THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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IN LOVE WITH A MULATTO.

A Cleveland Musician Became Jealous, Shot Her and Committed Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—At an early hour this morning Emma Mitchell, a pretty mulatto girl, aged sixteen, was shot and fatally injured by James Lock, a musician, who at once turned the revolver on himself and sent a bullet through his brain. Lock had been paying attention to the girl for some time. Last night he called on her. It was long after midnight when he started to leave her home at 28 South alley. The young people stood at the door for more than half an hour. Then the girl's mother was startled by two reports of a pistol. Going to the door, she found Lock lying dead and her daughter unconscious with a bullet wound in her forehead. The girl was taken to a hospital, where she died in about an hour. It is believed that jealousy prompted the crime.

CHICAGO WARD HEELERS

Fined for Election Frauds and Fines Promptly Paid.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Six ward politicians convicted of interfering with and intimidating voters at the November election were sentenced yesterday. Simon McNulta received one year in the penitentiary. Five others were fined sums ranging from $2,000 down. A mysterious stranger with a fat pocket-book was present and promptly paid the fines.

promotion on the police force, well knowing that the charge specified against Haze was true and established by competent and credible testimony. Haze was dismissed for a number of questionable transactions, but not till Strickler exhausted his pull to retain him. The charges further allege that, on the 24th day of June, the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners elected Martin J. White, of Chicago, to the position of chief of police of the city of Omaha; that knowing the action of the board in the premises, the said Strickler did at times after White had entered on the duties of his position as chief of police, publicly declared that White had no right to perform the functions of chief of police and his authority as such could be legally resisted by police officers and parties arrested for violations of the law. Strickler caused to be published an interview with himself in which he declared that White was personating the chief of police without authority of law, thereby encouraging and inciting sedition to the authority of the chief of police by criminals and destroying the discipline of the police force.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Palo Alto Stock to Be Sold to Keep the College in Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Mrs. Leland Stanford has been at Palo Alto consulting with President Jordan about the opening of Stanford University in September. Mrs. Stanford's finances will not permit of any expenditures that are not absolutely necessary, but she will be able to furnish money to run the institution on the same plan as last year. Mr. Jordan has submitted estimates showing that the university can be conducted without impairing its efficiency for $16,000 a month. Mrs. Stanford, in order to raise the money, will sell off the stock on the Palo Alto ranch. There are now on the farm six hundred head of fine horses. One auction sale will be held in New York and another in San Francisco. The income from Palo Alto and Vina ranches has not been large enough to keep the university going, and in order to keep it open Mrs. Stanford has been obliged to hypothecate some of her railroad bonds, and the same course will be necessary to secure funds for the support of the university during the coming year. It is understood that Mrs. Stanford is now negotiating a heavy loan on bonds of the Southern Pacific of Arizona and New Mexico. Owing to this financial embarrassment Mrs. Stanford is very anxious to have the government suit against the estate settled as soon as possible. It is understood that an agreement has been reached among the counsel to have the proper papers filed with the Court of Appeals at a very early date.

MAD WITH FEVER.

A Texan Shoots His Wife and Daughter and Commits Suicide.

PARIS, Tex., July 28.—A horrible tragedy was enacted at the house of Henry Bradshaw, a wealthy farmer, who lived near the town of Petty, in the western part of this county, this afternoon. While insane from a spell of fever, Mr. Bradshaw arose from his sick-bed, loaded his gun and slipped out on the back gallery, where his wife was busy with her churning, and shot a charge of shot into her body at close range, the wadding being found in the wound and her clothing scorched by the flash of powder. The charge entered her back under the shoulder and tore a hole as large as a man's fist almost through her body. He then went to the dining room and shot the top off the head of his little daughter, scattering her brains over the wall and floor. After committing the double murder the unfortunate sufferer went into a room adjoining the dining room, sat down on a trunk, reloaded his gun, cocked it and fired, the charge entering his face near the nose and tearing off the top of his head, scattering blood, brains and particles of skull over the wall and ceiling.

THREE MANGLED BODIES.

They Are Found on the B. & O. Tracks Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Early this morning, on the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Riverdale Park, a suburb of this city, were found the mangled bodies of three boys, ranging in age from ten to fourteen. They had evidently been run down by a train Saturday night, and had remained undiscovered until this morning.

