,261; last year, $891,907,709. Merchandise imported, $731,960,319, of which about one-half was free of duty; merchandise imported in 1894, $647,775,017, of which $572,575,931 was free of duty. The gold coin and bullion exported during the last fiscal year amounted to $66,131,183, and the imports $35,894,449. The exports last year, therefore, were $30,984,449 in excess of the imports. In the previous year the exports exceeded the imports by $4,528,942. The exports of silver during the last year aggregated $49,226,612, against $9,518,928 in imports. This is a slight falling off from both the exports and imports of the previous year. During the fiscal year 1895 the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 276,136, against 311,612 during the previous year.

### Patents Granted Indiana Inventors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Patents have been issued to the following residents of Indiana: Harvey R. Harris, Michigan City, moistener and paper weight; William S. Taylor, Rensselaer, hog ringer; John A. Wright, Indianapolis, tack catcher for bicycles.

Design—William Butler, Redkey, lamp chimney.

Trade marks—United States Baking Company, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Evansville and Terre Haute, crackers, cakes and bread.

### An Unusual Circumstance.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—For the first time during recent years the mail reports received at the treasury to-day show no redemptions of United States notes in gold. All of these reports, however, do not cover the same day's operations. The redemptions during the last few months have averaged about $1,000,000 a month. The fact has no particular significance, but the treasury officials call attention to it as a very unusual circumstance.

### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—William Tennis was appointed postmaster at Hymera, Sullivan county, to-day, vice Dora Beckett, resigned.

Through J. Barranda, president of the organizing committee, the United States has been formally invited to paricipate in the proceedings of the eleventh congress of Americanists, which will be held in the City of Mexico from the 15th to the 20th of next October.

### Obituary.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Rev. Arthur Brooks died on board the steamer Fulda on her passage from Southampton to this city. He was a brother of the late Bishop Phillip Brooks and pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, this city.

QUINCY, Ill., July 16.—Judge Almeron Wheat, oldest member of the Adams county bar and a legal contemporary here of Douglas, Browning, Lincoln and Skinner, died to-day. He was eighty-two years of age and had practiced law in this circuit fifty-six years.

PORTLAND, Me., July 16.—Prof. Stephen J. Young, of Bowdoin College, died at Brunswick to-day of apoplexy. He was in his usual health yesterday.

### Cleveland Not a Third Termer.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 16.—Ex-Congressman Daniel T. Cable, of Illinois, in an interview to-day, speaking about President Cleveland and a third term, said: "When the proper time comes the President will make himself mighty clear on the subject if necessary. He will not be before the convention, nor would he run if nominated." Continuing, Mr. Cable said: "Silver will not have any formidable support in the next Democratic national convention. The craze is dying out. William S. Morrison will be supported by the Illinois delegation for President."

### Cashier Missing.

RICHMOND, Mo., July 16.—Cashier L. T. Parish, of the Farmers' Bank of Orrick, Mo., has left that place quietly and it is said that from $15,000 to $20,000 of the bank's money is also missing. An expert has been sent for. Parish was last seen in Kansas City last Wednesday.

### Blind Tom's Sister Dead.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 16.—Dollie Tyson, colored, a sister of Blind Tom, the famous musician, died very suddenly at her home here this morning. She was about seventy years old.

### Blackburn's Chances Bright.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 16.—M. Kauffman defeated John J. Riley, to-day, for the nomination to the State Legislature from the city of Lexington, by 221 votes. Kauffman is for Blackburn, and Riley was for McCreary. Kauffman's victory is no indication of the money sentiment, which is largely opposed to free silver, but is a personal triumph, in spite of the Blackburn handicap. Phelps was nominated in the county outside of the city over Gorham by fourteen votes. Phelps is for Buckner for Senator for first choice and second choice for Blackburn. This county is in Blackburn's old congressional district, and the nomination of his candidates was expected. While Blackburn's defeat for Senator seemed certain just after the Democratic State convention, his chances now seem brighter, and his friends and the advocates of free silver are taking courage from recent Blackburn victories in various counties.

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

### An Effort to Be Made to Have Them Held in the East.

Washington Letter, in Philadelphia Record.

The central location and abundant accommodations of Chicago has made it the favorite place of meeting within the past twelve years, but it is regarded as extremely doubtful that she will be selected by either party this time.

