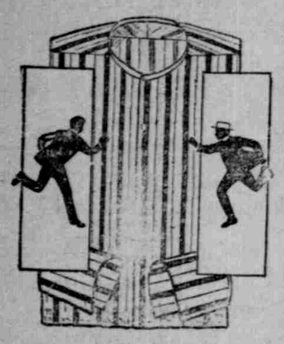
Fair weather.

THEY ARE WORTH



Running After

Come in before the assortment is broken. Every store has negligee shirts, but at no other place can you find the variety, the style and the

Exclusive Patterns

And at such attractive prices as

AT THE

WHEN

Physician's Outfits.
Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushions, Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
— Surgical Instrument Makers —
224 and 226 S. Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

CUBANS ASK FOR DELAY

MANY BUSINESS MEN NOT IN A HURRY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

They Tell Gen. Wood He Is Going Too Fast in Preparing to Give the People Freedom This Fall.

HAVANA, June 11.—Of late Governor General Wood has had many callers, among them lawyers, bankers, merchants and even two members of the former Cabinet, who have taken the position that the United States government is going ahead too fast in the direction of granting independence to Cuba. Those who take this ground assign it as the reason for their decision not to join in the coming elections. They point out that there is not a single candidate in the island who is not a professional politician, and they argue that to turn Cuba over to men of this class would mean her absolute ruin. As one expressed himself it would be abandonment. "Would you leave us," he asked, "naked to our enemies?"

These visits and statements were the result of an interview with General Wood published by the Discusion, in which he was reported as saying that in all probability a constitutional convention would be called in September next, consisting of all the mayors elected. Business circles were thoroughly alarmed by this announcement, although there is no doubt that a great majority of the people received it with favor.

Col. Carlos Cespedes discussing the matter to-day said: "The interview which Senor Goronado (editor of the Discusion) secured with General Wood has made an admirable impression. General Wood promised us that the elections should take place in June, and he is about to keep his promise. Now according to the interview he says that a national convention will probably be called in September to draw up a constitution. Our people are disposed to trust him, especially after the way he is keeping his promise regarding elections.

"Many Americans do not understand the Cubans. We are quiet people and the Americans are apt to mistake our quietness for submissiveness. Personally I have no doubt that independence will be granted, but if the United States government should declare that it will not fulfill its promise or should refuse a formal demand by the Cubans for independence then the Cubans will take to the woods, burning everything capable of destruction by fire—sugar estates, towns and wharves."

The court presided over by Captain Pitcher, police magistrate and supervisor of police, is being investigated by the inspector general's department.

Ludlow Scores Havana Press.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—General Ludlow, formerly governor of Havana, has made a report to the War Department denying the recently published statement indirectly charging Brigade Surgeon Major Davis with having accepted bribes to influence his official action while acting as sanitary officer of the city of Havana. The general's opinion is shown by the following extract from his report:

"The Cuban atmosphere as to the public service is one of lies and deceptions; accusations are many and proofs are few; but seldom can the actual facts be obtained and verified. People will say almost anything, but will refuse to sign a statement or be sworn to it. In particular are some of the newspapers devoid of verity or virtue. Most of them depend for their income not on their legitimate sales of issues and advertising, but upon receipts from purchased space to avoid public slander or exposure. The evil of falsity and false accusations is widespread and profound and it will require a long time to eradicate it from the community in general. The American officers in Cuba have had all this to contend with and nothing but absolute openness of conduct and sincerity of purpose of speech and action can protect them from it. It would be a waste of time to try to hunt down the swarm of irresponsible statements perpetually in circulation and eagerly picked up from the streets and cafes by the employes of a sensational press."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Report of Rev. W. R. Henderson, Field Agent for Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The eighty-fourth annual report of the American Bible Society has been made public. The report of the Rev. W. R. Henderson, of Chicago, field agent for Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, states that the work of the society was much better understood in a former time than it is at present; but since then a generation has grown up which has practically little, if any, acquaintance with it. A great deal of foundation work of an educational character is to be done before the American Bible society will be accorded that large and generous support to which its real character and its splendid record for eighty-four years show it is entitled. During the past year several ecclesiastical bodies have recognized the importance of the American Bible Society as a missionary agency. This action is in line with the new policy of the American Bible Society, which, emphasizing its missionary work as the fundamental and overshadowing characteristic of its work, looks to the churches as well as to Christian people for its support. From time to time this and that church has placed the American Bible Society upon its list of annual benevolences. The pastor of one of the oldest (if not the oldest) Presbyterian churches in Dr. Henderson's district recently told him that his church would this year make the first contribution in his history to the American Bible Society.

