

BULL-FIGHTS TO GO.

Treasury Officials Say There Can Be No Objection.

IMPORTATION IS PROPER.

It Remains for Georgia to Regulate the Atlanta Exposition.

COME WITHIN SPANISH SPORTS.

So the Toreadors and the Animals May Be Brought In to Do Battle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The Treasury Department has declined to entertain the protest made by the vice-president of the Humane Society against the admission into this country of bulls and toreadors from Mexico to form a bull-fighting exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition.

The protest claimed that the bulls should be excluded from the ground that they were immoral instruments and the toreadors on the ground that their admission would violate the labor law. Assistant Secretary Hamlin in reply cites section 10 of the act of August 28, 1894, prohibiting the importation of any obscene book, pamphlet, drawing, painting, instrument or other article of an immoral nature. The letter then proceeded:

"I have to inform you that the department is unable to perceive that the importation of bulls for the purpose indicated comes within the letter or the spirit of the prohibition contained in the provision of the law quoted, and therefore the department declines to issue the desired instructions. If, as stated, the exhibition of bull-fights is prohibited by the laws of Georgia, it is presumed that the authorities of that State will prevent it, but the subject does not appear to come within the jurisdiction of the department."

Commissioner of Immigration Stump, in his letter, recites the joint resolution passed by Congress January 21, 1895, providing for the production on the exhibition grounds at Atlanta of scenes illustrative of the arts, amusements, entertainments, etc., of foreign countries, and the admission of aliens by express permission of the Secretary of the Treasury for this purpose. He adds:

"It therefore becomes the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to grant express permission to each applicant holding concessions and privileges from said exposition, if such persons come within the terms of the joint resolution. It is well known that bull-fighting affords one of the chief amusements in Spanish and Mexican countries, and, as it appears that the authorities of the exposition have entered into a contract with one J. P. Porteous to bring into the United States certain bull-fighters to give exhibitions as provided by the joint resolution, this department can take no steps to exclude them."

SUGAR BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Refusal of the Treasury to Pay Them Will Cause Distress.

Louisiana Senators Depart for Gray Gables to Plead With the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Senators Blanchard and Caffery of Louisiana left here to-night for Gray Gables to consult with President Cleveland about the sugar bounty claims which have been held up by Comptroller Fowler.

Before starting for Gray Gables Senator Caffery said that the refusal to pay these claims would mean the financial ruin of thousands. The sugar-growers were advanced money by their bankers and, in fact, hypothecated every dollar that was to be paid by the Government. While they produce only one thing—sugar—they are large buyers of many things, and so they are in debt to Kentucky mule-raisers, St. Louis provision-dealers and to machinery men in New York, Pennsylvania and other States. Now these outside people will be the chief sufferers if this bounty is not paid.

"This comes at a very inopportune time and falls on our people with the force of an unexpected blow. Nobody dreamed that after the legislation was secured there would be any trouble about getting the money from the treasury. It must as well cause trouble in other quarters. The payment for fast mail service, the subsidies to steamships, the appropriation for the Atlanta Exposition, and a dozen other cases that might be enumerated, all seem to be analogous to this bounty act, and if payment of the one is refused why not of all the rest?"

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Ex-Congressman Voorhees of Spokane, Wash., arrived to-day. J. B. Kidd of San Francisco is at the Raleigh. Other arrivals are: E. B. Myers of Stockton, J. R. Robertson of Spokane, Wash.

Postmasters commissioned: Amelia H. Bates at Sonoma, James C. Pippas at Yuba City, Josiah Reardon at Beswick.

A postoffice has been established at Gold Basin, Snohomish County, Wash., with Katie Moffatt as postmistress.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—Jonathan L. Atwood, Yountville; Anson T. Tillson, Christian Meyer and Charles McNally, San Francisco. Increase—Michael Henly, Veterans' Home, Napa. Mexican War survivor, reissue and increase—Ernst Friederich Duenisch, El Dorado.

Oregon: Original—Percy Matteson, Thurston; Jeremiah Dougherty, The Dalles; Andrew Brown, Portland. Increase—Frederick Francis, Dover.

