

**THE RECENT INDIANA TRAGEDY.**

The Mysterious Murder of Ada Atkinson at Oxford—A Strongly Suspected Party Being Shadowed.

LAFAYETTE, IND., Sept. 27. The Oxford horror, the bloody murder of the beautiful young woman, Ada Atkinson, is still a mystery. The mangled remains of the once handsome girl, who was a general favorite and the pet of the neighborhood, were followed to the grave by the largest funeral ever known in the county. Friends of the family, detectives and others are straining every nerve in their efforts to discover the fiend of the most brutal murder ever committed in Western Indiana. A dozen theories have been advanced, but all seemed to have lacked proof enough to point out the murderer. Several persons have been suspected, and in the absence of direct evidence are shadowed. Col. Jack Templeton late last night discovered a bloody handkerchief bearing the trademark "G-4-10," hid away in a bolt of muslin in a room adjoining the one in which the body was found. Another important discovery was a letter written by the dead girl to her bosom friend, a little girl living near Oxford. Col. Templeton refused to give any information respecting it other than the following: The letter was found among the dead girl's papers. The sister, Lucy, was brought into the room and questioned by Col. Templeton and Harris, the detective. She was evidently embarrassed, and her answers were to some extent unsatisfactory. Neither Col. Templeton nor the detective think her the guilty party. They are confident they can lay their hands on the right man when he was wanted. He has been suspected all along, and has been under surveillance. He is evidently a man of nerve, and has displayed the greatest coolness and sangfroid, although fully aware that he was suspected; but his manner is almost too cool and deliberate for manliness, and he is evidently on his guard continually and has his mind fixed on some purpose which he never for a moment allows himself to lose sight of.

The letter contains the following: In it she speaks of a quarrel with a low fellow, whom she nicknames with a stinging term that exactly fits the suspected man. She expresses her fear of him, and speaks of his hatred for her, the result of which was that his clothes were bloody, and he had a long, deep cut diagonally across the forehead of the left hand near the knuckle. He said he did this with his hedge-cutter, and had failed to bandage the wound, which had bled freely. It is thought by the detective that this may have been but a trick to account for the blood upon his clothes. He claims to be working in the field, and he is evidently on his guard continually and has his mind fixed on some purpose which he never for a moment allows himself to lose sight of.

**ANOTHER GONE WRONG.**

Arrest of an Ex-Municipal Clerk of New York City for Forgery—A Delinquency of \$15,000 So Far Discovered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. Inspector Byrnes and his detectives have been mysteriously active of late, but all efforts to find out what was in the wind were unavailing until this evening. Then the Inspector announced that a former clerk in the bureau for the collection of assessments and of arrears of taxes in the Comptroller's office was a prisoner in the police headquarters on a charge of forgery similar to the charge upon which David E. Aiken, of the Department of Public Works, was arrested last week. The prisoner was John B. Carroll, who for two years previous to last March had been a clerk in the bureau to which the accounts of delinquent taxpayers are referred, the regular tax office being fully occupied with the tax and assessment roll of the current fiscal year. Inspector Byrnes told the story of the arrest:

On Saturday last the Comptroller, who is making a very thorough examination into all the affairs of his office and the different bureaus connected with it, discovered some discrepancies in the accounts of the bureau of arrears. In one of the books he found \$15,000 posted up as paid where the city had not received the money. He reported the matter to the District Attorney and they had a consultation to which Inspector Byrnes was called. It learning that the District Attorney said there was a clear case of forgery against John B. Carroll, who was discharged last March. The cause of Carroll's discharge was general inattention to business and no suspicion of irregularity in his accounts attached to him at the time.

Comptroller Grant furnished the District Attorney evidence sufficient to secure the indictment of Carroll. He was indicted and a bench-warrant was issued for his arrest. It was learned that Carroll's mother lived at the Hamilton House, Stamford, Conn., and on Wednesday morning Detective Steven R. O'Connor and Kelly were sent up there. They found out that Mrs. Carroll did board at that house, and that she had two sons, who did not stop there regularly but were there very frequently. The detectives were convinced that one of the sons was the man they were looking for, and decided to watch the hotel till he should put in an appearance. They think that Carroll had been in the hotel all the time, for at noon to-day he was seen coming out. He walked directly toward the railroad station and the detectives followed him and arrested him in the station. They had a Stamford officer with them, and they told young Carroll that as they had a bench-warrant for him it would be only a matter of a couple of days before extradition papers could be perfected in his case and that it would be just as well if he would consent to leave Connecticut with them. After some talk the prisoner gave his consent. The Connecticut officer, however, accompanied the party until they crossed the State line.