At the last Democratic convention a resolution was adopted recommending to the national committee that hereafter no provisions be made for the public audience, and that none but the delegates, alternates, and members of the press be admitted to the convention hall. This recommendation will probably be regarded by the committee as a command, and be carried out. It is probable that the Republican committee will adopt a similar rule. If so, the question of a hall large enough will not arise as an embarrassment in making the selection of a place for holding the convention. Most any city large enough to be thought of would have a hall large enough.

The demand for the convention to be held in the East is stronger this time than before in many years. New York city, Saratoga and Buffalo are urged for both conventions, and Philadelphia is strongly urged for the Republican place of meeting. It is understood that Baltimore will strike for the Democratic convention, and a very earnest effort is expected to be made to overcome the prejudice against the seat of government as a convention place, and to have both parties meet here. It is felt that the time and place of meeting will at this time, when a realignment of parties seems threatened, have more than the ordinary influence over the course of the conventions. As to the place, this applies to section rather than to what particular city of a section is selected. Any Eastern city would furnish a surrounding of conservative influences, and the desire of those whose tendency is away from conservatism is to have the meeting place as far West as possible. Denver, Salt Lake and Omaha are being urged. The radical silver men are particularly anxious to have the Republican convention held in Denver, and a great deal of work is being done in behalf of that city. They regard it as a matter of great importance to the cause of silver that the convention should be held there.

In both parties the first preliminary skirmish between the silver and anti-silver factions will be over the place of meeting. It is thought that the Eastern influence will be in favor of either Philadelphia, Saratoga or Washington for the Republican convention, and that they will all unite on the one that seems to meet with most favor. It is not regarded as improbable that Washington may be selected.

It is a matter of some importance, in view of the unsettled condition of affairs, which party holds its convention first. A break is threatened in both conventions, and the action of the ultra-silver men in one is apt to have an influence upon the other. Should there be a bolt from the Republican convention, that being held first, it would tend to render the silver men in the Democratic convention more difficult for the administration to manage. But it is probable that the thing will not occur that way. The Republican convention is usually held first, but this is because that party is usually in power. The theory is that the party in power should meet first, and in 1888, the Democrats being in power, their convention was held two weeks before that of the Republicans. It is probable that the same rule will hold this time, and that the Democratic convention will be the first to meet.

## DISPLACING THE HORSE.

### Electricity and the Bicycle Are Robbing It of Employment.

Boston Herald.

When the first railroad appeared as a rival to the turnpike there was a cry of distress raised about the impending ruin of the stage coach business and the consequent blow to the prosperity of horse breeders, horseshoers and stablemen. But it was found that the steam engine created new fields of employment for the horse, and the noble animal has gone on increasing and furnishing work and pleasure for a large number of the human race to an extent before undreamed of. Now, the wail of the horsemen is again heard in the land. It is estimated that within the last ten years the trolley has displaced at least 500,000 horses, and it is certain that the price of horseflesh has never been so low in the memory of men still living. Close on the heels of this discouragement to the horse breeders comes the universal use of the bicycle, lessening the dependence of a great many people on horses whether for business or pleasure, and probably pointing the way to the adoption of vehicles for locomotion in which horse traction will have no part.

From these two causes, all the interests identified with horses have undoubtedly more to fear than their predecessors had from the work of Stephenson. It is difficult to measure the precise amount of the loss which they have already entailed on people who in one way or another make a living out of horses. On the 16,000,000 of horses in the country last year, there was placed an aggregate value of over $769,000,000. Temporarily or permanently, that value has suffered a very considerable shrinkage, and it remains to be seen whether this will have the effect of promoting the use of horses among people who were not before able to afford the luxury. It would be more likely to do so if the cost of keeping horses was reduced along with their price. But this, which is, after all, the main consideration with people of small incomes who would like to keep a horse, is not manifestly subject to reduction.

Until, therefore, the decreased demand for horses causes a marked diminution of the supply, the price of horses can hardly be expected to advance. Even the normal increase of the number of horses required for trucking in the great commercial centers has been checked by the increased attention given to the immediate transshipment of freight from railroad cars to boats or vice versa. The practice, too, of sending packages of merchandise direct from the mill or factory to the dealer, instead of having them pass through the warehouse of the jobber or commission merchant, has eliminated a good deal of hauling from the mechanism of trade and dispensed with the work of a great many horses. Altogether, the sum of contemporary influence is in the direction of lessening the use of the horse in the modern activities alike of business and pleasure. It has been said that the equipages of wealth are not less splendid, and that they are not growing less numerous, as also that horses of rare and extraordinary quality fetch as high prices as ever. But it is the demand of the many that is the controlling element in a question like this, and the net result will not be visibly affected by the maintenance of the demand of the few.