There are a number of auxiliary societies which are actively pushing the home work, but a still larger number have only a nominal existence. In a number of addresses the importance of the home work has been urged. The American Bible Society has no more active supporters than the Welsh. It is their habit to make an annual and systematic canvass of their communities for two purposes, namely: First, to see that every family is supplied with the Scriptures, and second, to collect money for the American Bible Society. This work is done by committees. In Wisconsin the Welsh annually send to the Bible House in New York about $1,200 in donations, while the donations from all other people in that State will not average over two-third of that amount. If their course should be followed in every community in my field our work would indeed be in a most happy and prosperous condition, and the cause of Christ, at home as well as abroad, would receive a resultant benefit of the highest order. Our efforts should be directed toward bringing about such a desirable condition in every community.

While all admit that the cause is of prime importance, underlying as it does the aggressive work of the church at home and abroad, the cry is heard upon every hand that there are so many causes making requisition upon the churches and individual Christians. Denominational causes and benevolent institutions of one kind and another have multiplied wonderfully of late years. The obvious result has been to crowd the American Bible Society into the background. But the remedy for all this will be found in the increasing recognition of the indispensable relation of the American Bible Society to Christian work in our own and other lands.

ELKS' CARNIVAL OPENED

CROWDS THRONGING TO MARION FOR THE STATE MEETING.

Fine List of Attractions for Visitors—Seven Blocks of Street Fair—Ladies Well Cared For.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., June 11.—The street carnival and midway, under the auspices of the local lodge of Elks, opened this morning, and will continue until 11 o'clock next Saturday night. The city is crowded with visitors and each train brings a large addition to the number of strangers within the gates. The company which is furnishing the amusement attractions for the midway arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and all last night the men were at work placing the various attractions in position. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the company gave a street parade of its attractions, which excited much favorable comment.

The street fair part of the show occupies seven squares of one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Sixty-two firms of the city occupy booths, and the fair street presents a beautiful appearance. At night the entire street and all the booths are thoroughly illuminated with electricity, and at the opening to-night a fireworks display was a feature of the entertainment.

A special programme has been arranged for each day of the show. To-morrow will be the second annual meeting of the Elks' state organization, which will be called in the Grand Opera House at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Only Elks will be admitted to the state meeting. To-morrow night the visitors will be escorted through the carnival and midway ground by members of the local entertainment committees.

Wednesday is "Elks' day," and the principal event will be the grand Elks' prize parade at 10 o'clock. Many lodges will be represented in the parade. The prizes offered are $50 in gold to the lodge having the largest percentage of its membership in line; $25 to the lodge having the second largest percentage; $5 to the shortest Elk; $5 to the fattest Elk; $5 to the lightest Elk; $5 to the heaviest Elk; $5 to the handsomest Elk, the latter to be decided by a committee of ladies chosen for that purpose.

Thursday will be "labor day," and the factories of the city will suspend operation and permit their employes to attend the carnival. An industrial parade will be a feature.

Friday is "Mardi Gras day." It will be opened in the morning by the usual daily parade of the midway shows. Following the parade the citizens of Marion, with gayly decorated vehicles, will give a driving carnival. Special band concerts will be given during the day, and in the evening, at 6:30 o'clock, the Soldiers' Home Band will give a special concert on the public square. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening a grand masquerade parade through the principal streets will take place.

Saturday will be entirely devoted to the entertainment of rural visitors and will be known as "agricultural day." The show will be brought to a close that night at 11 o'clock, and previous to the close a display of fireworks and brilliant electrical illumination will be given.

A local committee, composed of twenty-five representative women of the city, will care for the visiting ladies. To-morrow afternoon the ladies will give a trolley party to the Soldiers' Home, where, at 3 o'clock, through the courtesies of Governor Chapman, the famous band of that institution will give a concert. Wednesday afternoon the visiting ladies will be taken through the midway and carnival grounds by the local ladies' committee. Wednesday night the ladies will give a musicale and card party at the Elks' clubrooms for their guests, and a plan of entertainment has been devised for each other day of the week.

Anderson Elks "Tossed Up."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 11.—The game of ball to-day between the Indianapolis and Anderson Elks was a disappointment to the Anderson end of the contest. Neither of the candidates for Governor who had been advertised to participate in the game was here and Mayor Taggart, of Indianapolis, failed to show up. There was a street parade with a "reub" band and many grotesque makeups. The visitors had several oldtimers in the game, and a battery that was a "corker." Score:

								R	H	E
Indianapolis	7	3	4	6	1	4	—25	21	9	
Anderson	5	0	1	0	0	0	—6	8	10	

Batteries—O'Brien and Iten; Morrey and Norton.