"The mode of operation in this case," said Inspector Byrnes, "seems to have been similar to that in the recently discovered frauds in the water accounts. If a large account against a delinquent taxpayer was squared on the books without the money going to the city, it must have been worth something to some person or persons. I can say nothing as to the extent of the business. The amount discovered is \$15,000, and it is principally on account of arrears of taxes on property belonging to a brother of ex-Mayor Ely."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE JOHN B. DORRIS CIRCUS.

SEBASTIA, MO., Sept. 27. The John B. Dorris circus railroad train met with an accident near Boonville, Mo., this morning, which entailed a loss of nearly \$15,000. Something wrong about the rails at the crossing of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Boonville & Versailles branch threw three cars off the track. Twelve horses were killed and others wounded. Two splendid chariots, valued at \$5,000 each, were ruined. Two brothers named Thomas, employees of the circus, who were sleeping in one of the chariots, were badly injured, and one of the men is reported to be dangerously hurt. The show arrived here to-day in time to give exhibitions.

**A TROPICAL CYCLONE.**

A Cyclone in the Bahamas Causes Serious Disasters to Shipping—Many Vessels Wrecked—A Town Almost Destroyed, and Seventy Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship City of Alexandria, which has arrived from Havana, brings the following news of the terrible hurricane at Nassau, Sept. 8. The storm broke at about one o'clock on that day. All the wharf property of the city was destroyed, as well as the sponge exchange and the market. About one hundred frame buildings were blown down. More than a hundred vessels were lost in the harbor of Nassau alone, and many more shared the same fate at the neighboring islands. The only vessels in the harbor of Nassau that escaped destruction were her Majesty's surveying vessels Sparrow-Hawk and Richmond. About seventy lives were lost.

Among the vessels that were lost were the brig Peerless; the schooners Melissa Trask, of Bangor, Me.; Mary Jane and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, Md.; Hester and Cora, of Belle of the Bay, Pioneer, Flight, Resolute, Enchantress, Chance, General Whitfield, Lady Hennessy, Trial, Speedwell, Neva, Maud, Rescue, Bell, Pride, Cays and Victor; the bark Eliza White, the sloop Prosper, Royal Exchange, Defiance, Phantom, Eva, Sun, Shamrock, Nimble, Mary Ellen, Nonsuch, Hennie, John Byron, Island Queen, Anna and Liberty.

The mail-boat Carleton, Captain Dorsett, which left Nassau with seventeen passengers on the 4th, for Inagua, was also wrecked on Saturday and twelve of her passengers drowned.

On the Victor were Charles Meech, a lady, and several passengers. Meech, the lady, and three men were drowned. The rest were saved almost by a miracle. All on board the Montague were lost, while on the Carleton, which was driven by the gale on the reef north of Eleuthera and totally wrecked, the death-list includes Rev. and Mrs. J. S. J. Higgs, W. A. Anderson, wife and daughter, Nancy Simons and her two children, Elizabeth Colebrooke, Rosa Devaux and her child.

The schooner Select, from Grand Bahama, has not since been heard of. The fishing-smack Whipple is supposed to have foundered, as the bodies of two of her crew have drifted to Long Bay Keys. The crews of most of the vessels lost were saved. The American three-masted schooner Melissa Trask, chartered to obtain a cargo of salt for New York, was driven ashore at Norman's Cay, Ship-Channel Cays. Captain Trask, master of the vessel, reached Nassau in the ship's boat. The sloop Liberty was crushed to pieces in the same place. Her crew were saved. The sloop Handsome arrived at Nassau from the cays, having in tow the sloop Bob, disabled. The schooner Silver Spray encountered the hurricane at Great Harbor, L. I. The master of the vessel put her ashore on Friday, the 7th inst., but she was got off on the Sunday following without damage.

Sad accounts of disaster have been received from the out islands. The schooner Beauregard, belonging to Brown & Cuygrove, chartered to carry wood to Cay Lobos, was sunk in a whirlwind in four fathoms of water. The crew were saved.

The Government has dispatched the schooner Wanderer to proceed to the shipping channel and other bays to render succor and relief to any mariners who may have been wrecked on these desolate spots, and to bring to Nassau all whom the hurricane may have spared.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated September 8, received here, says: "On the night of the 4th our harbor was completely swept by a most violent cyclone. Eighteen vessels were wrecked. Only one in port was saved."