The bodies were identified as those of J. Waters Blundon, son of J. U. Blundon, a prominent contractor and real-estate broker of this city, and Guy Brown, son of W. R. Brown, of 2125 H street, and Charlie Lynch, of Riverdale.

It is believed the boys were struck by the fast Western express which passes a local train at this point about the time the accident is supposed to have occured. The bodies were found huddled together, and mangled almost beyond recognition. A coroner's jury was impaneled, but a verdict was withheld until the testimony of the train's crew can be secured.

A WITNESS FOR DURRANT.

Boston Wine Drummer Who Knew Blanche Lamont.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The prosecuting detectives in the Durrant case are tracing the career of Charles F. Clark, the Boston wine drummer, who, the defendant states, was induced to leave here in order that he would not appear as a witness for Durrant. It is said that Clark knows Durrant and was acquainted with Blanche Lamont. On the afternoon of the murder Clark is supposed to have seen the girl in a car with a young man who closely resembled Durrant, but was not. If such testimony is to be produced at the trial, it would go to effect the statements of the witness at the preliminary examination, who swore that they saw Durrant and the murdered girl together on the afternoon when she disappeared. Clark's deposition will be taken in Boston in Durrant's interests. The police detectives deny that they induced Clark to leave town, and say that they never heard of him before.

$200,000 BLAZE IN NEW YORK.

Big Notion and French Millinery Houses Burned Out.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A destructive fire started in the basement of the six-story brick building Nos. 19 and 21 West Twenty-second street, fronting on Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third street, to-day, and gutted the establishments of Scharles Brothers, dealers in toys, and Jacquin & Co., dealers in French millinery. The entire rear portion of the structure was badly damaged. The stock of Scharles Brothers was completely destroyed and that of Jacquin & Co. was so badly damaged by fire and water that it is likely to prove a total loss. Various office establishments in the upper stories of the building suffered lesser losses. The firemen worked hard and successfully to save the large establishments of Stern Brothers, adjoining. The damage will be in the neighborhood of $200,000. The building, owned by Stern Brothers, was damaged, it was said, to the extent of $20,000.

ATE TOADSTOOLS.

Three Dead and Two Dying in a Family of Movers.

RED BUD, Ill., July 28.—A family of movers, while near Anna, made their supper on toadstools, which they mistook for mushrooms. Three children are already dead and the mother and two other boys are ill and are not expected to live. They are being sheltered in a barn and are being cared for by the farmers in the neighborhood.

Another Fatal Kentucky Feud.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 28.—At Birmingham, Marshall county, twenty miles from here, last night, George Egmar was stabbed to death by Simon Adum at a dance. A feud had existed between the two men for several years. At the dance an altercation began, terminating in a general fight. Egmar was killed and Adum and another man named Whitfield fatally wounded. There is great excitement, and more trouble is anticipated between the families interested.

"DRIEST" ON RECORD

NEW YORK SALOONS AND CLUBS CLOSED TIGHT YESTERDAY.

Never Within the Memory of Living Policemen Was the Sunday Law So Vigorously Enforced.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The police made a supreme effort to enforce the excise law to-day, and, to all appearances, they realized their expectations almost to the letter. To all practical intent, the law was so thoroughly enforced that not a saloon was open to the general public, and so fearful had the saloon keepers become of the citizen spy that it was a difficult matter for even the initiated to get a drink at any place unless the proprietor or the man in charge was absolutely certain that no danger would follow the admission of the would-be customer in the shape of a summons to court in the morning.

Now and then it was possible to see a person walking through the street with what had the appearance of being a pail or other receptacle hidden away within the ample proportions of a basket. As a rule, such persons were followed by members of the force, who were ubiquitous, and extra efforts were made to get into a place thus suspected of doing business under cover. In the jurisdiction of the McDougal-street police, where violations of the law have been found on many of the preceding Sundays by saloon keepers who have boasted that no power was strong enough to close up their resorts, everything was especially quiet and only two arrests had been made up to evening. Within the territory covered by the Mulberry-street police, especially in the area filled with Italians, there was evidence that liquor was being sold, but it was impossible to catch the sellers. It was considered a notable sign that no barroom fights were reported in the Central office slips from any quarter in this city after the stroke of midnight, which shut up the saloons on Saturday. The oldest men about police headquarters could recall no precedent for the lack of disorder.