Helen Gould at Mammoth Cave.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Miss Helen Gould and party, who had been since Saturday in Louisville, left this morning in the private car of President Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, for a trip to Mammoth cave.

HORSE CAVE, Ky., June 11.—A large crowd was at the train to meet Miss Helen Gould. She was presented with a handsome floral design by school children. For the first time in her life, as she said, she consented to have her picture taken from the platform of a train.

OTIS IN WASHINGTON

THE GENERAL WELCOMED HOME BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

Briefly Reviewed the Situation in the Philippines and Left for West Point Last Night.

PAPERS FOUND BY FUNSTON

COPY OF AGUINALDO'S MASSACRE ORDER AMONG THEM.

Letters from Bryan, Hoar and Other American Marplots Sent to Hong-Kong for Safe Keeping.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Major General E. S. Otis, accompanied by his aids, Captain Slayden and Lieutenant Stanley, early this morning reached Washington from his home at Rochester, N. Y., where he stopped over to visit Mrs. Otis and his children. He was met at the station by Adjutant General Corbin and General Schwan, and the party was driven directly to the Arlington Hotel. After breakfasting General Otis went to the War Department, where he formally reported to Mr. Meiklejohn, acting secretary. Thence General Corbin escorted him and his aids to the White House. The President was in his private office in close consultation with Senator Allison, Senator Cullom and Justice Harlan, when the party arrived. Gen. Otis was easily recognized from his photographs by the throng of callers who were waiting in the ante-rooms and although there was no actual demonstration in his honor, the keenest curiosity was manifested and many of the White House visitors crowded around to catch a glimpse at the man whose dispatches have been read with much interest by the American people during the past two years. General Otis and General Corbin were immediately ushered into the Presidential library, where President McKinley met him with the utmost cordiality, congratulating him upon his apparent good health and thanking him several times for his "signal services to the country."

General Otis made no report to the President in detail, although the situation in the Philippines in a general way was almost the sole theme touched on. After a few minutes the President invited General Otis into his office and presented him to Senators Allison and Cullom and Justice Harlan and for over half an hour General Otis remained talking over the situation in the Philippines. The President and his visitors were intensely interested in what the general had to say and with his opinion of the existing situation in the archipelago.

When General Otis left the White House he was naturally reticent concerning the subject of his interview with the President, but he did not hestiate to reiterate his statement, made repeatedly since landing at San Francisco, that the Filipino rebellion, as an organization, was dead. He spoke of the insurgents, who still retained their arms as "robbers," and "guerrillas." When his attention was called to the views of Judge Taft, the president of the Philippine commission, in the Manila dispatches, printed this morning, he expressed the opinion that they were satisfactory. He said that the United States would be compelled to maintain in the Philippines for a considerable period as large an army as was there at present.

"The army," said he, "will be needed as a measure of repression until the robbers and guerrillas are stamped out. The maintenance of this large force is necessary owing to the vast extent of territory which we must cover. We have established ourselves in Negros, Cebu, Samar and many of the other islands in addition to Luzon and to-day actually exercising effective authority over more territory than Spain ever did."

General Otis said that practically all the leaders of the insurrection were either dead, captured or pacified. The recent capture of General Pilar del Pio, he thought, had probably been effected with the consent of that general. So far as Aguinaldo himself was concerned, General Otis was not inclined to credit the report of his death. In his opinion it mattered little, however, whether Aguinaldo was dead or alive, as his influence had been completely destroyed. "Aguinaldo," said he, "is probably in hiding somewhere in the mountains of northern Luzon, but he carries little more influence than any other individual at large. He is discredited and a dead issue."

Asked as to whether, in the event of more acute complications in China, troops could be spared from the Philippines for service there General Otis replied: "Possibly, possibly."

General Otis left to-night for West Point, where he will report in person to Secretary Root. He is completely in the dark as to his future assignment to duty. He will remain at West Point, with the secretary until after the graduating exercises are over and will return to Washington with the secretary, arriving here on Thursday morning, when he will again call on the President and make a report detail of the operations of the army under his command and submit such recommendations and suggestions as should seem to him proper. He will leave here again Thursday night for his old home at Rochester, where extensive preparations are being made to celebrate his home-coming on Friday.