THE GALE ON THE LAKES. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The crew of the sunken schooner Vanderbilt has arrived here. Captain Mullen says the vessel was leaking freely, and was nearly half sunk before going down, the heavy seas causing her to founder. The crew of nine men and the female cook took to the rigging at two o'clock Tuesday morning, and remained till ten o'clock, when taken ashore by the Longpoint life-saving crew. They lost everything except what they wore, and some of them were about exhausted. The Vanderbilt is in thirty feet of water on a quicksand off Longpoint cut, and, with an ore cargo, will be a total loss. Nothing was done to the schooner John Wesley, ore-laden, ashore at Windmill point, as there was too much sea. She is out six feet, and all her cargo must be removed before she can be cleared.

The huge Arsenal broke loose from her tow while off Grandeston, Mich., while a heavy sea was running, and her crew was saved with great difficulty. The schooner Bay State was towed into Alpena, leaking badly. The schooner Typo is ashore on Amherst Island, and has been abandoned. She was insured for \$12,000, and her cargo for \$24,000. The tug Steamer Conestoga is ashore at Bois Blanc Island. A tug and a lighter have gone to her relief.

**Platform of the National Colored Convention.**

The National Convention of Colored Men recently in session at Louisville, Ky., concluded its labors by the adoption of the following resolutions: 1. That we are grateful for and rejoice in the miraculous emancipation that came to our race twenty years ago. The shock of embattled arms was the lullaby of the Nation born in a day. We do not, we cannot, forget the great sacrifice of the women and the heroic men who made possible the struggle in which freedom and slavery were consigned to a common sepulcher. If we did we would be unmindful of the measure of devotion and patriotism that the white and colored soldiers rendered the Nation.

2. We are not insensible to the fact that the Congress of the United States has spread upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens; nor would we be forgetful of the magnificent amendments to the Constitution intended to render forever impossible the crime of human slavery.

3. We do not ask any more class legislation. We had enough of this; but we do believe that many of the laws intended to secure us our rights as American citizens are nothing more than dead letters. In the Southern States, almost without exception, the colored people are denied justice in the courts, denied the fruit of their honest labor, defrauded of their political rights at the ballot-box, shut out from learning trades, cheated out of their civil rights by innkeepers and common carrier companies and left by States to an inadequate opportunity for education and general improvement.

4. We regard labor on the question of education and moral training as paramount to all other questions. We believe that the question, especially in the South, needs re-considering, and that plantation creoles and the mortgage system should be abolished. Homes for labor should be remunerated. The landholders of the South should recognize that this question is to be solved by encouraging the negroes to industry, frugality, and business habits, by inciting them to habits of thrift, by assisting them to acquire an interest in the soil, by paying them honest wages for honest work, and by making them contented and happy in the land of their nativity. The white men and owners of the soil of the South can settle the question of labor and capital between white and black. We believe in a broad and comprehensive system, looking toward the education of young colored girls so that they may become intelligent and faithful women, and that young colored boys may learn trades and become useful men and good citizens. The religious and moral training of the youth of our race should not be neglected. The hope of every people is adherence to sound social and ethical principles. The moral element in the character is of greater value than wealth or education, and this must be fostered by the family and encouraged by the pulpit.

**THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.**

Upon a Subject of Vital Interest, Affecting the Welfare of All.

The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is especially significant, and should be of unusual value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events:

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the nineteenth century. The common people, as well as the more enlightened and refined, cry out with no uncertain voice to be emancipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history, until the time of the Dark Ages' came near obliterating the last glimmer of truth. Dogmatic assertions and blind empiricism are losing caste among all classes of all countries. People are beginning to think for themselves, and to regard authority much less than argument. Men and women are no longer willing that a few individuals should dictate to them what must be their sentiments and opinions. They claim the right to solve for themselves the great questions of the day and demand that the general good of humanity shall be respected. As the result of this general awakening, we see, on every hand, unmistakable evidences of reformatory action. People who, a few years ago, endured suffering the most intense in the name of duty, now realize the utter foolishness of such a course. Men who were under the bondage of bigoted advisers allowed their health to depart; suffered their constitutions to become undermined and finally died as martyrs to a false system of treatment. There are millions of people filling untimely graves who might have lived to a green old age had their original troubles been taken in time or properly treated. There are thousands of people to-day, thoughtlessly enduring the first symptoms of some serious malady and without the slightest realization of the danger that is before them. They have occasional headaches; a lack of appetite one day and a ravenous one the next, or an unaccountable feeling of weariness, sometimes accompanied by nausea, and attribute all these troubles to the old idea of a slight cold or malaria. It is high time that people awoke to a knowledge of the seriousness of these matters and emancipated themselves from the professional bigotry which controls their actions. We see, on every hand, all classes of physicians become liberal enough to exclude all dogmas, save that it is their duty to cure disease as quickly and as safely as possible; to maintain no other position than that of truth honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any remedy that has been found useful, no matter what its origin, there will be no more quarreling among the doctors, while there will be the great rejoicing throughout the world.