At the clubs, also, the excise law was, to all appearances, strictly observed. The precinct commanders had strict orders from acting Chief Conlin to see that clubs were dealt with as saloons have been. The barroom in the new Manhattan Athletic Club was not opened during the day, and a great number of the regular patrons who called were disappointed. Policemen patrolled in front of the doors and watched men going in and out, but no violations of the law were reported to headquarters. The University and Knickerbocker clubs were unusually quiet and the patrolmen detailed to watch them from the outside had nothing to do. It was said that a number of Central office men had called and tried to obtain liquor by asking that sandwiches be served them, which was not done. The doors of the City Club were closed and guarded as were those of the Manhattan and Republican clubs, and no drinks were served. At the Manhattan Club a number of persons asked for sandwiches, but as a regular meal was not ordered they were refused. The Casino, at Broadway and West Thirty-ninth street, was tightly closed and the patrolman who did duty at the side door disappeared at noon, there being no further need for his presence.

At the hotels it was somewhat different, as the regular guests were supplied with all the refreshments they wanted at their regular meals. At the Fifth-avenue Hotel the wants of the regular thirsty Sunday patrons were attended to in parlor F, where a supply of biscuit was furnished with every order for a drink.

POLICE FORCE DEMORALIZED.

Impeachment Proceedings Against Commissioner Strickler, of Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—Governor Holcombe has asked Police Commissioner Strickler to resign, but he has refused to do so, and impeachment proceedings have been commenced against him. It is charged, while acting as a member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, that he wrongfully and to the detriment of the discipline and efficiency of the police department of said city, well knowing the facts of the malfeasance in office of Sergeant Henry D. Haze, chief of detectives of the police department of Omaha, seconded, and aided, and promoted Haze, and persistently labored for his retention and

LIST OF HIS VICTIMS

CHICAGO POLICE CHARGE HOLMES WITH TWELVE MURDERS.

Reports of Two Additional Crimes Revealed Yesterday that May Be Fastened on Him.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS

MAN WHO MOUNTED SKELETONS OF THREE BUTCHERED PEOPLE.

Pat Quinlan and His Wife Now Believed to Have Been Equally Guilty with the Arch Criminal.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Inspector Fitzpatrick was to-day put into possession of facts which weave closer the web of proof around H. H. Holmes, and adds another victim to the already long list. This information was furnished by attorney George E. Chamberlain, general manager of the Lafayette mercantile agency. This murder is shown to have been prior to or during 1891. B. F. Pietzel, who later fell a victim, was a participant in the murder of this man, and, attorney Chamberlain says, equally guilty with Holmes. The crime was committed in Chicago either in 1891 or early in 1892. Again the victim was traced to the Holmes building in Englewood. There it was, Mr. Chamberlain gives the impression, that the crime was committed.

The police do not think that this body has been found. The skeletons that were articulated were furnished a year and two years later. It is the belief that the body was dissected and cremated, or buried deep in quicklime in the bottom of the basement.

The name was kept from the public, the attorney says, to allow the police to work up further evidence. It is believed that this is the first victim of H. H. Holmes. The list of his victims to date are as follows:

JULIA L. CONNER, divorced wife of I. L. Conner and bookkeeper for Holmes.

PEARL CONNER, her child, and daughter of I. L. Conner.

EMELINE G. CIGRAND, daughter of Peter Cigrand, of Anderson, Ind., and stenographer for Holmes.

ROBERT E. PHELPS, supposed to have been married to Miss Cigrand.

BENJAMIN F. PIETZEL, confidential agent for Holmes, and killed in Philadelphia.

ALICE PIETZEL, daughter of B. F. Pietzel, killed in Toronto.

NELLIE PIETZEL, daughter of B. F. Pietzel, killed in Toronto.

HOWARD PIETZEL, son of B. F. Pietzel, supposed to have been killed at Indianapolis.

EMILY VAN TASSEL, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Van Tassel, of No. 641 North Robey street.

HORACE WILLIAMS, brother of Minnie R. and Ina Williams, of Fort Worth, Tex., killed in Denver.

INA WILLIAMS, of Fort Worth, Tex., visiting her sister when she disappeared.