INSURGENT DOCUMENTS.

Many Incriminating Letters Among the Papers Found by Funston.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

MANILA, May 15.—The great store of insurgent documents discovered by General Funston, with some interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of General Pantelon Garcia, throw interesting side lights on the Filipino government. Most important of the lot is Aguinaldo's plan for the uprising in Manila which was drawn by him at Malolos. It is in his own handwriting in the Talolog language and bears the date of Jan. 9, 1899. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish done by the hand of Buencamino. Aguinaldo's order was addressed to his valient bolomen. When the word "surprising" was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The insurgents were to repair to the housetops, whence they were to hurl down upon the soldiers heavy furniture and hot water. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing hot water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterwards the bolomen were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were instructed not to stop to pick up the guns of the soldiers they killed. Particular injunctions were given to protecting the banks, even the Spanish bank.

Other interesting papers related to the purchase and importation of arms. One letter concerning the consignment of Mausers stated that the German government would not allow them to be shipped from the country without payment of ten dollars on each gun. It appears that one cargo consisting of 500 rifles and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, cost 187,000 Mexican dollars before it reached the insurgents. Among the items included in the bill was one of $4,000 for hotel bill in Hong-Kong. The other expenditures of several thousand dollars was explained as "squeeze," which is interpreted as bribes to officials to keep their eyes closed. Other letters indicate that an American consul at a Chinese port sold several shipments of arms to Aguinaldo. In a letter from Howard Bray, an Englishman belonging to the Hong-Kong junto, Aguinaldo is warned that Mr. Spencer Pratt, the American consul at Singapore, is "a d— d— traitor."

The letter book contains copies of letters to all sorts of people. One to the Empress of Japan accompanied a gift of a sword sent as a token of appreciation of the "kindness" shown by the Japanese government to the Filipinos, the nature of the kindness being unexplained.

These documents the authorities are sending to the War Department and they are reticent about the contents. The publication in the Manila papers that letters were found implicating prominent business firms in the city, is said by the gossips at the English Club to have brought great uneasiness to sundry guilty consciences. Records of contributions by Manila firms to the insurgents are also found.

Buencamino, the secretary of state of the Filipino revolutionary government, who is in Manila, says none of the really important secret papers were found, that among them was correspondence with foreign governments and letters from prominent anti-imperialists, including W. J. Bryan and Senator Hoar. These, he says, were sent to Hong-Kong last September for safe keeping in the hands of the junto. The purport of the letters from the anti-imperialists, according to his recollection, were that the Filipinos should adhere to their demands for independence and that they would eventually be sustained by the American votes.

The Filipinos are addicted to the preservation of their records no matter how unimportant. Down in Albay province our troops recently found the yearly financial statement of the rebel government. While it is thought these figures are untrue, it is interesting as an example of how the rebels do business and maintain their prestige among the people. In the balance sheet for 1899-1900 the insurgent minister of finance states that during the year of 1896-97 the expenses of the Spanish government for last year only amounted to $17,474,020, Mexican, but thanks to the capacity of the revolutionary leaders, the total expenditures of the insurgent government for last year only amounted to $6,342,407. All this economy was effected while the Manila custom house, a most lucrative source of income, was in the hands of the Americans. It was promised that as soon as the rebels gained possession of Manila, which would be in a few weeks, they could manifestly reduce the rate of taxation. In the meantime money was needed and it was incumbent on all good patriots to pay all the tax collectors asked of them. With a few words describing Aguinaldo's glory and invulnerability, and the good time coming to everybody, when the Americans are finally driven from the islands, the minister of finance accounted for his income. One item of "Extraordinary contributions, $4,050,000," probably covers the multitude of forced payments not included in the other sources of income.

The insurgent government undoubtedly handled considerable money last year, but whether they collected $6,000,000 Mexican is not known to outsiders. Their expenses have been especially heavy in the matter of arms. Filibusters and others have made them pay exorbitant prives for everything. Two of their generals, Pana and Lutbanare, are said to have large accounts in the Hong-Kong banks. According to this annual report, the yearly pay of a lieutenant general is $720; a general commanding a division gets $600; a brigadier general gets $540; a colonel $480; a lieutenant colonel $420; a major is allowed $360; a captain draws $300; a first lieutenant $280, and a second lieutenant $180. The wages of a sergeant are $72 a year; a corporal gets $60 and the man with the gun is allowed $42 for twelve months' service to his country. This balance sheet further makes provision for 22,000 soldiers, 8,000 of whom are sergeants and 1,800 corporals and the cost of keeping them in provisions for one year is put down at $814,800, Mexican currency.