"I am well aware of the censure that will be meted out to me for writing this letter, but I feel that I can not be true to my honest convictions unless I extend a helping hand and endorse all that I know to be good. The extended publications for the past few years, and graphic descriptions of different diseases, a steady knowledge and liver have awakened the medical profession to the fact that these diseases are greatly increasing. The treatment of the doctors has been largely experimental and unscientific. We see, on every hand, all classes of physicians become liberal enough to exclude all dogmas, save that it is their duty to cure disease as quickly and as safely as possible; to maintain no other position than that of truth honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any remedy that has been found useful, no matter what its origin, there will be no more quarreling among the doctors, while there will be the great rejoicing throughout the world.

"It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most wonderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Patients had frequently asked me about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it, but like many others I hesitated to recommend its use. A personal friend of mine had been in poor health for some time and his application for insurance on his life had been rejected on account of Bright's disease. Chemical and microscopical examinations of his urine revealed the presence of large quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, which confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis. After trying all the usual remedies, I directed him to use this preparation and was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month, and within four months no tube casts could be discovered. At the time there was present only a trace of albumen, and he felt, as he expressed it, 'perfectly well,' and all through the influence of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy he used.

"After this I prescribed this medicine in full doses in both acute and chronic nephritis, [Bright's disease] and with the most satisfactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor hastily made. They extended over several months and embraced a large number of cases which have proved so satisfactory to my mind, that I would earnestly urge upon my professional brethren the importance of giving a fair and patient trial to Warner's Safe Cure. In a large class of ailments where the blood is obviously in an unhealthy state, especially where glandular engorgements and inflammatory eruptions exist, indeed in many of those forms of chronic indigestion in which there is no evidence of organic mischief, but where the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the urine colored, constituting a condition in which the patient is said to be 'bilious,' the advantage gained by the use of this remedy is remarkable. In Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes; to wash out the epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi, and to prevent a destructive metamorphosis of tissue.

"Belonging as I do to a branch of the profession that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patient, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy thus frankly. "Respectfully yours, "R. A. GUNN, M. D., "Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; Editor of Medical Tribune; Author of Gunn's New Coleridge's Compound, and Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, etc."

ONE SWALLOW DOES NOT MAKE A SUMMER, NOR ONE SWALLOW-TAIL A SUMMER NOVEL.—Chicago Journal.

What's Saved Is Gained. Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Fiebig's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pills" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system, thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

ONLY TWO BOTTLES.—Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman ordered them a bottle, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General had been cured of catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

THE women who do fancy work don't fancy work. FRONT ROYAL, VA.—Dr. G. H. Hill says: "Brown's Iron Bitters seems to give general satisfaction. I recommend it strongly."

I HAVE known and watched the use of Switt's Specific (S. S. S.) for over fifty years, and never have known or heard of its failure to cure any case of Blood Poison when properly taken. H. L. DENNARD, Perry, Ga.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. LYON'S Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes straight. By shoe and hardware dealers. WISE'S Axle Grease never gums.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ABOUT \$50,000 WORTH OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Bought direct from the manufacturers and importers in Chicago, New York and Boston, under the most favorable circumstances, and we are perfectly safe in saying to the citizens of Dickinson and adjoining counties that we have the largest stock of general merchandise ever brought into Dickinson County, and we simply invite you to come and see for yourselves the truth of our statement.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF

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- CLOTHING,
- BOOTS AND SHOES,
- HATS AND CAPS,
- GROCERIES,
- QUEENSWARE,
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ALSO A FULL LINE OF

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**

We are Agents for the Moline, Weir and Haggood Plows and Sulky; the J. L. Case Agitator, which is the best threshing machine in use. In Wind Mills we offer you the Baker, the Iron Monitor and the Challenge, which are beyond all doubt the best makes in the market.

Thanking the public for past favors, we hope, by square dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Respectfully, BERRY BROS.

ALSO FORTY TONS OF BARB WIRE THAT MUST BE SOLD THIS FALL. J. E. BONNEBRAKE HARROW ARE COMPANY. Mowers and Rakes VERY LOW to reduce their immense stock. ARE NOW OFFERING WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, HARROWS, SULKY PLOWS, DRILLS, 5-TOOTH CULTIVATORS,