## WORK OF THE CAR-TRACER.

### Following a Lost Car—The Uses of Old Freight Cars.

New York Independent.

A good many roads employ a man known as a "car-tracer." It is his business to travel over the country where the cars of his company are supposed to be, or to such points as he may be specially sent by the general superintendent of the road or the superintendent of transportation, searching for the cars of his company. The car-tracer, in his general travels, will get off at a station, go through the yards and note, according to their number, the cars he finds there. He is generally on the lookout for the cars of his line wherever they may chance to be. He secures detailed information as to the locality of a car that may have been what we call "misused." In this way he corrects some evils, because he notifies his company that their cars are being misused at a certain point. The misuse of a car means doing with it something contrary to the general rule or understanding between the companies. For instance, it is the rule that all cars should be loaded toward their home. Suppose one of our freight cars to be in St. Louis. The understanding is that the road which has that car must load it toward the New York Central in New York, to some point in the direction of New York. If, instead of doing so, the road loaded it to a point in California that would be a decided misuse of the car. It is also an understanding between railroad companies that foreign cars should not be used in local service. For instance, on our own road, in transacting the local business, we must not use a Wabash car, etc.

Cars that have been lost sight of sometimes turn up in a curious way. When I was connected with the Erie railroad one of our freight cars had been away from home for an unreasonable length of time. When it was finally discovered we found it was doing duty as a station in southern Texas. Some years ago, I think it was on the occasion of President Lincoln's funeral party going over the New York Central road, one of our coaches was added to the train and went to Springfield. The coach was away from home for some years. We had lost sight of it. Eventually it was found in Kentucky or Tennessee doing duty as a caboose on some small railway four or five miles long.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The tendency, of late years, has been toward building freight cars of greater capacity. About fifteen years ago twenty-one thousand pounds was the maximum carload. On our road we have lately had built three thousand cars, each with a capacity of sixty thousand pounds, more than double the capacity fifteen years ago. The shippers of the present day want larger cars. The rate per car is based upon a minimum weight in the car, and that minimum weight has been gradually raised by the traffic department until now larger cars are the rule, consequently, the old, light car has become obsolete. During the last winter we have destroyed over three thousand cars of that kind. All the old iron of such a car goes into the scrap iron heap. At present the scrap of a twenty-four thousand pound car is worth, say $90.

The axles are lighter, the wheels are lighter, the whole carrying capacity of the car is lighter than the present demands. We can not take the old axle and wheels and use them again, because they are too light, consequently the material has to be put into the scrap heap to be made over.

Occasionally an old freight car escapes absolute demolition and obtains a lease of life outside its regular vocation. Sometimes it is used for storage purposes. The body of the car is put on the side of the track at some small station and made a store room by the roadmaster, who has a lack of such accommodations. All railroads, also, have construction cars that go with construction and ballast trains. Old freight cars are used in this way, being fitted up cheaply with bunks, some of them having a kitchen and primitive dining room for the use of the men engaged in construction work or in ballasting the road.

My attention has been called to an article lately published in a San Francisco paper, showing the curious and original uses to which some old horse cars, now retired from active service on account of the introduction of electricity, have been put in that part of the country. Some of them have been turned into summer houses, small conservatories, children's play houses and fruit stands. The most unique plan was turning them into arks. An enterprising man bought four of them at $15 apiece and landed them on a pontoon or flatboat or scow, which has been used for discharging cargoes from vessels. Its deck dimensions are 34 by 54 feet over all. The four cars, without their running gear, are fastened on this float. They are so joined and partitioned that they make two large and airy rooms 18 by 24 feet, with one small room for a bath and closet and a kitchen. There are four double bunks in each of the large rooms, a bath room and a cot for a servant. The sleeping places are separated by curtains hanging from the ceiling. The rooms are tastefully furnished, roomy and thoroughly aired by the original ventilators in the cars. Neither the arched roofs, the end hoods nor the platforms have been removed. The colored reflectors that were formerly in each end of the cars have been allowed to remain. This house boat—or "ark," as they call it—costs $900 when finished, and is rented for the season by parties who anchor in some quiet bay near the city.

It is rarely necessary to trace passenger cars on a railroad. As a rule, their journeys are confined to their own lines. If they run off their road, it is in what is known as "a line." For instance, there are so many trains between New York and Chicago, so many trains and so many cars each to make up that line and keep it going; of the roads interested each puts in its proportion of cars. Of late years much of the better class of travel is in drawing room and sleeping cars which belong to private companies and are run over the roads under arrangements made with the different railroad companies.

