EPIDEMICS AT HAVANA

YELLOW FEVER AND SMALLPOX PREVALENT IN CUBA'S CAPITAL.

An American Health Officer Says the Sanitary Conditions Are Terrible—Spain and the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Health Officer Alvah H. Doty, of this city, returned from Havana, Cuba, this morning. He spent only two days in Havana because he found on arrival that it would be impossible for him to reach either Santiago or Cienfuegos, where, he says, there are alarming outbreaks of smallpox. He found there was a great deal of yellow fever and smallpox in Havana and the surrounding country. The sanitary conditions are terrible. The whole city's sewage, he says, is emptied into the bay and the tide is not sufficient to carry it to sea. Consequently the bay is, he says, a constant breeder of yellow fever, especially around the Rigna docks and military hospital. There were three hundred cases of yellow fever and one hundred deaths reported from the military hospital during the two weeks previous to Dr. Doty's visit. He is confident that the condition of the city of Havana is much worse than in ordinary summers, as the presence of unacclimated soldiers has a very bad effect.

SPAIN'S DAMAGE CASE.

Note Written by Bayard in 1885 in Regard to Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In official circles to-day there was considerable discussion concerning the pamphlet of the Spanish legation prepared by its attorney, Calderon Carlisle. In the State Department there was no criticism as to the publication of the document and it was not regarded as one at which offense could be taken. While it is acknowledged that the only prima facie object of the document could be the laying of the foundation for claims against the United States, there were also intimations that the pamphlet was issued and given wide circulation for the purpose of making the United States more vigilant in preventing filibustering expeditions leaving the shores of the United States, as the Cubans in this country are redoubling their efforts to send munitions of war to the insurgents. It is known that from the beginning of the trouble in Cuba Secretary Olney has made every effort to have the United States so to act as to be able to prove that the government has done everything possible to check expeditions against Spain. It was said to-day unofficially that every claim that Spain could make against the United States would be met in such a way as to destroy all ground for damages.

Attention was called to-day to the note of Secretary of State Bayard to Julian Valero, who, in 1885, was minister from Spain, and called attention to the celebration of the arrival in Cuba of filibustering expeditions and of expressions of sympathy for the Cubans and pointing out that the trial of offenders by jury was a serious argument against appealing to the courts, as the people would sympathize with the offenders and be acquitted. To this portion of the Spanish minister's note Mr. Bayard replied that the government of the United States did not attempt to exercise any power over the opinion or expressions of people within its domains.

"The government does not assume," he wrote, "to visit with penalty conduct which, if committed within foreign jurisdiction, might be punishable therein. To do otherwise would be in effect to attempt to recognize and administer within the sovereignty of the United States a domestic law of another sovereign. Proceedings under the neutrality laws of the United States are set in motion by due information made under oath by some person cognizant of the facts alleged or possessing belief sufficient to that end."

It is upon this position of Mr. Bayard that the State Department and the United States government has been acting. It has been and it is ready to act as soon as it has information of unlawful acts. Mr. Bayard in his note added: "The executive can no more punish or repress offenses of this nature (expeditions against another government) without the judicial ascertainment of the fact that an unlawful act has been committed than it could by administrative mandate award death on charge of murder. Neither in one case nor the other could the intervention of parties claiming to be aggrieved override the indispensable requisite of a judicial proceeding." Mr. Bayard says considerable more on this point, emphasizing his position. He does not ask Spain to be the plaintiff, but says the United States will be the plaintiff in all cases where a breach of the law is charged which will bring the case within the statute. "The law, being so in control of the case, must follow it to the end. The executive has no authority over the judicial. The expressions of sympathy cannot be controlled, however misplaced."

Mr. Bayard concludes by saying: "Permit me to assure you that if any attempt be made on your part or by your agents to cause the laws applicable to the case and the international obligations of the United States to be respected to their fullest extent shall fail and the incident be brought to the attention of this department it will promptly lend its aid to vindicate the law and enforce its remedies."

Mr. Bayard thus placed the responsibility of locating filibusters and hostile demonstrations against Spain upon the Spanish government. The entire note is pointed out as defining the position of the United States in the present case and answering fully the assumption of the counsel of the Spanish legation in the pamphlet just published.