Transport Westminster at Manila.

WASHINTON, June 11.—A message received from General MacArthur at Manila to-day, announces the safe arrival of the transport Westminster.

KUMASSI NOT RELIEVED

BRITISH ENCOUNTERED OPPOSITION IN THE KOKOFU COUNTRY.

Seven Officers and Ninety Men Wounded in a Fight with Eight Thousand Warrior Blacks.

LONDON, June 11.—Colonel Willcox, in command of the Ashanti relief expedition, cables from Phrahsu under date of June 9 as follows:

"Have just received a message from Col. Carter from Kwisa reporting that he advanced June 6, effecting a junction with Captain Hall at Bekwai. He found the rebel forces strongly fortified at Dompoassi. The fight continued for a long time and the enemy were dislodged, but on account of the loss of seven European officers wounded and ninety other casualties he was unable to advance and returned to Kwisa. There is no news from Kumassi. Hall is at Esumeja, which is friendly. Kokofu and Adansi are in a state of rebellion. The Donglassi are probably joining the rebel forces."

The commandant at the base cables to the Colonial Office as follows:

"Cape Coast, June 9.—Following is the purport of a dispatch received from Captain Hall, dated Esumeja, May 24: 'Collected the forces at Esumeja, Ejinassi and Bekwai May 22. Considered it necessary to find out the strength of the rebel forces to the front and flank before advancing on Kumassi. The plan of the rebel forces was to hold our front at Ejumum and outflank us from Kokofu. A garrison was left behind at Ejinassi. The remainder of the forces were concentrated at Esumeja, where we left fifty men and a Maxim. Told King at Bekwai to advance to Abadon as soon as he heard rifle fire or encountered serious opposition. Within half an hour met resistance in a Kokofu village. Repulsed the natives and burned their village in their sight. The Kokofu main villages were then attacked. Eight thousand; held them for half an hour. Was unable to advance, but successfully withdrew. Lieutenant Edwards and six men were wounded. The enemy's loss was considerable. Decided to hold Esumeja and to keep communications open for news of the main body.'"

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Accra, dated June 10: "There is fresh news from Kumassi, but persistent rumors are in circulation that Sir Frederick Hodgson is a prisoner."

DEWEY IN MICHIGAN.

He Ignores Three Oaks and Goes to Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 11.—The greatest crowd which was assembled here since the local militia departed for Southern camps in 1898 greeted Admiral and Mrs. Dewey on their arrival from Detroit this afternoon. They alighted amid enthusiastic salutes of cheering and the thunderous welcome of an admiral's salute of seventeen guns, which boomed from a battery near at hand, and were immediately driven to the Morton House. They were under the escort of former United States Ambassador Edwin F. Uhl and former United States Consul Charles S. Hazeltine, who with a party of citizens had gone to Detroit to meet the distinguished visitors. The admiral and Mrs. Dewey retired at once to their rooms, but later went for a drive through the suburbs of the city, accompanied by Mayor Perry and Congressman William Alden Smith and their wives. In the evening they were the center of attraction at a public reception in the City Hall.

To-morrow they will review a monster pageant which has been arranged in their honor, the principal feature of which will be the uniformed divisions of the Maccabees, who are holding their State encampment here. A committee of ladies is looking after Mrs. Dewey's entertainment during her stay in the city.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Adjourn.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., June 11.—The conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries has adjourned to meet in 1901 in Boston.

SHOT TWICE TO KILL

RUSHVILLE YOUNG MAN FATALLY WOUNDED A NEGRO.

They Had a Row Some Days Ago Over a Small Sum of Money and Were Parted with Difficulty.

SHELBY COUNTY BOODLE CASE

MUCH CONFLICTING EVIDENCE IN AND ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

Four Glass Factories Closed—Terre Haute Anti-Saloon League Restive Again—New Labor Union.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., June 11.—A shooting affray which probably will have a fatal termination occurred to-night at Riverside Park. Charles Oster, twenty-three years old, white, and Albert Burkett, aged twenty-four, colored, had a dispute over making change, a few weeks ago. Burkett charged that Oster tried to beat him in the transaction, and a fight ensued. The pair separated and Oster vowed to get even.

Oster met Burkett at Riverside Park, to-night, and without saying a word, whipped out a revolver and shot Burkett twice. The first ball entered the abdomen, at the navel, and the second in the back, near the spine.