MINNIE R. WILLIAMS, of Fort Worth, Tex., private secretary to Holmes.

No trace of any of these people has been found, save the charred bones of little Pearl Conner, the bodies of Annie and Nellie Pitzel, and what was unearthed last night as to the articulation of skeletons for Holmes.

Charles N. Chappell, of No. 160 Twenty-ninth street, is the man who gave the police Saturday night the information that he had articulated skeletons for H. H. Holmes, and had had bodies taken away from the castle. Chappell is a machinist, a carpenter, a painter and engineer—a sort of Jack-of-all-trades. From the information which Chappell gave to the police Saturday night and yesterday they learned that Chappell had also been an all-around mechanic for Holmes, and had built two tanks in the basement of the castle for the destruction of bodies which Holmes might wish to get rid of. These tanks will be opened in the morning. In them went the bodies of that long list of women, once tenants of the castle and now numbered with the dead.

Chappell's admissions are the most remarkable and damaging yet received by the police against Holmes and his confederates. They reveal the existence of a complete system of machinery in the "castle" for the commission of murder, commencing with the steel chamber, or vault, the dissecting table, and ending in the acid tanks, where all evidences of the deed but the bones were removed.

In addition to the confessions of Chappell, the police also located some of the clothing of Minnie R. Williams and Julia L. Connor, which Holmes gave away after they disappeared. The combination to the steel vault has been found in the possession of Chappell.

To-morrow morning Chappell says he will lead Inspector Fitzpatrick to the place where the skeleton of Anna Williams will be found. He has told the police that it is in the possession of a West-side medical student who does not suspect its identity. It was feared that if the location was published the young man might be moved to dispose of it. Chappell was hired by Holmes to clean the flesh off this body and "rig up" the skeleton, as he had others, but, failing to get his pay, he kept it. It was the last work he did for him.

In another place Chappell will recover the arm and hand bones of Mrs. Julia L. Conner. They are articulated and doing service also for the science of surgery. From the same place come the skull which was taken into Central Station by detective Fitzpatrick and Norton Saturday. The police thought at first that this was part of the remains of Annie Williams. Chappell does not make plain just how he knows to the contrary—in fact, the police do not see how he will do so without bringing strong suspicion upon himself, but he says unequivocally: "That head belongs to Mrs. Conner—I know that absolutely."

Besides these matters, the police have secured the trunk which Holmes said he had used in sinking Annie Williams in the lake. There are plenty of signs that it once held a body freshly murdered, and Chappell says Holmes brought the trunk to his home with the remains of Annie Williams in it.

"In this way," said Inspector Fitzpatrick to-night, "we are told four victims of the Englewood house were disposed of. This witness took away the skeletons partly cleaned and asked no questions. He got $36.50 for each job. One of the bodies was that of a man. We have not been able to conclude who he was. There is only a supposition that this was Robert E. Phelps, who was supposed to have married Miss Cigrand. Holmes said he wanted him to take care of the bodies of two children, and was so anxious about it that he offered to pay him $250 for the work. Our witness says he refused to mount the bodies of any children, but he does not say anything to explain what distinction he saw between children's bodies and any others, if his business was legitimate and he had no knowledge of foul play. You see, it's all very suspicious."

It is now believed by the police that Howard Pietzel was killed in Chicago and his remains disposed of in the "castle."

Developments in the investigation in the criminal deeds of H. H. Holmes in Chicago closed the net still tighter around Pat Quinlan, and added still more proof to that already existing that he was an accomplice of the archmurderer and fully cognizant of most, if not all, of his deeds. The name of Milford Cole, formerly of Baltimore, Md., was also added to the list Holmes's possible victims, as was also that of another woman who was for a short time a resident of the "castle" in Sixty-third street.

The date of the disappearance of Mrs. Julia Conner was to-day fixed as Christmas day, 1891. This information was obtained from Mrs. John Crowe, who occupied rooms in the Holmes castle from early in 1891 to September, 1892, and whose name in connection with the case has never before been mentioned.