Washington: Original—Albert H. Barry, Puyallup; Peter D. Prockett, Skamokawa; John Thayer, Elgin. Increase, John D. Conger, Tacoma.

California From Arizona: TOPEKA, KANS., July 25.—The State Livestock Sanitary Commission of Kansas has received a protest from the people of Gray County against the shipment to that county of 100,000 head of Arizona cattle, reported to be on the way, and which will arrive during the next thirty days. It is stated that the cattle are infected with fever.

Local cattlemen are much alarmed over the reports, and ask that stringent measures be taken to prevent the unloading of such cattle in the State. Commissioner

Brown has just returned from Medicine Lodge, and says the cattle are not infected and will be permitted to remain in Kansas.

THE NEW YORK HAS SPEED.

Rapid Voyage of the Cruiser Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 25.—The United States cruiser New York arrived from Gravesend, Eng., this morning, after an unusually quick voyage for a naval vessel. She weighed anchor at 4 A. M. on the 15th and she was reported at Fire Island at 7:40 this morning. Allowing for difference in time, therefore, she made the run in ten days. But from Scilly she was only eight and a half days. The cruiser had unusually bad weather during the trip.

At the worst of the blow, however, one of the officers said that she plowed through head seas at a gait of 13 knots. The experience showed her to be an unusually weatherly boat.

LILLIAN LOW'S DEATH.

Three Persons Arrested in Connection With It.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 25.—Three persons, two men and a woman, were taken before Croton O'Meara this morning on suspicion of having been concerned in some way in the death of Lillian Low, the daughter of James Low Jr., who shot herself in Washington Heights on Tuesday morning. There is really little or no evidence against these persons, as the girl clearly took her own life, but the circumstances surrounding her life for the past four months were so strange that the police deemed it advisable to take into custody Miss A. K. Hanson, a boarding-house keeper at 103 West Thirty-fifth street; Henry T. Champner, her lodger; and Dr. Thomas J. Biggs of 84 West Thirty-second street. Dr. Biggs is the "Tommy" who wrote to the young man from Glendale, and signed himself "Big Brother" of the dead girl, whom he addressed as "My Baby Cuckoo."

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Terrible Burns Received by a Woman Servant Upon Entering a Cellar.

She Would Have Perished Had She Not Been Quickly Rescued.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—A terrific explosion started the people living in the neighborhood of South Park avenue at an early hour this morning. They rushed from their houses to see flames bursting from the building occupied by W. J. McCormick as a saloon and residence. The firemen were soon on hand, but before they were able to subdue the flames the house had been almost altogether destroyed.

Louise Mies, a servant, was taken from the house in a badly injured condition, and the doctors say that she will die. She got up this morning at the usual time and began the preparation of breakfast, the family still being in bed. During her work she had occasion to go to the cellar. There is very little light in the cellar, so when she reached the foot of the stairs she struck a match and opened the door to go in. But as she opened the door a terrific explosion occurred that shook the whole neighborhood, badly wrecked the house and blew the woman about fifteen feet, where she fell unconscious, badly injured.

Almost instantly flames burst forth and she would have been burned to death had not McCormick, who had been hurled from bed by the explosion, rushed downstairs and found the woman lying near the cellar door. He picked her up and succeeded in carrying her to a place of safety. She was terribly burned about the face and body and is supposed to have sustained serious internal injuries as well.

The explosion was undoubtedly due to natural gas which had been escaping in the cellar all night, and was ignited by the match held in the woman's hand.

SWAGGER ON THE GALLOWES.

William Taylor Was Cheerful While Being Executed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 25.—William Taylor, the condemned murderer, was executed in the State prison here shortly after 12 A. M. He showed remarkable nerve, acting upon the gallows in the most frivolous manner. With a smile he greeted those in the apartment whom he knew and stepped about with a bawdy swagger. Before the cap was drawn he was asked if he had anything to say, but his only reply was, "Good-by, Mr. Bowman (a guard); good-by, Warden."

The crime for which Taylor was hung was the murder of Isaac Yoakum, one of the wealthiest farmers in this country. The murder was committed on December 20, 1894. Taylor, who had been employed by Yoakum, disappeared suddenly after the murder and he was suspected. A detective tracked him and upon arrest he confessed that he was present at the murder, but that the blow was struck by a comrade, Jacob Howells.