No Circular to the Powers Yet.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Canovas, President of the Council, denied the statement that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had read to Mr. Hannis Taylor, the United States minister to Spain, a proposed circular to the powers anent the condition of affairs in Cuba and the relations to Spain with the American republics in general and the United States in particular. Senor Canovas announced that no document of the nature outlined had been dispatched to any government. He added that the Cabinet had made detailed notes relative to the Cuban situation and that at an opportune moment a memorandum would be submitted to the powers in order to enable them to judge of the true condition of affairs in Cuba.

Epoca semi-officially denies that Spain is preparing a bill of damages against the United States.

Continuing Senor Canovas said that the Spanish people had no cause to complain of the policy of President Cleveland, but Senators Sherman and Morgan were to be blamed for their speeches in the United States Senate. He concluded by advising a policy of prudence at the present time, since an explosion of feeling would be disastrous.

Senor Melle, one of the Carlist Deputies, made a brief speech censuring the Spanish government for its failure to prevent filibustering expeditions from America landing in Cuba.

To this Senor Canovas replied, adding that Spain should not rely on any alliance, but rather upon her own resources to retain Cuba.

Cubans Plunder Guira De Melena.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—A band of insurgents, taking advantage of the darkness of night, have entered Guira de Melena, this province, and not very far from this city, and have plundered the stores and burned two houses. After exchanging shots with the forts about that place for an hour the enemy retreated.

Maximo Gomez is understood to be in the district of Cobre, Santiago de Cuba, and only ten miles from the city of Santiago de Cuba. This report, however, has not yet been confirmed.

Gomez, it is said, has been treating several French coffee planters roughly, has forbidden them to work their plantations and has seized several of their horses. As a result, it is stated, protests have been made to the French consulate by the planters, who say they will be obliged to abandon their property if they are compelled to carry out the orders of the insurgent leader.

The insurgents have attacked, plundered and burned several houses in the village of Pozo Rodondo. After three hours' work of destruction the enemy retreated.

Well-Equipped Expedition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the World from Rochester, N. H., says: "One of the largest, best equipped and most formidable expeditions for the aid of the Cuban insurgents is due to sail from New York in three weeks. The vessel is a large swift steam yacht. The cargo is rifles, cartridges, powder, dynamite, medicine and warlike supplies of every sort. The company will consist of a hundred or more men. The commander of the expedition is Dr. J. Herbert Stevens, formerly of this city, later of Malden, Mass., and still later of Boston, who was reported to have been killed by a dynamite explosion in Cuba shortly after landing there six months ago, but who, for purposes that are now manifest, purposely spread the report. Several women, among them the wife of Dr. Stevens, are considering the question of accompanying the expedition, with the intention of becoming nurses."

SILVER COINED IN 1895

WORLD'S MINTAGE OF NEW BULLION AMOUNTED TO $100,069,000,

While the Recoinage Footed Up $13,603,200—Mexico and Japan Far in the Lead—Li's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—From official information received at the Treasury Department from twenty-one countries the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895 amounted in the aggregate to $113,672,200. Of this sum $13,603,200 was recoinage. Deducting this sum from the total coinage gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895 as $100,069,000.

The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of $24,822,350, followed closely by Japan, with a coinage of $23,883,500. Next comes China, with $8,253,340; Spain, $7,969,500; Great Britain, $5,821,151; United States, $5,698,000; Austria-Hungary, $5,299,000; Peru, $4,073,000; Russia, $3,554,000; Ecuador, $2,500,000; Germany, $1,826,000.

The silver coinage executed by Great Britain during the year for her colonies was: For Canada, $1,158,630; for Hong Kong, $2,200,000; for the Straits settlements, $450,500, a total of $3,808,130. France coined for Indo-China $8,092,000 in silver and for Morocco $254,600.

During the year 1895 the United States recoined the largest amount of silver, namely, $4,850,000, followed by Austria-Hungary with a recoinage of $3,318,500; England, $2,160,000; Germany, $1,826,000; Russia, $642,500; India, $434,500. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1895, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints of the United States was $8,562,412, while the coinage of silver dollars from 1792 to 1873 aggregated $8,031,238 only.

The world's production of silver during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been $226,000,000. The amount of new bullion used in the coinage so far as known was $100,069,000, and from reports received from twelve countries the amount used in the industrial arts was $42,000,000, while the exports to the East amounted to $37,500,000, making the total disposition of the world's silver product for 1895, so far as known, $179,569,000, which would leave $46,430,000 for coinage and use in the arts by the countries from which no reports have been received.