To-night officer Fitzpatrick arrested a man in Englewood who is believed to be H. S. Mack, who worked for Holmes during the last six months he lived in the Sixty-third-street house. Mack's identification with the druggist's operations was furnished by railroad detective Young, who used to live in the castle. The police have been looking for him since Friday, and now that they have him in the toils they admit unreservedly that they have the most important witness they have yet rounded up. Whether he can tell anything about Holmes personally they are not certain, but that he knows all about Pat Quinlan and his wife, and their connection with Holmes, they feel sure from certain admissions he has made to friends.

The whole trend of the present investigation is not only to fasten the crimes on Holmes, but also on Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan, so they can be arraigned for murder. Chief Badenoch says he does not believe the Philadelphia authorities will ever surrender Holmes, and, therefore, he is determined that Illinois justice shall be meted out to his accomplices here.

The police are satisfied that the skeleton which is now safe in the vault of Inspector Fitzpatrick's office is all that remains of Annie Williams, sister of Minnie. They have no means of proving that this is so, because the teeth have been destroyed and the jawbones broken, but nevertheless they are satisfied that the conclusion is correct. To-day's revelations have also convinced the police that the house at Sixty-third street was the scene of all of Holmes's murders, and that the mysterious office on the third floor was employed exclusively for the butchery of his victims.

A local newspaper is in receipt of an anonymous letter, which says Minnie Williams, Mrs. Conner, an unknown man and a little boy are living on Wabash avenue, somewhere between Forty-first and Fifty-second street. The writer says he is a friend of Holmes, and that he knows Minnie Williams and Mrs. Conner well. He claims to have met them and been recognized by them last week. He says he would have given his information to the police, but he fears the treatment he would receive at their hands, and, besides, does not want newspaper notoriety. He also says Holmes will be able to produce Annie Williams at the proper time.

MILFORD COLE ANOTHER.

He Disappeared After Going to Chicago to See Holmes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.—It is probable that John C. Allen, alias John H. Caldwell, the associate of insurance swindler H. H. Holmes, who is serving a fifteen-year sentence in the penitentiary here for horse stealing, may be the means of fixing on Holmes the responsibility for another murder. Sheriff McRae, of Fort Worth, Tex., who was in the city last week, had a long talk with Allen, and in the conversation the disappearance last year of Milford Cole, a wealthy Baltimorean, was mentioned. Cole came here a year ago last spring as the representative of a Baltmore lumber syndicate. He at once became prominent in lumber circles, buying a sawmill near Beebe, north of here on the Iron Mountain road, and contracted for the purchase of 25,000 acres of timber lands in southeastern Arkansas. In July, 1894, he spent two weeks at Fort Worth, Tex., becoming well acquainted with Holmes, who tried to interest him in some business enterprises. These facts Cole mentioned to friends on his return to Little Rock. After three weeks he was summoned to Chicago by a telegram from Holmes, and, so the story goes, has not been seen or heard of since. Both Allen and Sheriff McRae, it is said, recalled Cole's association with Holmes at Fort Worth last year and Cole's subsequent disappearance.

STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

Miss Emily Van Tassel Disappeared After Meeting Holmes.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Emily Van Tassel is the name of Holmes's latest supposed victim. Her mother, who lives at No. 641 North Robey street, had another long conference with Chief Badenoch and Inspector Fitzpatrick yesterday afternoon.

According to Mrs. Van Tassel her daughter disappeared from home about the middle of June, 1892, and since then she never had the slightest trace of her. The girl, who is described as being decidedly pretty, was between sixteen and seventeen years old at that time. She was employed at Frank Wilde's fruit and candy store, No. 1151 Milwaukee avenue. Two or three weeks before she disappeared she met a man named Holmes at the store. Holmes seemed to take a fancy to the pretty cashier and on several occasions took her out and treated her to ice cream. On one or two of these occasions Emily's mother accompanied them, having been introduced to Holmes by her daughter. Mrs. Van Tassel thinks her daughter did not meet Holmes more than four times in all before she left her home.

When Mrs. Van Tassel read of the mysterious disappearances of women from the Holmes house in Englewood she remembered the circumstances of her daughter meeting the man by that name just before she disappeared from home and at once concluded that the Holmes who had paid attention to Emily and the Englewood Bluebeard were one and the same. But nothing she learned from Chief Badenoch and his assistants tends to verify her convictions on this score. She was shown all the pictures which have been printed of Holmes, but could not say positively that any one bore resemblance to the man she met with her daughter three years ago. It will probably take a personal interview with Holmes to settle that question.