ON THE BALL FIELD.

Cleveland Easily Maintains the Lead by Defeating Boston.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25.—Pittsburg, 10, 9; New York, 2, 8, 5. Batteries—Hawley and Sugden, German and Farrell, Empire, O'Day.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25.—Cincinnati, 19, 20; Philadelphia, 3, 6, 4. Batteries—Rhines and Murphy; Taylor, Beam, Clements and Grady, Empire, Keefe.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—Louisville, 3, 10, 5; Baltimore, 12, 15, 0. Batteries—Inks, Dermott and Warner; Hemming and Clark, Empire, McDonald.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Cleveland, 6, 10, 2; Boston, 4, 12, 3. Batteries—Young and Zimmer, Nichols and Ganzer, Empire, Hamilton.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Chicago, 8, 12, 3; Washington, 5, 8, 3. Batteries—Terry and White, Stockdale and McGuire, Empire, Jenne.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—St. Louis, 20, 20, 3; New York, 1, 1, 1. Batteries—Brettenbach and Miller, Louis and Grim, Empire, Burnham.

Indians as Divorce Witnesses.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 25.—The hearing of testimony in the Addicks divorce case was resumed to-day before Commissioner Cooper. The hearing is private. Among the witnesses to be heard for the defense are two Indians who acted as guides for Mr. Addicks during his trip up Mount Kincaid, Maine, in places mentioned in Mrs. Addicks' plea. The commissioner will probably report in September.

HORR CALLED DOWN.

Harvey Said Arguments Were Lacking in Facts.

COST OF MINING SILVER.

Important Conditions Upon Which the Debaters Disagreed.

FIGURES QUOTED WITH EFFECT.

So Far the Champion of Silver Would Seem to Be Winning the Contest.

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CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—At the opening of the Hor-Harvey silver debate to-day it was announced that but two more sessions would be held and that for this reason the daily bouts would be somewhat lengthened in order to admit of the desired number of words originally agreed upon. The debate to-day was marked by a more than usually sharp encounter between the two contestants.

Mr. Hor called his opponent's attention to a statement which he had made in his criticisms upon Senator Morgan, wherein he stated that the silver dollars of 41 2/3 grains were largely coined previous to the demonetization of silver in 1873 and after the passing of the law of 1873, making subsidiary coinage of less value than its face. Therefore he inferred that Senator Morgan was mistaken in stating that none of the 41 2/3-grain dollars had been coined from silver mined in this country. Mr. Harvey had said that the old dollars of 41 2/3 grains were coined for the people of Nevada and California, notwithstanding that at that time the bullion was worth more unclothed than coined. Mr. Hor then denied that these dollars were coined from silver mined in this country.

Almost instantly flames burst forth and she would have been burned to death had not McCormick, who had been hurled from bed by the explosion, rushed downstairs and found the woman lying near the cellar door. He picked her up and succeeded in carrying her to a place of safety. She was terribly burned about the face and body and is supposed to have sustained serious internal injuries as well.

At this point Harvey challenged Hor's statement, saying that he had not brought his authorities with him, and, therefore, his arguments were entitled to no standing in the debate. He then handed Mr. Hor a statement of the Director of the Mint, which, he said, reported that during the year 1870, 412,462 silver dollars had been coined at Carson City. Mr. Harvey again called his opponent to task for not consulting his remarks to the order of the debate originally agreed upon, and said that he would not be diverted from this order. He entered upon a discussion of primary and credit money, saying that an overissue of credit money caused a drain upon the primary money for redemption purposes. An example of this had just been witnessed in this country in the issue of bonds by the present administration for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

Mr. Harvey said he had received a letter within the last few days from a large New York manufacturer in which the writer stated that all the money the bank sent him to pay off his men was in silver certificates. The run on the United States Treasury must continue till the credit money outstanding, estimated at \$1,000,000,000, was reduced to the quantity of gold in the country, which was variously estimated at from \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000, or the stock of primary money was increased. To bring order out of confusion, the first necessary step was to build up the stock of primary money. All credit money rested on primary money, and if the gold standard was adhered to, the people must look to gold alone to sustain its credit. Each Government gold loan was a step towards National bankruptcy, temporarily restoring confidence, but finally resulting in an increased demand for gold. To correct this system the demonetization of silver was necessary. Every moment's delay endangered the safety of the Republic.