The bullets, in either case, penetrated beyond the muscles of the abdomen and back, but ugly wounds were inflicted. The doctors have but little hope of Burkett's recovery.

Oster escaped after the shooting and is still at large. He is a son of Philip Oster, president of the Rushville Heading Company.

Wealthy Farmer Is a Fugitive.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 11.—Daniel Kitchell, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Boston township, is a fugitive from justice. Several days ago the Humane Society preferred charges against Kitchell for cruelty to animals. He was fined, in three cases, a total of $99. He gave as security a number of notes which he held, and aggregating nearly $600, and said he would return in a few days and redeem the notes by paying his fine. A week afterward he returned and went to the office of Levi M. Jones, justice of the peace, to pay his fine. He offered a check on a Liberty bank for the amount. Jones did not know whether the check would be good and left his office to telephone to the bank. Kitchell gathered up his notes from the table and disappeared and has not been seen since.

SHELBY COUNTY FORGERY TRIAL.

Evidence All in and Argument to the Jury Under Way.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., June 11.—The Chueden forgery trial continued to-day with the evidence for the defense, and both sides closed their cases this evening. Harry Lane, one of the boys associated with the Chuedens in the paint contract, testified that he had an interest in the contract; there was no definite amount agreed upon which he was to receive, but he received a little over $200; that he knew of the warrant filed in his name and that he gave Herman authority to use his name. He corroborated the rest of the defendants' witnesses in regard to the doings at Rinehart's barn prior to the departure of Julius to the store of Morrison & De Prez, to get the warrants signed by Charles Morrison. He denied having a third interest in the contract, on cross-examination, and that he had testified before the grand jury to that effect. In speaking of the warrants drawn in his name witness said Herman was to give them to Julius if he was out of town.

Several prominent citizens testified to Julius Chueden's good character. He went on the stand in his own defense a little before noon. In substance, he testified in corroboration of Edward Major in regard to the contract with Morrison & De Prez for the material, and about the payment of the bills. In speaking of the first interview with De Prez about paint, he said: "We saw him on the sidewalk, Ed Major and myself. I told him that my brothers had a contract to paint some of the bridges and the jail and they would buy the material of them and I and Major would stand good for the paints. In order to insure their getting their money the boys would file bills in their name, and as there was a new law in effect we would have to file more than one bill in their name. De Prez said it would be all right for Major and me to stand good. The account was to be charged to A. & H. Chueden, as they had the contract with the commissioners. I was to see that the bills were paid out of the first money received. I also borrowed $150 to pay bills for labor for my brothers. I saw De Prez a few days before the allowances were made and told De Prez he had batter make out his bill, as the boys would soon get their money. Ed Major was with me when the Morrison & De Prez bill was paid. There was some mistake about the settlement, $10 I believe, and I think Ed Major paid that afterward. When Dallas Kennerly went with me to Morrison to get the warrants indorsed I think we got a cigar at the front counter in the store and Dallas waited there for me while Charles Morrison and I went back to get the warrants indorsed. I did not present any of the warrants after they had been indorsed and none of the August warrants at any time."

He testified that he got the warrants from the auditor, and receipted for them, and took them to the treasurer, who told him they must be indorsed. On cross-examination he had no recollection of stating to the grand jury that the signature, "Morrison & De Prez," on the back of the warrants and on the receipts for the money looked like his brother Herman's writing. He denied testifying before the grand jury that Herman Chueden drew the warrants and had them indorsed. This testimony before the grand jury was indorsed as evidence over the objection of defendant's counsel, who saved an exception.

In rebuttal, the state introduced the official stenographer of the grand jury which made the investigation of the county affairs last January and February for the purpose of impeaching the witnesses for the defense and much of the evidence given before the grand jury was read, over the objection of the defense. In his testimony before the grand jury Julius Chueden testified that Herman, he thought, receipted for the warrants on the receipt book of the auditor. When shown the signature opposite No. 379 warrant, in favor of Morrison & De Prez, and the one alleged to be forged, he testified that he didn't know who signed for it, but that the writing looked like Herman's.

Charles Morrison said that the first time he ever saw the claims or warrants drawn in the name of Morrison & De Prez they were shown him in the grand jury room, and that he never signed them or gave authority to sign them. William H. De Prez, the other partner, declared that the first time he ever heard of any bills being filed in their name was when he was before the grand jury.

The evidence was all in at 6 o'clock this evening and the night session was spent in the argument of John S. Duncan for the state. The jury is kept closely confined and two of the members, Eli Herrod and Alex. Tindall, have been ill, although they are able to keep their places in the jury box with occasional rests. The case probably will reach the jury to-morrow at noon.