PRINCE LI'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Cleveland Will Meet the Chinese Viceroy at New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Arrangements are being completed as fast as possible for the reception of Li Hung Chang. There have been several delays in fixing the programme owing to entire lack of information concerning his visit, the most important point now in doubt being as to whether or not the Chinese Viceroy is to be the guest of the United States. It is settled as far as it can be that the President will receive the distinguished guest in New York harbor, upon the Dolphin or some other naval vessel, on Aug. 31. This programme may be changed and later events may render it impracticable. The officials in Washington are not yet fully informed as to the wishes of the President in the matter. It is quite certain, however, that in case the President should be aboard the Dolphin, the other vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be surrounding her and the reception made as impressive as possible. There has been some talk about the reception taking place in Washington, but the President does not wish to come to this city during the summer and it is understood the Viceroy does not care to go to Gray Gables. It is also stated that a guest of the Nation could not well be received at the summer home of the President and that Mr. Cleveland much preferred going to New York to receiving Li at Gray Gables. It having been determined that the reception should take place in New York, the only material question to be decided is whether the reception shall be in the city or on shipboard. Circumstances may make it desirable to change the present plans so as to have the reception in the city instead of shipboard, but it is believed a naval vessel will be utilized for the purpose.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A postoffice has been established at Honduras, Adams county, with John D. Kreps postmaster.

The mail service between Vigo and Prairietown has been made daily, except Sunday.

Henderlong Bros. & O'Neill, of Valparaiso, were to-day awarded the contract for the erection and completion, except heating apparatus, of the public building at South Bend at their bid of $25,036.

The President has approved the findings of the court-martial sentencing to dismissal Captain M. F. Jamar, of the Fourteenth Infantry. He was stationed at Vancouver, Wash., and the charges against him were the nonpayment of debts.

Lieutenant Governor Mortimer Nye and Miss Nye are in the city.

The treasury to-day lost $54,400 in gold coin and $5,400 in bars which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $105,113,702.

The President has accepted the resignation of United States District Attorney Watts, of West Virginia, who has been nominated for Governor of his State by the Democrats.

JOHN SEWARD CAUGHT.

Detective Charged with Subornation of Perjury in the Pearl Bryan Case.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—John Seward, a detective, was brought to Newport, Ky., to-day under arrest for subornation of perjury in the trials of Jackson and Walling. Seward was indicted for introducing William Trustee and Carrie Evans as witnesses whom he had rehearsed to prove that Pearl Bryan was found dead on the other side of the river. When his witnesses were broken down, Seward escaped, and the officers have been hunting him several months.

STOLEN BY A RIVER.

The Missouri Took Carl Schmidt's Farm and He Committed Suicide.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 17.—A freak of the treacherous Missouri river caused Carl Schmidt, a pioneer citizen, to blow his head off with a shotgun late last night. A year ago Schmidt lost his farm, all he possessed, by the river cutting through it, and became despondent over the loss. The case was a peculiar one and was noted in the government river reports. Schmidt was sixty-one years old and leaves ten children.

BENTLEY'S POOR CAUSE

THE BROAD-GAUGE CANDIDATE HOLDS FORTH AT SHELBYVILLE.

Says All Presidents Are Cowards on Prohibition—Influential Democrats for McKinley.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 17.—Rev. Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, candidate for President on the National ticket, spoke in the courthouse yard this afternoon to a crowd of about 400. Mr. Bentley apologized for the existence of the National party as an offspring of the Prohibition party, which refused to take up the dominant issues of this campaign. "The National party," he said, "had a mission to perform, not as an adjunct of any of the political parties now in existence, but that the living issues of the day might be properly carried out and that the will of the majority of the citizens of the United States might be executed.

"There has never been a President who had the courage to recommend any legislation along the line of prohibition. We may not be able to place men in power who will carry out these great principles, but we occupy the position of reformers, and will be able to so mold public opinion that these great reforms will be produced. I stood in front of the bronze statue of Wendell Phillips, in Boston, and thought how people delighted to honor that great man, and also how but a few years ago, not more than thirty, the same people would have delighted to have hung him to some lamp post because he dared to stand out in advance of the people of his time."

