

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY

RUFUS WRIGHT, A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE, SHOT IN A HOTEL.

Mrs. Lottridge, in whose apartments the shooting occurred, and Mrs. Ida Koss Under Arrest.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN ACCIDENT

WEAPON DISCHARGED DURING A STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION.

Victim is Treasurer of the Firm of Morgan & Wright, Manufacturers of Bicycle Tires.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Rufus Wright, a millionaire, and treasurer of the firm of Morgan & Wright, bicycle tire manufacturers, is lying at the point of death in a room of the Leland Hotel, shot through the neck by a bullet from the revolver of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge, of Paw Paw, Mich.

IT WILL BE LESS OBNOXIOUS TO AMERICANS THAN THE FIRST.

German Agrarians Warned Not to Bend the Bow Too Far. Let it Break—Too Many Mediums.

COMPROMISE MEAT BILL

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used is committed, providing the witnesses, at the time of the trial, are not within the State, so that the alleged hardship is not twice over in much less than fancied.

FIRE LOSS WAS HEAVY.

Brooklyn Property Valued at \$400,000—One Dead Two Injured.

NEW YORK, April 14.—One man was killed and a man and a boy probably fatally injured in a four-hundred-thousand-dollar fire which occurred to-night at Newton creek and Grand street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn. The dead man is John C. Donaldson, a bookkeeper. The injured are William D. Donaldson, the seventeen-year-old son of the dead man, and Stephen Moneypenny, a laborer. These two are in the hospital. They were on an adjoining building fighting the fire, when flames made their position perilous and they were obliged to jump. The elder Donaldson received injuries from which he died shortly after being put into the ambulance.

LETTER FROM A CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS A PRISONER.

Description of a Fighting Laager and the Simple Precautions Taken Against Surprise.

WIVES GO WITH HUSBANDS

THEY CARE FOR THE WOUNDED AND LAY OUT THE DEAD.

Scouts Always on Duty—The Why South African Horse Better Than the Imported Animal.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

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"Many and wonderful are the stories written and published concerning the Boer and his habits when on the warpath. Most of these stories are written by men who take good care never to get within a hundred miles of the fighting line, but content themselves with an easy chair, a cigar, a bottle of whisky and carpet slippers on the stoop of some good hotel in a pretty little Boer town.

"Possibly it may interest Englishmen, and some of them, that neither, I know what a fighting laager is like, and, as I have seen half a dozen of them on the enemy's side of the wall, a rough pen-and-ink sketch may not be amiss. In war times a Boer never, under any circumstances, makes his laager in the open country if there are any hills or bushes. He either goes secure he may fancy himself from attack, or makes it in a place of safety between two parallel lines of hills, so that the Boer's back is to the wind, either front or rear, without giving him an immense advantage over the attacking force. In fact, he is as often times as strong in numbers. By this means the Boers make their laagers almost impregnable.

"If they have a choice of ground they pick a narrow ravine or gully, with a line of hills in front and a low ridge or rocky bowlders and bushes. They drive their wagons in between these hills. The women are placed in the kitchen, and not to play the wanton nor to unsex themselves, nor to handle the rifle, but to nurse the wounded, and to make the laager lay out the dead. I have heard the singing around the campfires in the starlight, but it was hymns and psalms, and not the wailing of the Boer women, as many men who wear the British uniform to-day can bear me witness that I speak the truth.

ALWAYS WITH HIS HORSE.

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"The oxen are used to be used for slaughtering purposes are driven up close to the camp, a wagon or two is drawn to the top of the hill, and the oxen are killed and they then cannot stampede if frightened by anything unless they climb the rocky height on which the laager is pitched. The Boer seldom sleeps on the hills above them.

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HABITS OF THE BOERS

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UBERO STOCK CLOSE

Immediately When the Last Few Remaining Shares in the UBERO PLANTATION CO., MEXICO.

Are sold, and you will have lost your last opportunity to obtain employment for your savings in an enterprise which belongs entirely to the investors, as soon as they subscribe for stock, and their first payment is made thereon.

COMPLETE REIMBURSEMENT

And large ANNUAL DIVIDENDS from the entire profits arising from the products of UBERO Plantation are assured, because the management has put in service for your benefit competent men of large experience, whose past attainments in tropical agriculture guarantee, beyond question, the future of UBERO PLANTATION.

UBERO, situated as it is, in the exact geographical center of the Isthmus and the Coffee and Rubber Belt, is the END OF BOTH DIVISIONS OF THE TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILROAD, which, as THE BRIDGE OF THE WORLD, connects the Atlantic with the Pacific. The double-tracking of this road, upon which 3,000 men are NOW at work, has enhanced in value every acre of UBERO'S fertile lands, and in consequence upon April 25th, at noon, Ubero stock will be advanced to

\$150 Per Share.

"WHY," you ask, "if Mexico is such a wonderful country, and so much money can be made there, why, then, does not all the world rush into the production of coffee and rubber?" Why? For the very same reason that you yourself have not done so. Either it has not been brought to your attention, or you have neglected to give the matter careful study.