None of the testimony given by the Quinlans or any of the others who were familiar with H. H. Holmes's doings in Englewood throws any light on the case. The Quinlans particularly have stoutly denied all knowledge of such a person, although they have seen her photograph.

HOLMES'S BRAVADO DESERTS HIM.

He Has Become Scared by the Arrest of the Quinlans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28.—Holmes, the alleged murderer, has become scared, his bravado has left him, and he is now conjuring his brain to seek some method for meeting the evidence that has been piled up against him in Philadelphia, Toronto and Chicago. Within twenty-four hours a change has come over the condition of affairs. The arrest of Quinlan, the janitor, and the others, who are beginning to let some light in on Holmes, has appalled him. He looks haggard, sleeps little, and is intensely worried. Wednesday he desired to talk, but was restrained by his counsel. He had a statement of his side of the case written out, but this was suppressed. Friday night a prominent lawyer was taken into the case as advisory counsel and the result was to-day that counselor W. A. Shoemaker announced the following:

I have decided to make no further statements until we are finally called upon to make answer in a court of justice. All statements made by Holmes in the past have been made without my consent.

Following this statement Shoemaker went to Moyamensing prison and had a two-hour talk with Holmes. He was serious when he returned, and intimated that Holmes had decided to get ready for his great legal fight.

An Altoona man went to Hollidaysburg to-night and reports as follows: When seen to-night Wharton Plummer said: "I acted as Holmes's attorney, and as the lawyer I will not say what transactions or dealings I had with him."

Plummer is the man who identified H. S. Campbell's signature, whereas Campbell is a myth.

A letter was made public yesterday in Philadelphia reported to have been received by a friend of Holmes under date of July 18, 1895, from W. H. Mischoff in Chicago. The letter was as follows:

I have just returned from Europe and was surprised when I learned that my friend Holmes was charged with killing the children of Benjamin Pietzel in Toronto. I hardly think there can be any truth in the charge. I knew Mr. Holmes's whereabouts at the time the little girls are said to have been murdered. I can say without fear of contradiction that he was not in Toronto or vicinity at the time the murders were alleged to have been committed. If the children were killed Mr. Holmes had no hand in the crime. Let me know if I can be of any service in the case. I am writing Mr. Holmes by this mail.

There is no W. H. Mischoff in the city directory.

Wanted a Brother-in-Law Killed.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 28.—George Bowman, a bricklayer, who has resided in Keokuk for several years past, told the Keokuk police to-night he was in Chicago in 1889 and helped build the Holmes house in which the recent finds were made. More trusted employes did the chief work on the basement. Holmes had a brother-in-law according to Bowman, whom he wanted out of the way, and one day he said to Bowman: "Drop a stone on that man's head and I will give you $50." Bowman says near the house was a high sidewalk under which Holmes frequently dug holes in which he mysteriously buried stuff.

Jeptha Howe's Denial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Jeptha D. Howe explains his connection with the Holmes case as follows: "I have no part in the case save as an attorney who took a case in good faith. I believe the body identified by Pietzel's fifteen-year-old daughter was that of her father. The marks of identification were perfect. As to how Pietzel met his death I cannot say. I have no fear whatever of the outcome of the case against me, though I dislike very much the unpleasant notoriety which attaches to my connection with it."

FOOTPRINT OF A WOMAN.

Important Discovery on the Inside Door of Holmes's Blind Vault.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The police yesterday found a woman's footprint on the inside door of the blind vault on the third floor of the "Castle" building. Although the vault had been carefully examined on previous occasions the footprint was not found until yesterday. Up to that time the police had been entirely at a loss to attribute any object for the construction of the vault arrangement other than that advanced by conjecture. Now it is believed and confidently asserted that Holmes's victims, or some of them, were inveigled into the vault between the two sets of doors and there they were smothered with gas, Holmes having an arrangement whereby he could turn on the gas in his vault from the outside. They were then, it is supposed, carried around the winding hallway to the bath room, which contained the secret entrance to the hidden stairway that led to the basement. Here, the police think, they were laid upon the dissecting table, which bears evidence of blood and indentures of surgical instruments, and dissected into parts small enough to allow a ready disposition of them. In the basement the parts of the bodies were either buried in quick lime or else subjected to the flames of the crematories or stoves that Holmes had in the upper part of the building.