On the money question he talked but a short time, and read all of that. He said: "We don't need one or more little cliques of bankers and bondholders to come together to look after the interests of this government, but we are able to look after them ourselves. Mr. Bryan on his trip East spoke of going into the enemy's country. For myself I am not yet able to find an enemy's country, and I do not believe that there is an enemy's country. We are all of one country. There should be on this great financial question no division into districts. If the government is able to maintain the parity between silver and gold when silver is discriminated against on every side, when the mints are closed against it, when the amount of coinage is limited, it could surely maintain it when silver is coined free and without limitation. Then it will be coined not only as a dollar, but it will be a dollar. We favor the time when our currency will not be based upon any metal whatever—when the government will stamp a piece of paper and it shall pass and be received as money everywhere. We denounce all issues of money by any person or set of persons in this country except the government, and condemn the evil of banks putting any money on the market for use."

HON. C. P. COLE BOLTS.

Two Years Ago He Was Nominated by Dems for Joint Senator.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 17.—Hon. C. P. Cole, one of the prominent Democratic leaders of eastern Indiana, to-day came out for McKinley and Hobart. Mr. Cole is an attorney at Dunkirk, this county. He has a large following and two years ago was the Democratic nominee for State Senator for the counties of Jay, Adams and Blackford. He favors honest money.

Under False Pretenses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Democrats of the First district are having considerable trouble over the actions of the Populists. While Senator Turpie was addressing the Democrats in the opera house in this city Saturday, the Populists of the First district were in convention nominating the Hon. Samuel W. Miller, of Evansville, joint Representative. Although the Turpie meeting was billed as a free-silver gathering (the Democratic party was never mentioned in their bills), there was not a Populist there. The Populists and Democrats are drifting further apart and a very bitter feeling is growing in the hearts of the Populists against the Democrats. They declare that if the Democrats do not indorse their candidate for Congress in the First district, but go ahead and nominate a Democratic candidate, they will use every effort to defeat him. Furthermore, if the Democrats do not concede all asked they will never support Bryan.

Illustrated List of "Floppers."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 17.—The spectacular flourish in the Democratic papers about several Republicans of prominence in this city flopping to Bryan and free silver is all nonsense. The facts are these: W. D. Ward, who was a member of the Republican committee, resigned three months ago. Instead of being a life-long Republican he has belonged to all parties, never staying long with any. This was his year to belong to the Populists and he went to them. John B. Carter, who is mentioned as a recent convert, has been "off" for years. J. J. Lockwood, another alleged convert, runs a pool table on the South Side. Henry B. Lowe, who was put for treasurer for twelve years, was defeated for renomination and went out of office a defaulter for $2,500, which his bondsmen had to pay. The above includes all converts claimed by the Democratic managers.

West Newton Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WEST NEWTON, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Republicans of West Newton meet in mass meeting Saturday for the purpose of organizing a McKinley and Hobart club. The meeting was called to order by committeeman David Stevens, who in his short address expressed thanks to the Republicans of this vicinity for responding so promptly to the first call. After a few short speeches the club was organized to meet every week. The following officers were chosen: President, Dr. B. Ratliff; secretary, A. G. Allen; treasurer, Frank Ballard.

Shanklin Crowd Turned Down.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Democracy of Vanderburg county contested on the money question here to-day and the gold element captured nearly everything in sight. They met in mass convention to select delegates to the congressional convention of the First district. The result means the nomination of Arthur Taylor, a gold Democrat, who has served one term in Congress.

Ridiculous Campaign Lie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of this morning contains an item from this city concerning the "young men's choir of the Methodist Church bolting its present position" and "joining the goldites, singing songs to sidewalk devotees." It is hard to know the meaning of this, as the Methodist Church has no choir and the singing is congregational, with a leader.

Pops Demand Sewall's Withdrawal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Populists of Tipton county in convention Saturday refused to fuse with the Democrats. They nominated a county ticket, with Robert Todd for Representative. A resolution passed unanimously declaring if Sewall were not dropped and Watson substituted by the Democrats they would refuse to vote for Bryan.

O'Hara in Steuben County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ASHLEY, Ind., Aug. 17.—The Hon. John W. O'Hara, of Peru, addressed a monster outdoor meeting at Hudson, Ind., to-night. The audience was made up mostly of farmers and railroad men. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Captain Worrell's Appointments.

Captain John Worrell will speak at Corydon, Harrison county, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 7:30 p. m.; Leavenworth, Crawford county, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 7:30 p. m.; Huntingburg, Dubois county, Thursday, Aug. 20, 7:30 p. m.; Bird's-eye, Dubois county, Friday, Aug. 21, 2 o'clock p. m.; Petersburg, Pike county, Saturday, Aug. 22, 2 o'clock p. m.