Mr. Hor took his opponent to task for making a mistake in his figures regarding the amount of silver dollars coined in 1870 at the Carson City mint, and asserted that the mint reports the silver champion had quoted sustained Mr. Hor's proposition that not any of the silver produced in this country and sold by a silver-owner or taken to the mint for coinage was embraced in that money which Mr. Harvey said was coined after 1873. The mint report showed that from 1870 to 1874 in the mint of Carson City there were only coined 19,288 of the old silver dollars. The report showed they were coined from the silver accumulated in assaying the gold taken to that mint.

"Up to this moment Mr. Harvey has not said one word upon the real question in debate. He spent hours to prove that the year of 1873 was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, gave a short, succinct history of the bill and the steps taken in its passage. He has not successfully controverted a single statement of mine. He has nowhere proven any act of bribery or the influence of money in a single step taken during the passage of the bill through Congress. He or no one else ever will, because there was none. He has now printed long tables to prove that when the entire world, except England, was attempting to control the price of silver by legislation they succeeded in keeping the legal price within five cents on the dollar of the market or commercial price, and that generally the variation between the market and the legal price was only about two points. I have virtually shown—and he virtually admits, at least he has nowhere denied it—that a variation of one-half of one point has thus far been sufficient to drive the dearer metal from every country in the world. My proposition is that gold has remained nearly stationary in price since 1873, and that silver has fallen in price in accordance with the great law of supply and demand, and that the cheapening processes of production, with the increase of the supply, has driven down the price of silver."

"I want to say to Mr. Hor," said Harvey, "while disputing all that he has said, the silver derived from gold in refining gold at the mints was not coined into dollars, but was coined into fractional silver. When he says that the Government was willing to lose that two or three per cent premium he says that the Government was

willing to do something that an individual was not. So it needs \$4,800,000,000 to meet the normal demand for money. It needs it just as it needs a normal supply of wheat. For each dollar in existence we are paying the banks interest on two dollars. This is the way the banks work the volume of money in existence to the normal volume. With \$41,000,000,000 in existence, the people are using it and paying interest on \$3,200,000,000 additional. This interest varies from 5 to 12 per cent. The banks are interested in holding down the volume of money and supplying the remainder needed with the credit system. They take the quantity of money in existence and stretch it like a piece of rubber and they sometimes lose of the end. It is used to mold public opinion in the interest. It can be truthfully said that all the money in circulation represents borrowed money. It is human nature, known of all men, that most debtors are moral cowards. Money is the lash they are afraid of and the money-lenders hold the whip-handle."

"The whole question of whether banks are a curse to the world," said Hor, "and as to the credit of the country being the country's livelihood, will come later in this debate when I reach it in the regular order. It will be presented to Mr. Harvey's perfect satisfaction. Indeed, I doubt whether he will not leave the room in perfect disgust with himself for having entered this debate. Whenever silver mining costs \$2 an ounce men who are in it paying their expenses and can only sell it for 60 cents will quit that business the world over. The mines that are mining silver at less than 60 cents will keep right on in the business. Now, Mr. Harvey, the fact that these mines have been unmining since 1873, according to your own statement, when the full effects of demonetization took place, with silver going down and down, if the production is increased from year to year, that of itself proves and no man can gainsay it, that they are still making money at the price or they would not stay in that business. They could not. Hence, this effort of Mr. Harvey is to get \$1,200,000,000 of the entire people of the United States for an article that costs the men who are producing it less than 60 cents an ounce. Was there ever such class legislation attempted in any country, to compel the people to pay for a thing three times as much as it costs to produce it? The men who own mines and those who own such money in excess of the money due them may be benefited by this cheap money scheme, but the rest of the people will receive nothing but injury."