The mystery surrounding the false vault the police believe they have solved. Their opinion is that the victims of Holmes were smothered therein and then made away with as described. The footprint is upon the left-side inner door, about two feet or a little more from the ground. It is that beyond doubt of a woman, on account of its narrowness, general form and size. The exact measurements have been taken by the police, and they are making every endeavor to obtain the size of the feet of some of Holmes's victims who are supposed to have met death in his castle so that a comparison can be made.

By this means they expect to prove the identity of some of the victims and obtain convincing evidence against the chief conspirator. The vault in question is in a south front room on the third floor. In its construction there is nothing but the large heavy outside door with combination lock, next to which there are the regulation two inside doors. Beyond this there is nothing but a plaster wall packed with asbestos. The space between the two sets of doors is about two feet, allowing room enough for a person to stand and have the outer door closed upon him, in which he would in short order be suffocated. This is the theory of the police, the first that they have been able to advance after a week's investigation, and they admit that in the clew they have one that they consider most valuable.

The footprint is that of a bare foot, and is firmly placed against the enamel-finished door's smooth surface. Another circumstance connected with the footmark is that it cannot be rubbed off by hand or through the agency of a cloth or soap and water. These were tried by the officers, but had no effect upon the imarks. The latter show plainly the imprint of the toes, the ball of the foot, and the heel, and are directed at a right angle when facing the vault from the outside room. How the imprint could have been made so clearly and so firmly was a matter that gave the police considerable bother when first discovered.

After a thorough investigation and consideration of the probable methods employed by Holmes, who was a chemist, it was decided by the officials that before inveigling his victim into the false vault Holmes placed some kind of acid upon the floor between the doors that would, when they were closed, in a few seconds destroy all of the life-giving properties in what little air there were was in this small space. This was in line, the police believe, with the precautionary care that Holmes exercised in all of his crimes to prevent detection. With the acid in the vault, as a dying struggle the victim presumably put her foot up against the door on the inside, attempting to throw her weight against the outside door in a vain endeavor to force it open. With the acid upon the floor and the victim's feet unclad, it is thought that part of the acid might have adhered to the feet, and when placed against the door the imprint was eaten into the enamel finish and escaped Holmes's attention, and remained intact.

Inspector Fitzpatrick now declares the investigation from this time on will be carried on with the point in view that all of the murders of which Holmes is said to be guilty may have been, and in fact most likely were, accomplished by the employment of gas for asphyxiation. "On studying the question I can discover very many cogent reasons why a man engaged in wholesale murder should prefer or desire to use gas as his agent of murder. When we recall the fact that a person who is asphyxiated by gas is in no manner mutilated physically we have the one great reason why gas should be chosen as an agent for murder. I believe that a large percentage of the deaths from 'blowing out the gas' in cheap lodging houses and second-class hotels are murders for no other purpose than robbery. Police officials of Chicago know that there are many men in Chicago who would willingly commit murder for $10, especially if the chances of escape are good and if the act of murder may be committed without the use of a weapon."

"Will you give your reasons, which you characterize as being 'particularly good,' for your belief that Holmes employed gas as an agent for his crime?"

"Yes. Gas, when liberated in a room in sufficient volume to asphyxiate, will permeate the whole house, making a disagreeable odor that will catch attention, to establish the source of the offending odor. Holmes was a professed expert in gas matters, and we know he repeatedly tried to interest men of wealth in a scheme he had for manufacturing gas with water. Of course, the scheme was a fake. He knew it was a fake, yet he kept all kinds of ill-smelling materials about the Wentworth avenue house, which he said were used in connection with his experiments in manufacturing gas. Ill-smelling gas or ill-smelling articles supposed to be used in connection with his gas business would throw suspicion off if ill-smelling gases from decaying corpses pervaded his establishment. We have always heard of Holmes's castle as being the abode of bad odors. I believe now and always have thought that Holmes would not undertake a violent murder himself. In fact, I think the developments thus far show him in the light of a user of human tools for the accomplishment of his murderous designs. While I believe that Holmes would not dispatch a victim with an axe or other deadly weapon, I fully believe him capable of sneaking into a dark room where his victim was asleep and turning on the gas. But in his own castle it was not necessary for him to enter his victim's room. By blowing through the gas burner from the hallway he could put out a gas flame burning in an adjacent room and not enter the sleeping apartment himself. Just imagine for a moment what a task it would be for a prosecution to prove murder against an individual if the murder had been committed in that way. It seems to me that Holmes was

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CUBANS ARE WINNING

SPANISH TROOPS CUT TO PIECES IN BATTLE AT VALENZUELA.