Indiana Political Notes.

The McKinley Club at Middletown, with a membership of over 300, held its first public meeting at the opera house in Middletown Saturday night to hear a speech by E. E. Hendee, of Anderson.

Hon. J. W. O'Hara, of Peru, addressed the Steel Plant McKinley Club, of Alexandria, Saturday night. The opera house was crowded to the doors.

Thousands of people from southern Michigan and northern Indiana listened to the speech of Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, at Lagrange Saturday.

S. H. Spooner, of Indianapolis, addressed a large audience at Wilkinson Saturday night. People had gathered there from Maxwell, Willow Branch, Warrington, Shirley, Kennard and Greenfield.

Saturday night Hendricks county Republicans held a rousing meeting at Bridgeport, attended by a delegation from Marion county. Hon. Enoch G. Hogate, of Danville, Republican candidate for joint Senator from Hendricks and Putnam, spoke to a crowded house.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE

THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORESS SUCCUMBS TO PARALYSIS.

Died Last Night from Effects of a Stroke Sunday Morning—"Gail Hamilton's" Literary Work.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—Miss Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), the famous authoress, died to-night at her beautiful home from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Miss Dodge was stricken while at breakfast yesterday morning and immediately became unconscious.

Medical aid was at once summoned and Miss Dodge removed to her bed, but while every possible means were adopted to restore her, she never regained consciousness. Miss Dodge had a similar shock while in Washington about a year ago. Miss Augusta Dodge and other relatives were at the bedside when the end came. Too much work in mailing her last book, "The Valley of Death," during the hot weather broke her strength. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, writer, biographer and controversalist, widely known under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, was a native of Hamilton, Mass., and born in 1839. At the age of ten years she went to Dr. Clark's private school in Cambridge. She was graduated from Ipswich Academy, at the age of twenty. In 1851 she went to Hartford as assistant in the Hartford High School. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. She was also instructor in physical science in this school for several years and was subsequently governess in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, of Washington, D. C., the editor of the National Era, to which paper she became a contributor. In 1865-67 she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children, published in Boston.

From 1870 until a little over a year ago she has lived most of the time with her cousin, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In course of this daily contact with the Blaine family Miss Dodge was led into a very close friendship with Mr. Blaine and at the death of the latter she became his literary executor, being in possession of all his papers and documents of value to her as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit, on Mr. Blaine's biography from the time of his death until her illness of last year, and it is thought her untiring devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about that prostration.

Since the illness, which came on so suddenly in the Blaine mansion in Washington, Miss Dodge has lived very quietly at her old home, in Hamilton, Mass. Her strength had never rallied after that illness so that she felt able to resume active work and she was for weeks unable to see even intimate friends, but during that time she has been able to drive about the town and to entertain in her old delightful manner the friends who have called upon her. Her literary work during this time has been fragmentary, done by the help of an amanuensis and as a diversion or when some current event has specially attracted her interest.

Gail Hamilton was a frequent contributor to prominent magazines and her published works, written in a witty and aggressive style, consist largely of selections from her contributions. Her books include: "Country Living and Country Thinking," "Gala Days," "New Atmosphere and Stumbling Blocks," "Skirmishes and Sketches," "Red Letter Days in Applethorp and Summer Rest," "Wool Gathering," "Woman's Wrongs," "A Counter Irritant," "Battle of the Books," "Woman's Worth and Worthiness," "Little Folk Life," "Child World," "Twelve Miles from a Lemon," "Nursery Noonings," "Sermons for the Clergy," "First Love Is Best," "What Think Ye of Christ?" "Our Common School System," "Divine Guidance," "Memorial to Allen W. Dodge" and "Insuppressible Book." In 1887 she wrote a series of letters on civil-service reform for a New York paper. Letters on a wide range of public questions written for the Boston Journal were widely copied throughout the United States. Miss Dodge's one novel, "First Love Is Best," had not the success which attended some of her other works. During recent years she engaged in political writing, and many famous review articles and political "interviews" have been accredited to her which have roused much warm discussion and have exerted more or less influence upon national politics.

Joshua W. Lippincott.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—A telegram received in this city to-day from Narragansett Pier brought news of the death at that place yesterday of Joshua W. Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott, Johnson & Co., of No. 1012 Walnut street, one of the oldest and best-known cloth houses in Philadelphia. Mr. Lippincott was born in this city about fifty years ago. He was a director in several corporations, among others the North Pennsylvania railroad and the Cranberry Coal and Iron Company.