"What Mr. Hor has said about the cost of producing silver he could have said with a great deal more force about the cost of producing gold," said Harvey. "Gold, dollar for dollar, costs a great deal less than silver to mine. Over 50 per cent of all the silver produced comes from prospects where men are trying to make mines—mines that are not paying in either gold or silver or both—and they are shipping that to get back what they can. There are only three or four silver mines left in the United States that are paying, and they are running precariously. Why? Because all mines are unevenly uncertain and may be lost in a moment now. The shysters of old loaned their own money. The shysters of to-day have a system by which they loan other people's money. They are defending that system."

At Mr. Hor's request the debate was adjourned to Saturday.

DEATH OF CHIEF BUNN.

Was the Last Full-Blooded Representative of the Shinnecocks.

Quite a Romance Connected With the Passing of the Long Island Tribe.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—James Bunn, chief of the Shinnecock Indians, died yesterday morning on the reservation among the Shinnecock hills with his face toward the setting sun. He was probably the only full-blooded representative of his tribe. With his death the noble race of Shinnecock Indians ends.

There are a number of supposed red men living on the reservation, but they are for the most part half-breeds and cannot lay claim to being real wild men. The old chief was about 85 years of age. Until a few years ago he was tall and straight, but disease laid low his stalwart frame. Bunn lost his vigor, and of late had been content to counsel the young men of the tribe, who thought they were as good as the palefaced people who were swinging golf clubs over the land which the youngsters thought rightfully belonged to them.

Of late, when his straight back had become crooked and his limbs would hardly bear his weakened frame, he used to like to sit and see the white men play golf among the hills. He would sit for hours at a time and watch the small white ball being batted about the green sward. Once in a while the old warrior would straighten himself up and gaze about at the white men as they played. He would then say: "He longed for the pony races at his tribe. The old man was a typical Indian. His hair was long and densely black. It was straight and hung about his head in a heavy mass. His face was long and his forehead high. He had a long nose, which protruded from his face aggressively. His mouth was like a slit in a piece of beef. It was straight and stretched almost from ear to ear."

Once the old man was prevailed upon to go to Washington to see the "Big Father" there and try to purchase back the Shinnecock hills, which he had hunted over while a boy. A chief named Big David went with him. This latter chief had stirred up the trouble among the young bucks. When he got the old chief away from his hills he victimized him out of all his money and left him stranded in Washington. The old man's fare was paid back to Shinnecock by one of the big white chiefs in Washington. Bunn returned to his home satisfied that there was no use to try to barter with the whites. He said he had to go to his native hills to get the control and his own people, the palefaced people fill rivers with fish which he and the members of his tribe had fished out long ago. He marveled at this, but never tried to find out how it was done.

The late lamented chief was a typical Indian. The big chief was beloved by his men and women. Although some of the Indians have been Christianized, most of them are in a pagan state. The traditions of the old time are still strong now, and they think something more dreadful is still to happen. Chief Bunn will, in all probability, be buried in true Indian fashion. He had never disregarded the habits of his tribe. Some persons assumed in his favor, Bunn is wanted by more than one local insurance company, and it is believed that if the police succeed in getting hold of him he will be able to tell an interesting story of the operations of Holmes with the insurance companies.

In fact, there are those who believe he was an accomplice of the Englewood swindler and worked for a division of the spoils received from the insurance companies. It was Downey who made the application for the insurance on the life of Pat Quinlan, and succeeded in getting his risk placed with the North American Accident Association. Downey has worked for every life insurance agency in this

MURDER HIS PASTIME.

A Chain of Evidence Is Woven About Holmes.

BETRAYED BY A LETTER.

There Would Seem to Be No End to the Number of Women He Killed.

MYSTERY OF A GIRL'S DEATH.

The Last Charge Is That the Insurance Swindler Killed Miss Cigrand.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—Not so sensational a find as that of yesterday was made by the men digging in the basement of the Holmes building to-day, but it was one which may go further toward securing the conviction of the murderer. One of the workmen found in the pile of rubbish a letter signed "H. H. Howard" and dated May 5, 1895. The signature is one of the many aliases used by Holmes, and one of the commonest of the lot. The letter is in his well-known handwriting, and is addressed to an occupant of the building, to whom the detectives who took possession of the letter before the reporters could get hold of it refused to state. It is believed, however, that the letter is to C. E. Davis, the jeweler, who occupies the building with Druggist Robinson.