## THE NEW YORK CENSUS.

### Acidulous Comments on Its Peculiarities Come from a Rival City.

Philadelphia North American.

New York city is the city of censuses. It has never had a census that satisfied it. When the government conducts the census the transient population at the hotels and boarding houses is included, and that may add a hundred thousand to the count. Perhaps this cannot be avoided, and a hundred thousand, more or less, but always more, does not matter. Then the press begins to howl about being cheated out of precedence in population by the wicked federal enumerators. The next step is to inaugurate a census by the police to correct the errors of the federal officers. Most New York policemen either do not see at all or see double, and as many of them are illiterate a census by such agents is worth about half as much as a guess.

Then the directory man comes around and takes a census. He has just concluded his work, and reports about 2,000,000 of people. He finds about 400,000 names and multiplies that by five—the average family. That gives 2,000,000. It is as easy as falling off a log. But the number of persons having no families in New York is much greater than in any other city, and the scheme will not work. The boast is that the New York directory is the only one in the country that is not padded. Great Scott! What must the others be? The practice in New York is to register a man at his place of business and at his house. That doubles the business population. In accusing Chicago of padding its directory and giving the mode, the New Yorkers have exactly described their own method. We suppose the actual resident population of New York may be 1,700,000. It can hardly be more. It may be less. If the police follow the plan of the Tammany politicians, they probably copy the bogus registry lists.

### Manual Training School Teachers.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Practical instructors from all parts of the country representing the Manual Training School Teachers' Association of America were welcomed to Chicago and the Armour Institute to-day by Dr. D. C. Milner, of the institute. The occasion was the opening session of the second annual convention of the association, which is an outgrowth of the world's fair congresses and include not only men and women engaged in training children in the manual training school, but persons interested in education among practical lines generally.

### A Russian Jew's Big Loss.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Count Potoski, a Russian, has complained to the police that he has been robbed of jewels, securities and jeweled arms to the amount of $200,000. He had all his valuables in trunks as he was about to sail for Europe.

All Saints' day was observed to-day. Great numbers of people, including representatives of working women societies, called on Mrs. President Diaz, offering congratulations. Mrs. Diaz has taken a conspicuous part in aiding the cause of working women in their struggle for fair wages.

### Two Families at War.

LEARNED, Miss., July 16.—The village of Learned was the scene of great excitement this afternoon. A difficulty arose there between the McRea and Terrill families, the result of a lawsuit, and as a consequence one of the McRea boys was killed and two other men badly injured. It is reported that one of the Terrills is wounded also. Two of the Terrills are under arrest. At least twenty-five pistol shots were fired, both sides participating in the shooting.

### Executive Board, A. P. A.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The executive board of the American Protective Association, which has been in session for two days, adjourned to-day. The most important matter before the board was the report of J. H. D. Stevens, appointed at the last meeting of the Supreme Council to present to this meeting a plan of insurance. A resolution was adopted declaring against an ex-Romanist lecturing under the auspices of the order.

### Charles L. Fair's Answer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—An answer was filed to-day in the suit of Charles L. Fair to test the validity of the iron-clad trust clause in his father's will. The answer is that of the plaintiff's sisters and his brother-in-law, Theresa Oelrichs, Virginia Fair and Herman Oelrichs, setting forth the claims of th[illegible]ur executors under James G. Fair's [illegible]re without any right or foundation [illegible] or equity.

### An Alton Man's Claim Derided.

LONDON, Ontario, July 16.—The claim of Captain Lamothe, of Alton, Ill., to the site of the city of London, which, he says, was leased in 1778 by an ancester, only excites ridicule here. There is no such lease as he speaks of in the local archives. The first one on record dates back only to 1820.

### Big Fire in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—It is reported that a large stretch of country fifteen miles from Vacaville is on fire and great danger threatens the farmers of that vicinity. The fire is beyond control and is sweeping everything before it. Later reports from Vacaville state that the fire is growing to enormous proportions and traveling rapidly in the direction of the town. Parties are starting out to endeavor to check its progress.

### Surprised the Man from the West.

New York Herald.

The man from the West who struck New York on a dry Sunday was worse than disgusted—he was furious.