Boniface Chamberlain Dying.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—John F. Chamberlain, proprietor of hotels bearing his name at Washington and Old Point Comfort, is dangerously ill at the Grand Union Hotel. He has been in a comatose condition throughout the day, and is hardly expected to live through the night. His daughter is here and his wife is hourly expected.

Jerome Cochran.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—Dr. Jerome Cochran, a noted yellow fever expert and health officer for Alabama for eighteen years, died to-day.

ANARCHIST FELDMAN.

Why His Common-Law Wife Caused His Arrest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Naum Feldman, whose common-law wife caused his arrest by alleging that he had planned to blow up a hotel, was examined in a police court to-day and committed for trial on the charge of having dangerous explosives in his possession. The woman asserts that both Feldman and she were Anarchists, and that she was in sympathy with his nihilistic plans until after the birth of her child, the life of which Feldman's experiment with explosives endangered. When Feldman was searched before being locked up, about fifty quarter-grain morphine pills and ten or twelve pistol cartridges were found on him.

A JEALOUS CHICAGOAN.

Charles Nelson Kills His Wife and Tries to Shoot His Daughter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—In a fit of jealousy Charles Nelson shot and almost instantly killed his wife this morning in their home, 18 Northwestern avenue. After sending two bullets into the woman's left breast the murderer turned upon the three-year-old daughter and fired a shot at her head. The bullet struck the child on the right side of the temple, but glanced off, inflicting but a slight wound. The little girl was stunned, however, and fell to the floor. Nelson supposing she, too, was dead, ran from the house. He was arrested a few minutes later.

Suicide of a Merchant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—Martin D. Barnes, a prominent commission merchant, committed suicide this evening by taking a dose of strychnine at his home. An ambulance was called and the dying man taken to the City Hospital. While on the way he expired. No cause is known for the deed.

PRETTY SANTA TERESA

ROMANTIC HISTORY OF A WOMAN WHO IS WORRYING MEXICANS.

According to Her Own Story She Became Gifted with Divine Powers While a Shepherdess.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of the Globe-Democrat at Guaymas, Mexico, says: Teresa Urrea, the beautiful young woman and so-called patron saint of the Yaqui Indians, is again in Mexico. This time, as usual, she is giving full exercise to her revolutionary nature and is at the head of several hundred rebellious Indians and Mexicans of the lower classes. She led the advance in the attack which was made several days ago on the town of Nogales, in the northern part of this State.

This wonderful woman has been the source of great trouble to the authorities of this State and the federal government of Mexico. She began her romantic career about four years ago, the scene of her first operations being at her humble home in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, northwest of here. She was living the life of a shepherdess, her father being the owner of a small ranch. Her home was in the midst of the Yaqui Indian country and her beautiful face attracted the attention of many a fearless brave. According to the story of the girl, she became gifted with divine power one day while tending a flock of her father's sheep. She was suddenly put into a trance by a heavenly visitor and while in that condition revelations were made to her and she was instructed to go forth and heal the afflicted and lead the common people in a war against the present Mexican government.

Immediately after this revelation had been made to her the girl began practicing her wonderful powers of healing the sick. She performed many apparently miraculous cures and in a short time her fame had spread into all parts of the Yaqui country and into the remoter districts of the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of ignorant Mexicans went on long pilgrimages to see her and the excitement grew so intense that a large uprising of her followers was threatened. The Indians and Mexicans purchased arms and ammunition and were making preparations to follow their so-called saint in a revolution against the government when the authorities interfered. A large detachment of soldiers was sent to quell the impending uprising and to make the girl a prisoner. This body of soldiers had a hard time carrying out the programme laid down for them. The followers of the girl massed themselves around her mountain home and defied the soldiers to lay hands on her. The excitement grew rapidly and several thousand fanatics went to the defense of the saint. Bloodshed was only averted by an overwhelming force of troops being sent to the assistance of the first detachment and the girl was forcibly made a prisoner and her followers dispersed. She was taken by an armed escort to Ures and thence brought to this city, where she was placed in prison. Her father was also made captive and was thrown into the same prison with his daughter. The news of the girl's arrest spread rapidly, and in a few days it became known to the Governor here that a large and desperate force of her followers were on their way to this city from the mountains with the object in view of securing the release of their patron saint. When this fact became known the excitement here became intense, and in order to frustrate the designs of the rescuing party an official notice was served on the girl exiling her from Mexico. She was placed on board of a train, and, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, was escorted to the United States border and left in the town of Nogales, A. T.