The letter inquires particularly as to the doings of Janitor Quinlan, and asks where he now is. It then goes on in a jocular manner to discuss the fate of the Williams girls, and asks of the recipient whether he has seen them or their ghosts about the building. Special inquiry is made as to the partitions in the house, and in connection the writer expresses the belief that he will not have to stay in jail much longer. It was at first reported that two letters had been found, but Detective Norton, who has charge of the material found in the cellar, denies that this is so. He declares that the two supposed letters were only parts of the same letter.

A new accusation now rests against Holmes' character and that is that he made away with a Miss Cigrand, with whom he lived in the house at Sixty-third and Wallace streets just before he hid the Williams girl there. The neighbors remembered but little of the girl, not even her first name. She was a stately looking blonde, about 25 years old and lived with Holmes something less than six months. When she went away Holmes told Jeweler Davis as the latter claims, that he had succeeded in "marrying her off." It will be remembered that this is very much like what he told concerning the disappearance of Mrs. Conner. He said at that time that he had married her off in California.

Miss Cigrand came to Chicago from Indiana. She associated but little with the neighbors, and even the other inmates of the building were in complete ignorance concerning her habits. Holmes was not often seen with her and on these occasions he kept aloof from his acquaintances and introduced her to no one. Mrs. Doyle of 767 Third street knows more about this girl, it is believed, than anybody else, but the Central station officers will not permit her to talk about the case.

The building in which Holmes' Chicago crimes were probably conceived and accomplished will probably not be pulled down, but a mortgage broker who holds a lien on it for \$12,000 advanced to Holmes with which to build it, was told by the building inspector that all that was necessary was to improve the upper portion. This will be done at once. An order of foreclosure has already been secured from the court, and to-morrow or next day an order will be asked for allowing the improvements to be put on. The property is now worth \$40,000. Besides the principal there is \$4000 back interest and taxes due on it.

A few more bones were found to-day in the same hole from which those were taken yesterday. The force of men was doubled to-day and the work is progressing much faster. The belief is gaining ground that Holmes' wife, who lives at the suburb of Wilmett, knows more about the crimes of her husband than she cares to tell. It is probable that she will be put in the sweatbox.

Mrs. Quinlan and Mrs. Doyle, who were examined to-day, are still under police restraint, as are Quinlan and Owens, though none of them are actually under arrest.

To the police to-day Mrs. W. L. Doyle said that an aunt of hers owned the house in Toronto where the two Pietzel children were found dead. Mrs. Doyle was shown a picture of the Pietzel children and of the excavations in the basement of the Holmes castle, of which she said, "Those are much better pictures than were in the Toronto papers of the house and of the children."

Asked how she knew the pictures were better she said, "I had a paper sent to me from Toronto, and the pictures in it were horrible."

Mrs. Doyle was asked how the paper came to be sent to her and what interest she had in the case. She replied: "Well, you see, it's funny, but my aunt owns the house that Holmes lived in in Toronto. She sent it to him."

"Do you mean the house where the bodies of the two Pietzel children were found?"

"Yes," she replied.

Mrs. Doyle was asked if she knew Pietzel, to which she hesitatingly replied she had met him, but she refused to say anything further about her acquaintance with the man that Holmes is supposed to have murdered.

One of the most important developments in the case during the day was the alleged connection established between Holmes and an insurance solicitor, T. J. Downey, an alleged doctor, who operated in the insurance business in Englewood and who is said to be the man who assisted Holmes in placing insurance on his victims and upon the lives of persons insured in his favor. Downey is wanted by more than one local insurance company, and it is believed that if the police succeed in getting hold of him he will be able to tell an interesting story of the operations of Holmes with the insurance companies.

city. He was dropped from the North-western for an alleged discrepancy in his accounts.