"I don't so much mind the barrooms being closed," he said, "'cause I get my licker as I like it, with my meals at the tavern. But it's the dad binged sanctimoniousness of the place. Why, I walked up to Central Park to get a breath of fresh air, and what d'ye think? They was one of the merry-go-rounds—what d'ye call 'ems—yes, carausels, full o' children 'at oughter been lookin' happy as yearlings. But they wasn't. And while I was wonderin' what ailed the kids it struck me all at once, the durned music box inside was playin' hymn toons. Fact, merry-go-round to 'Rock of Ages' music.

"Never see nothin' like that afore," added the man from the West, "since Calamity Ann tried to dance the cancan to a church organ out in Wichita."

### the Walther League.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—The third annual convention of the Walther League, the Young People's Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, is in session in this city. Delegates from twenty societies, representing a total membership of 1,760, are present. Following were the officers elected: H. E. Gahive, Buffalo, N. Y., president; H. T. Siemin, Fort Wayne, Ind., vice president; Louis Hohnstein, recording secretary. Districts were formed as follows: First, New England, New York and Baltimore; second, Buffalo and Pittsburg; third, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Jackson, Mich.; fourth, Chicago and Milwaukee.

### Zella's Suit Against George Gould.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 16.—The papers in the motion of Mrs. Zella Nicolaus Ruhman for a preliminary examination of George J. Gould, of New York, before the trial of her suit to recover the value of a forty-thousand-dollar check, were submitted to Judge Lippincott in the Hudson county court to-day. The defense objects to the examination, on the ground that it is unnecessary, while the brief of the plaintiff recites the law of New Jersey which gives a judge the discretion of examining a party to a suit before the trial takes place. Judge Lippincott took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

### Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Arrived: Steamer State of Nebraska, from Glasgow; Kaiser Wilhelm II, Fulda and Weimar, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Arrived: Teutonic, from New York, for Liverpool and proceeded.

MOVILLE, July 16.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York, for Glasgow.

BREMERHAVEN, July 16. — Arrived: Neckar, from New York.

LONDON, July 16.—Arrived: Montana, from Baltimore.

### Disappointment.

Detroit Tribune.

"He comes not."

The forsaken bride wept amid the gorgeousness of the wedding feast.

"He comes not," she wailed.

They tried to tell her that he was unworthy, but she heard them not.

"My dreams of wedded bliss—"

Her voice rose to a shriek.

"—are shattered. I will have to keep right on wearing shoes two sizes too small for me."

### More Gold Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, July 16.—An amount of gold estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000 was withdrawn from the subtreasury late this afternoon supposedly for shipment on the steamship St. Louis to-morrow. Neither the subtreasury nor the firm would give any information regarding the matter. Gold to the amount of $100,000 was withdrawn from the Merchants' National Bank to-day for shipment to Canada.

### The Flood at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., July 16.—Twelve square miles in East El Paso are under water, causing $15,000 damage. Traffic over the Southern Pacific has been entirely blocked for twenty-four hours. Evergreen Cemetery is entirely under the flood, which is the biggest ever known here. The freshet, however, which was caused by heavy rains in New Mexico, is now receding.

### "Old Jed Prouty" Not Dying.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The report that Richard Golden, "Old Jed Prouty," is dying in this city is untrue. He has been slightly ill, but has recovered and is now with relatives in Troy.

### Steamer Ariel Safe.

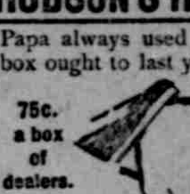
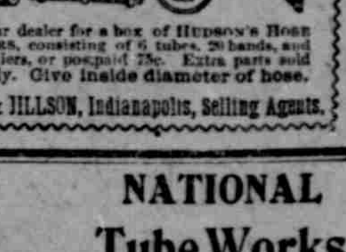
RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—Steamer Ariel, reported sunk in the James river with a crowd of colored excursionists, arrived safely at Petersburg this morning. It was delayed by a storm.

### When He Makes an Effort.

Atchison Globe.

A woman can have some idea of what a pleasant voice her husband has if she can disguise the fact that it is she who is talking to him over the telephone.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.


"George, dear, don't try to mend that hose again with rags. I am drenched. Get the
HUDSON'S HOSE MENDER
Papa always used it. It's fine. One box ought to last you for years."
75c. a box of dealers.


Ask your dealer for a box of Hudson's Hose Menders, consisting of 6 tubes, 20 bands, and 1 pair pliers, or postpaid 75c. Extra parts sold separately. Give inside diameter of hose.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, Indianapolis, Selling Agents.

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Tube Works
Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water.
Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe, from 1/8 inch to 12 inches diameter.
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