When the armed body of fanatics learned of this trick they turned their marching direction toward Nogales and arrived at the new home of the outcast after weeks of hard travel. The girl lived in Nogales for several months, and was an attraction during that time for hundreds of visitors from all parts of northern Mexico. She continued to perform, free of charge, many wonderful cures of the sick and crippled. Then came the news of the Tomochic Indian massacre by Mexican soldiers in the mountains of the State of Chihuahua, and that Santa Teresa was at the head of the column of rebellious Indians when they made their desperate charges upon the soldiers. She rode a white horse and was at all times during the battle in the thickest of the fight. She seemed to have a charmed life, for in all the fights not a bullet struck her, and she was one of the few survivors of the terrible massacre in which over 200 Indians were slain. She was taken prisoner by the government troops and conveyed to the city of Chihuahua. Her wonderful power seemed to exert a charmed influence over the government authorities, for instead of meeting out to her the usual punishment for such offenses, they again sent her across the border into the United States with the injunction to never return to Mexico again.

Santa Teresa then took up her residence in a small town on the Texas side of the river near El Paso and lived a quiet life for several months. In the early part of last summer she set out down the river, visiting a number of small towns, making known her wonderful power in each place. In the course of a few weeks she had collected a crowd of several hundred ignorant Mexicans around her, and, accompanied by these followers, she crossed the river into Mexico and proclaimed another revolution against the Mexican government. The soldiers at the frontier posts of Mexico attempted to disperse the mob of fanatics and a number of sharp skirmishes occurred, each of which resulted in a victory for Santa Teresa. Finally a larger force of soldiers was sent from the city of Chihuahua, and these were successful in dispersing the so-called revolutionists. Santa Teresa fled across the river and took refuge with friends in Texas. She then proceeded to El Paso, where she remained for several months.

A few weeks ago she again disappeared and is now at the head of another army of fanatics who believe she is a saint delegated by divine will to lead them to victory in a war against the Mexican government.

MORRIS STILL AT LARGE.

Constable Whitesel Says He Can Find Him If a Reward Be Offered.

Arthur Whitesel, a constable in Justice Nickerson's court, said yesterday that he had a pretty good idea of the whereabouts of Luther Morris, the painter who is charged with attempting to assault the twelve-year-old daughter of John Goode. When asked by the regular police department to tell where the man could be found Whitesel is said to have remarked that, as the police are so smart they may find the man for themselves. Whitesel also intimated that he would find the man if a reward should be offered. The witnesses against Morris in the alleged criminal assault case are T. C. Tomlinson, of Twenty-seventh street and Senate avenue, and Axtell Nelson. They followed Morris, or the man who is supposed to be Morris, Saturday afternoon on account of his ungentlemanly conduct at the home of Tomlinson, and came upon him on the Millersville pike, where he was in company with the little girl. Morris drew a revolver and drove them away and then came toward the city. He has not been found by the police.

Police Chiefs Meet To-Day.

Cornelius Maegher, chief of police of Terre Haute and president of the State League of Chiefs of Police, arrived in this city yesterday to attend the convention of that organization, which is to be in session here to-day and to-morrow. Headquarters have been established at the Grand Hotel and it is there that their meeting will be held.

Immersed While Dying.

A young man named Carter, about twenty years of age, was baptized in White river near Broad Ripple yesterday. He formerly lived here. He is in the last stages of consumption and wanted to be baptized before he died. He insisted on immersion and was carried from his bed in a hammock to the river and immersed.

Whisky for a Snake-Bitten Horse.

Jacksonville Citizen.

One of Frank Corbett's horses while grazing in a field on his farm, north of New Augustine, yesterday afternoon, was bitten by a large rattlesnake. No one knew of the accident until late in the afternoon, when the animal walked up to the barn with a badly swollen head. Mr. Corbett made an examination and discovered the imprints of the fangs of the snake in the horse's nose. The bite indicated that the snake was a very large one, as the marks of the fangs were more than an inch apart. Mr. Corbett's stock of liquor consisted of four quarts of whisky and one of brandy. This was speedily transferred to the stomach of the suffering animal.