Truth Carefully Suppressed and All Dispatches Have to Pass Inspection Before Sent Out.

RELIEF FOR INSURGENTS

BIGGEST EXPEDITION EVER SENT OUT LEFT SATURDAY NIGHT.

Arrival of United States Gunboat at Havana Put a Stop to a Scheme to Lynch Prisoners.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Passengers arriving by the Plant steamship from Cuba to-night state that in the battle at Valenzuela, Campos's force numbered 1,600 and the number of insurgents 2,500. By the vigilance of the Spanish advance pickets the Spanish troops were not led into the Cuban strongholds, but sheered off to a plain where the forces met. The insurgents killed all the Spanish horses in order to capture what provisions, arms and ammunition they bore and to cut off Campos's escape. Two mounted pickets arriving, they gave their mounts to Campos and a companion, who reached Bayama at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The insurgent losses were between eighty and one hundred, while the Spanish loss is said to have been more than seven hundred. In this engagement, Lala Benitz had 200 men under his command, of which but twenty-five survived.

General Maximo Gomez's headquarters are now at Najasa, which is of easy access to a number of principal cities. Coloqel Mirabel, commanding six hundred men, hovers between Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, intercepting all provisions and live stock. He also tore up the rails and otherwise destroyed the railroad.

It is said that Spaniards in Havana desire Campos to institute a reign of terror by slaughtering Cubans indiscriminately. They do not want him to be so conservative. About the 20th a small bill was circulated in Havana, urging that in the review on the 24th, which was the Queen's birthday, the proper action would be to visit the Cabanas prison and get Sanguilly, Aguirre and Gomez, to put a rope around their necks and drag them around the streets. The Atlanta arriving there on the morning of the 22d, caused a suspension of the outrage. The review did not occur. Manuel Sanguilly, now in New York, received a letter from his imprisoned brother, advising him of the contemplated move, and the former at once notified the Secretary of State. The departure of the Atlanta from Key West immediately followed. When the Atlanta returned to Key West she was placed in quarantine. Campos is expected in Havana to-morrow or Tuesday.

Campos Was Repulsed.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times has a dispatch from Havana, which will be published to-morrow, which says: Accounts of the fight on the road between Manzanillo and Bayama (in which General Santocildes was killed), which have been published hitherto, were under censorship and largely imaginary.

No official account has yet been received from Captain General Campos. The government admits that three officers and seventy men were killed. The general impression here is that Captain General Campos met with a distinct reverse. All the mules and horses were killed by his order, so that he lost his baggage train. Campos himself arrived at Bayama on foot. The dead and wounded were left on the field. It is stated in official circles that Captain General Campos went to Bayama against the advice of the general commanding at Manzanillo.

Advics from the Island of Porto Rico stated that vomito had broken out among the Spanish troops, forming the garrison there. The daily mortality is 20 per cent. of the cases.

ARMS FOR INSURGENTS.

Well-Stocked Vessel Left This Country for Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28.—The Press will publish the following to-morrow: By Tuesday or Wednesday of this week there will be in Cuban waters the largest expedition from this country that has yet left. It will be under the command of Col. Enrique Collaze, who arrived in this country about July 6, and since that time has been preparing for this expedition. The ship is fitted out as a war vessel and is capable of a speed of seventeen knots an hour and has made nineteen. About ten days ago a trial trip was made off Sandy Hook and she was at once accepted and the money paid over. Clearance papers were obtained and the vessel put out to sea.

A contingent of about 250 loyal Cubans skilled shipwrights and experienced men-of-war men were shipped on another vessel and transferred to her on the high seas. Rapid-firing four-inch and six-inch guns were purchased and these, with two Gatling guns were sent out in the same vessel and by the time the boat reached Cuban waters she would have quite a formidable battery