Startling disclosures were made to-night to the Chief of Police and his subordinate officers engaged in the Holmes investigation by Patrick Quinlan, the trusted friend and former employe of the alleged wholesale murderer. He gave information which convinced the police that Holmes made way with Miss Kitty Kelly, who was employed by him as a clerk at the drugstore in Englewood. Quinlan gave the police a picture which he said was that of the missing girl. He will be examined again to-morrow. At midnight Chief Badenoch said the case was growing more horrible and mysterious every hour, and he was sure Holmes had committed more murders than the world had yet been apprised of.

TO BE TRIED AT TORONTO.

Ontario Will First Prosecute Holmes for Murder.

TORONTO, Ont., July 25.—In accordance with the finding of the Coroner's jury charging H. H. Holmes with the murder of the Pietzel children, Attorney Dewar laid the verdict and warrant before the Attorney-General's Department to-day, and proceedings for the extradition of Holmes will be at once entered upon.

Every effort will be made to have Holmes tried in this city. The evidence of murder is thought to be much stronger here than anywhere else. It is thought here that Toronto's claims will have precedence with Philadelphia's authorities over those of Chicago. The tenant of the cottage in which the murder was done has found a small piece of material, apparently a portion of what had been a light-colored waist, and a scarlet hair string, knitted as though it had been pulled from a pair of hair. This find furnishes another proof of positive identification of the bodies as those of Alice and Nellie Pietzel.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS MALTRATED.

Now the Government Takes a Hand in an Omaha Assault.

OMAHA, NEBR., July 25.—Frederick Bignell Dawson and Mrs. Dawson, British subjects, on their way to Tacoma, were last July camping out near South Omaha, when they were assaulted by the McCarthy gang of toughs of South Omaha and badly injured. The Dawsons are now at Alliance, Neb. Nothing has been done toward punishing the McCarthy gang, and the English Government has become interested in it. A large number of letters have been written and the English Consul at Chicago has been inquiring into it. The Governor has just received a letter from Alvey A. Adee, acting Secretary of State at Washington, requesting that he make a thorough investigation. At a previous investigation the Sheriff of this county reported that the Dawsons were largely to blame for the trouble. It is now alleged that the peace officers are either afraid of or are in collusion with the McCarthy gang. The County Attorney has determined to investigate the case, and the hearing will begin next Monday.

The Reed-Landis Wedding.

OTTAWA, ILL., July 25.—The wedding of Miss Winifred Reed, second daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. John F. Reed, and sister of Mrs. James H. Eckels, wife of the Comptroller of the Currency, to Kenesaw Mountain Landis, private secretary to the late Secretary of State Gresham and now senior partner of the law firm of Landis & Gresham, Chicago, was solemnized at the First Presbyterian Church of Ottawa at 9 o'clock this evening in the presence of about 300 society people of Ottawa, Chicago and the National capital. Rev. G. A. Funkhouser of Dayton, Ohio, officiated. The bride was attended by Ruth Baker, daughter of United States Minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Landis was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the State Department.

Professor McGee's Body Recovered.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, July 25.—The body of Professor David McGee of Toronto University, who was drowned while bathing in the bay Monday evening, was recovered this morning close to where he went down. The body was brought to the surface by the explosion of dynamite.

Quarrelsome Ranchers.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 25.—J. F. Haggerty, a farmer living near Berryessa, swore to a complaint before Justice Dwyer this morning charging Patrick Carey and Antonio Doe with assault with a deadly weapon. The parties reside near each other and have had a long feud. Haggerty says that Antonio Doe, Carey's hired man, chased him with a 12-foot spear with which he kill cattle, and that Carey stood by and shouted, "Kill him and feed him to the hogs."

Held for Horse-Stealing.

SAN JOSE, CAL., July 25.—Lou Eberle, who ran off with Mrs. Jessie Hager's blooded mare and was brought back from Oakland yesterday, was taken before Justice Gosse to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and his examination was set for July 27. Bail was fixed at \$1000, in default of which he went to jail.

Defused a Call From San Mateo.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., July 25.—Rev. David H. Reed of the Presbyterian church has refused a call received this week from the Presbyterian church at San Mateo. He based his declination on the fact that he intends to devote his time henceforth to evangelistic labors throughout the State, but especially in Southern California.

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