A thorough investigation will convince you of the immense profits that will result from the culture of Coffee, Rubber and Pineapples.

The plan of our company makes it possible for you to participate in the immense profits of this tropical enterprise without the immediate outlay of a large amount of ready cash, and allows you to avoid the great risks taken by the INEXPERIENCED PLANTER, the ISOLATION from society and the TOIL and PRIVATION incident upon the life of a pioneer.

WHY, THEN, DO YOU HESITATE?

We offer opportunity to make an investment of merit in a convenient way, by small monthly payments of \$2.50 per share per month. Indeed, the present figure for our stock is NOW easily within the reach of everyone interested in providing for their declining years.

Ubero Plantation Co., Mexico

AN ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE COMPANY. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana. The following-named gentlemen are officers and managers of the company. U. Z. WILEY, Director. W. L. OVERTREEST, Director, Merchant, Terre Haute. H. A. LUKE, Secretary.

OUR DESTITUTE INDIANS

FRIENDLY AND INDUSTRIOUS PAPA-GOS OF ARIZONA STARVING.

Their Irrigation Waters Stolen by Rascals and White Americans—Relief Needed at Once.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The cry of distress has gone up from famine-stricken India, and the civilized world is about to reach forth a helping hand to relieve the part misery caused through lack of rainfall. America, as usual, is foremost in such work, and already many subscriptions have been started and many contributions received. Probably every religious journal in the land is receiving money from generous Americans who have been stirred to pity by the accounts of the terrible wails existing in the far eastern peninsula.

Yet, while these noble men and women who would assist the wretches of India are putting a hand down into a pocket for the saving of those of a far distant land, they might probably with the other hand draw forth a contribution or exert their influence in behalf of a people in our very midst who are reduced to want and starvation, and this, too, through the fault of the great government of the free United States.

On the Gila Indian reservation, at Sacaton, A. T., live eight thousand Pima and Papago Indians, and here they are known to have lived for four hundred years, probably since the time of the first white man who set foot in America, their annual crops of maize and vegetables and their herds of cattle and sheep being diverted from the Rio Gila. Yet today they stand robbed of their natural brightness and reduced to starvation through the rapacity of the white settler in draining the Gila above the reservation, and the criminality of the Republic in neglecting to provide for them—their wards.

FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.

Nor have these Indians been troubled some to the government. On the contrary they have always been real friends of the whites and have rendered invaluable services to our troops in their campaigns against the treacherous Apaches. To-day one thousand of the Pimas have given up their savage customs and are educated members of Christian churches. By long residence in the States they have acquired the right to the water from the Gila river wherever they have always irrigated, and the Republic has no right to take away from them the water which is their life. It is not the part of every citizen of the Republic to use his influence in the direction of making provision for these faithful Indians? A human and just Republic should see simple justice done them would be no expression of a sickly, senseless sentimentality befalling the cruel treatment of the American Indians, such as has overtaken treacherous and murdering bands of red men; for as stated these natives of the soil have always been friendly to the whites, their boast being that their hands have never been stained with another man's blood.

The destitute condition of the Pimas is no new story. Their poverty has been increasing year by year and the authorities have stood by and allowed their irrigation water taken from them. The government engineer corps has pointed out the solution of the problem through the construction of a storage reservoir on the Gila which will supply water not only for the Pimas and the Papagos, but for thousands of other Indians whom the government could then move to this reservation and commence the process of education and agricultural civilization.

For years Congress has been urged to authorize the construction of this reservoir according to the official surveys made, but yet no action has been taken. Should

Congress take this question up now and act on it, the relief would be immediate, for these Indians are industrious and could reach forth a helping hand to relieve the part misery caused through lack of rainfall. America, as usual, is foremost in such work, and already many subscriptions have been started and many contributions received. Probably every religious journal in the land is receiving money from generous Americans who have been stirred to pity by the accounts of the terrible wails existing in the far eastern peninsula.

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Nor have these Indians been troubled some to the government. On the contrary they have always been real friends of the whites and have rendered invaluable services to our troops in their campaigns against the treacherous Apaches. To-day one thousand of the Pimas have given up their savage customs and are educated members of Christian churches. By long residence in the States they have acquired the right to the water from the Gila river wherever they have always irrigated, and the Republic has no right to take away from them the water which is their life. It is not the part of every citizen of the Republic to use his influence in the direction of making provision for these faithful Indians? A human and just Republic should see simple justice done them would be no expression of a sickly, senseless sentimentality befalling the cruel treatment of the American Indians, such as has overtaken treacherous and murdering bands of red men; for as stated these natives of the soil have always been friendly to the whites, their boast being that their hands have never been stained with another man's blood.

The destitute condition of the Pimas is no new story. Their poverty has been increasing year by year and the authorities have stood by and allowed their irrigation water taken from them. The government engineer corps has pointed out the solution of the problem through the construction of a storage reservoir on the Gila which will supply water not only for the Pimas and the Papagos, but for thousands of other Indians whom the government could then move to this reservation and commence the process of education and agricultural civilization.

For years Congress has been urged to authorize the construction of this reservoir according to the official surveys made, but yet no action has been taken. Should