Roy Jones on Trial at Peru.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., June 11.—The long delayed trial of Roy Jones, or Frank Rannels, as it is believed his name really is, was begun in the Circuit Court to-day, and is being attended by large crowds. The idea of any violence being done to Jones has been given up and there is no sign of a guard other than the regular court officers. Miss Nellie Berger, the man's victim, is now an invalid and unable to help herself. She will be brought into court when it is time to call her to the witness stand and will recline in an invalid's chair. There are two charges against Jones, one for abducting the girl in July of last year and the other for criminal assault and the last named case is now being tried. Jones shows signs of less bravado and it is thought he is not looking forward to his prospects with any satisfaction.

RICHMOND ART EXHIBIT.

Over Two Hundred Paintings in the Loan Collection—The Exhibitors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 11.—The annual art exhibit is now in progress. It was thrown open to the public this evening. This exhibit, which has become a fixture, is conducted under the auspices of the Richmond Art Association and the city schools. The membership of the association is now about five hundred. The exhibit is divided into departments which include a loan exhibit, local artists' exhibit, school exhibit, china painting, pottery, needle work and other things. The collection in the loan department, which is composed of more than two hundred pictures, is said to equal any exhibit ever given in the State.

Among the artists who have work on display are Charles F. Pierce, James Monks, Mrs. Cowdry, Walter Dean, Mrs. St. John and J. A. Seaford, all of Boston; Childe Hassam, Bruce Crane, Warren Eaton, Susan M. Ketcham, J. C. Arter, R. Swain Gifford, Sargeant Kendall, Henry Mosler, J. M. Reeves, Mrs. Edith Mitchell, Henry Prellwitz, William M. Chase, Edwin A. Bell and E. B. Sewell, all of New York; F. D. Richards, George W. Nicholson, Harrington Fitzgerald, H. T. Cariss, George Wright, W. T. Thompson, James B. Sword, Jessie Wilcox Smith, E. Taylor Snow, all of Philadelphia; J. H. Sharp, L. H. Meakin, Frank Duveneck and H. F. Farney, of Cincinnati; W. Forsyth, T. C. Steele, Otto Stark, R. B. Gruelle, Emma B. King, Margaret Rudisill, Elizabeth Stevenson, Bessie Hendricks, Julia Sharp, J. R. Miller and M. L. Halderman, of Indianapolis.

SNAPPERS ARE ORGANIZING.

Want More Pay and a Chance for Advancement in the Trade.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 11.—Yesterday afternoon about one hundred and fifty window glass apprentices, commonly called snappers, held a meeting in a grove in the north part of the city at which the preliminary steps were taken to form a snappers' union. In the wage settlement between L. A. 300 and the American Window Glass Company an agreement was made whereby the manufacturers shall pay the snappers in the future instead of the blowers and gatherers. Members of L. A. 300 consented to a reduction in wages of 11 per cent. on this account.

The action of the snappers here will be followed by others all over the country and they will not only ask an increase in wages, but will demand that they be given an opportunity to become gatherers and blowers. As it is now no apprentic can become a gatherer or blower unless he has a brother or father in one of the above branches. The snappers consider this an injustice and will demand that the barrier be removed.

FOUR FACTORIES CLOSED.

A Thousand Glass Workers Idle in Marion, Fairmount and Converse.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., June 11.—Wilson & McCulloch, the fruit jar manufacturers of this city, have closed their two factories in Fairmount, one in this city, and one at Converse. The firm uses blowing machines in all its factories, and the extreme heat of late has made it almost impossible to secure men to operate them. Rather than have part of its plants idle the firm decided to suspend operations for this season. About 1,000 people are idle.

During the summer all necessary repairs will be made to the factories, and the firm assures its employes that an early start will be made this fall.

Tract of Coal Land Bought.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LINTON, Ind., June 11.—J. B. Sherwood, of this city, has bought, for L. T. Dickerson, of Chicago, 292 acres of coal land, lying north of his new shaft. Mr. Dickerson now owns or controls about 440 acres of coal land, and, including his new shaft, just completed, has invested over $40,000. It is the understanding that another mine will be sunk on the last purchase. The land lies along the line of the Southern Indiana Railway.

PRODDING THE POLICE.