It was impossible to check the poison, owing to the peculiar location of the bite, and the only method of saving the animal's life was in keeping the blood in circulation by means of stimulants. Before night the head of the horse had swollen to twice its normal size, but before midnight the effects of the whisky and brandy were apparent; the swelling was reduced and the horse was either relieved of pain or was too intoxicated to feel it. By morning the animal was entirely out of danger, but its appearance was quite comical. Its expression indicated that it had been on a decided spree, for its eyes were lifeless and half closed, and its head had not returned to its normal size. A search was made for the snake, but it could not be found.

Why French Families Are Small.

Saturday Review.

Every five years the returns of the French census provide the text for endless homilies on the relatively dwindling population of the Republic and for expansive discussions as to the causes for the decline. The matter lies in a nutshell. The Code Napoleon, by its provision that all children must have equal shares whenever their parents' property is divided, has profoundly altered the domestic life of the French people. They were formerly much given to large families, as witness the French Canadians, who preserve in America the language and customs of the France of Louis XIV., and regard a family of sixteen or eighteen as the normal thing. It is the rule about the equal inheritance of farms and other property which has put a limit to the family in France. People are regarded as bad parents who have more children than can be comfortably provided for in the division of their estate.

Whims in House Renting.

Philadelphia Record.

"People have funny ideas about renting houses," remarked a real-estate agent. "Especially is this true of women. Some demand a southern exposure, others are opposed to houses facing the south. On streets that run north and south the same preferences are expressed. As a matter of fact, it is much more difficult to rent houses on the west side of the street. For some reason which has never been explained to my satisfaction, the dust and dirt seem to be carried over there, while the east side is clean. Snow, also, seems to drift over to the west side of a street. Consequently we always have difficulty in renting houses with an eastern exposure."

ONE OF THE OLDEST KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES

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HAND-MADE SOUR-MASH WHISKEY

This whiskey bears, on each bottle, the indorsement of Professor J. N. Hurty, Chemist, Indianapolis, for "absolute purity." This whiskey is strictly for medicinal use, and is sold only by druggists. No artificial ripening, finest flavor, best body of any whiskey in the market.

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Ask your druggist for it. Sole Controllers and Distributers, INDIANAPOLIS.

Broad Ripple Track

BICYCLE RACES

THURSDAY AFTERNOON — AND — Thursday Evening, Aug. 20 ADMISSION 25c

Friday Afternoon Aug. 21 Admission 25c

Extract from Indianapolis News: Famous Riders Arrive. The track officials were very much gratified over the arrival of John S. Johnson, Australia, Parsons is the man who defeated Zimmerman in Australia last winter, and ranks as one of the foremost racing men in the world. The addition of these two cracks will add interest to the races which take place later in the week.

A. J. Nicollet America's Famous Trick Rider.

Owen Kimble AND Tommy Hause.

John S. Johnson Second appearance since his arrival in America from his European trip.

J. W. Parsons — THE — Australian Wonder!

ALL THE LOCAL CRACKERJACKS WILL BE THERE

LA FLOR DE GENERAL ARTHUR

A veritable curiosity in Indianapolis to-day is the man who has not smoked a .....

General Arthur Cigar

And they all keep it up.

When 50,000 General Arthur Cigars have been sold in Indianapolis during the last 25 days there must be some good reason for it. The reason is that it is the

Best Cigar...

on the market to-day. 4 sizes and only 1 quality. Insist on the General Arthur Cigar.

All first-class dealers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK— Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinees Daily.

This Afternoon and To-Night.

LESLIE and WHITE

And Co. of 16, in the hurrah comedy,

"A Booming Town"

Everybody goes to the Park. Electric Fans and Free Bicycle Check Room. "Singing Night"—next Friday.

Bicycle Races

Capital City Track, Cor. Thirteenth St. and Monon R. R.,

Tuesday, August 18, 1896

Afternoon, 3:30::::Evening, 8:30

Grand Stand, 50c. General Admission, 25c.

KISSEL'S GARDEN Concert Every Evening.

Rambler Bicycles

WM. M. BIRD, Jr. & CO., 29 East Market Street

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Unsurpassed in location and perfect in all appointments. Free coach and baggage to and from Grand Central Depot by giving us notice. American plan, $4 per day and upward. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. Music during dinner. The traveling public will find this a delightful, cool and home-like hotel.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Alum or any other adulterant.

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