Terre Haute Anti-Saloon League Worried About Liquor Law Violations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 11.—The Anti-saloon League is again after the police department for failure to enforce the saloon-closing law. The league officials asked the board to conduct an inquiry as to the dereliction of policemen who failed to enforce the law. The commissioners wanted the league to make specific charges against policemen, and this the league would not do, insisting that the duty was upon the board to inquire if the law was being violated, as the league pointed out, and that fact being established, the burden of preferring charges against certain policemen was upon the heads of the department. The league seemed to be of the impression that the individual policemen were not so much to blame as those higher in authority.

When Governor Mount wrote his peremptory order to the police commissioners to enforce the law the policemen were instructed accordingly, and for a time there was compliance. Gradually the enforcement became lax, and lately, the league officials say, there is just as free opportunity to buy liquor at illegal hours as in the old time, the only difference being that the place of sale is not at the public bar, but in side rooms or up stairs.

BAD HABIT TO BREAK.

Hermit Tried to Quit Eating and Died Before Achieving Success.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 11.—Nathan Hollowell, a hermit, who lived on the banks of the lower Wildcat, near New London, is dead from self-imposed starvation. For years Nathan and William Hollowell, brothers, aged and grizzled, have lived separate from the world, never meeting their fellow-men when they could avoid it.

Some weeks ago the brothers decided to quit eating, under the belief that it was a bad habit and unnecessary. As a result Nathan is dead. William has renounced the fatal theory.

Blackford Prohibition Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., June 11.—The Prohibition county convention was held here to-day in the Circuit Court room. The following ticket was selected: Clerk, Michael Frash; treasurer, Jacob Kegerreis; sheriff, Herman E. Robbins; coroner, A. T. Knight; surveyor, Smith Casterline; assessor, Frank Powers; commissioners, Samuel Stafford and Joseph Brown; county councilmen, Ezra A. Stahlsmith, John Frazier, Seth Simington, Daniel Rinker, George Schreel, John Wood and Samuel Foreman.

Boy Drowned While Swimming.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ind., June 11.—Jesse Wolfley, the fourteen-year-old son of John Wolfley, who lives in the western part of this city, was drowned this afternoon while swimming in the St. Mary's river, with some boy companions. His body was found a few hours later by F. L. Case and E. Smith. John Wolfley, the father of the drowned boy, is lying at the point of death, afflicted with dropsy.

Indiana Obituary.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., June 11.—Albert E. Ewan, son of the late James S. Ewan, formerly a prominent physician of this city, died here last evening of cardiac paralysis, resulting from Bright's disease. Mr. Ewan was a locomotive engineer on the B. & O. S. W., and for many years has been an esteemed resident of this city.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 11.—Mrs. Almira Stebbins, an aged and well-known resident, was found dead in bed Sunday morning. She was sixty-three years of age, and the mother of Morton Stebbins and Mrs. Albert Shafer, this city; Mrs. Charles Kendall, of Wabash, and Mrs. Lena Mack, of Michigan City. Death was due to heart trouble.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., June 11.—Mrs. Louisa J. Shevlin died this afternoon at the home of Abner Jones. She was a daughter of Jacob Miller, and was the first female white child born in Montgomery county, her birth being on Feb. 23, 1824.

PORTLAND, Ind., June 11.—Mrs. Thomas C. Bagby, who has been afflicted with dropsy for months, died at her home in this city at 2 o'clock this morning, aged fifty-five years. She will be buried at Fountain City to-morrow.

Indiana Notes.

The next reunion of the Ninety-third Ohio Regiment will be held at Richmond.

Garfield Peak, of Rising Sun, who shot himself, a few days ago, because of disappointment in a love affair, died yesterday.

The township trustee has called a meeting at Hagerstown Wednesday night to devise methods of relief for famine sufferers in India.

A company has been organized at Hagerstown for the purpose of manufacturing an improved refrigerator invented by Dr. E. Keith, of that place.

The Democratic judicial convention for the district will be held at Troy, Perry county, Saturday. A bitter fight is expected over the nomination for prosecutor.

Shelbyville Knights of Pythias held special services Sunday as a memorial to dead Pythians and decorated the graves of deceased members in the city cemetery.

Windfall Odd Fellows, joined by lodges from Elwood, Greentown and Tipton, observed Sunday as memorial day and decorated the graves of their departed brethren.

Jose Rodriga, a Cuban boy, who was taken to Peru by Lieut. Clarence Jackson, on his return from the island, left Peru, Monday, on his return to Cuba. He has spent a year in the schools of Peru, and has progressed rapidly in spoken and written English, of which he knew nothing when he came to this country.

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