

PLUNGED INTO A PIT,

Floors of a Church Fall With Hundreds of People.

MANY FATALLY INJURED

The Basement of the Structure Transformed Into a Death-Trap.

FOUGHT LIKE WILD CREATURES.

Scores Trampled Under in the Mad Rush to Scale the Walls.

LORAIN, Ohio, Oct. 6.—A frightful accident attended the laying of the cornerstone for this city this morning. Fully 5,000 people were gathered around the foundation of the new structure, and the priests were about to begin the services, when a section of a platform constructed of boards and running entirely across the area, and on which were 1,000 people, gave way, precipitating 300 of them into the excavation. A panic ensued, which resulted in increasing the list of fatally injured.

Mary Weber was crushed to death. The fatally injured were: Rose McGee, 3 years old, of Lorain, skull fractured; Katie Griffin, 8 years old, of Lorain, injured internally; Mrs. Mary McGrath of Lorain, left leg crushed and injured internally; Mrs. John Ensten, aged lady, of Lorain, left leg crushed and chest injured; Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan of Lorain, spine injured and left leg crushed; Mary Stieder, aged lady, of Lorain, chest crushed and hurt internally; Mrs. Mike Kelling of Lorain, injured internally; John Feldcamp of Lorain, hurt internally; Miss Kate Deidrick of Sheffield, both legs broken and hurt internally; Mrs. Margaret Mackert of Lorain, hurt internally; Nicholas Wagner of Elyria, skull fractured. The seriously injured are: Nellie Dolard of Lorain, head cut; Leo Theobald, 3 years old, back of head cut; Colonel W. L. Brown of Lorain, right arm and leg bruised; Mrs. John Fox of Sheffield, both legs broken; Mrs. William Burgett of Lorain, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary Lattimer of Carlisle Center, right leg crushed; Mrs. Mary O'Keefe of Lorain, hurt internally; John Martin of Lorain, left leg broken; John Ensten of Lorain, back hurt; Mrs. L. M. Bruce of Hoganville, left ankle broken; William Ryan of Lorain, right leg broken. Mrs. O'Keefe of Lorain, who had her leg crushed, will have to have the limb amputated.

The foundation of the building extended about ten feet above the basement bottom, and on this was erected a platform where the ceremonies were being held. Over 1,000 people were standing on the floor when a section of it, containing about 300 people, sank beneath its burden and precipitated them into the pit. The section which gave way was in two wings and as it sank it formed a deathtrap for the people from which there was no chance to escape. The pit resembled an inverted roof of very steep slant, the ends being closed up by stone walls, and into this it was that there were crowded men, women and children in one struggling heap. As the floor gave way, a great cry went up from the multitude, and in another second it had fallen and carried in its ruin the lives of several persons. Those at the top of the mass escaped easily, but when the pit was partly emptied those victims still entrapped could not clamber up the steep sides, and they trampled each other like so many wild creatures, the strong getting on top and the weak being crushed beneath the great weight. Although there were a thousand people ready to rush to the rescue, they could render very little aid to the helpless persons in the pit, and several minutes elapsed before ropes and ladders could be procured. When assistance finally reached the unfortunate victims several had already been trampled to death and others fatally injured. The old Catholic church near by was turned into a hospital and morgue. Into this were carried those who were killed and injured.

Notwithstanding the shock of the accident the priests succeeded in quieting the crowd and continued the service. Very Rev. Mgr. Boff of Cleveland delivered the sermon. The contractors are said to be responsible for the accident, poor timbers being used for the support of the platform. The Mayor and other city officials lent a helping hand in caring for the injured. The town to-night is in deep mourning over the accident.

MR. HEARST'S NEW VENTURE.

Radical Changes to Be Made in the Policy of the "Journal."

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Recorder says: Unless something entirely unlooked for now transpires, the Morning Journal will pass into the hands of W. R. Hearst of San Francisco, proprietor of the Examiner of that city. Mr. Hearst spent a great part of Saturday in the journal office going over the books, and negotiations reached a stage then to warrant a settlement to-morrow. It is understood that Mr. Hearst will make radical changes in the policy of the paper, and that he even contemplates changing its name. In politics he is an anti-Cleveland Democrat. He has done good work with the Examiner.

CAUGHT BY A PINKERTON.

Farden, the Adams Express Robber, Taken at Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—John Don Farden, alias T. J. Franklin, formerly a clerk in the Adams express office at Terre Haute, Ind., was arrested here last night, charged with the theft of \$16,000 from his employers. He waived extradition proceedings and was taken West to-night by a Pinkerton detective, who has been on his trail since the robbery a few weeks ago. Farden admitted that he took the pack-

AGE CONTAINING THE MONEY, and implicated J. R. Barnett, the ticket agent of the Vandalla Railroad at Terre Haute, in the crime. The men separated after dividing the spoils, Farden going south, while Barnett traveled westward. The latter, it is said, is still at large.

FATAL TO BONDHOLDERS.

Disastrous Results of the Northern Pacific's Tangle.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—A special from Milwaukee says: The order of Judge Lacombe in the United States court at New York restraining the former receivers of the Northern Pacific from turning over to their successors any of the moneys or properties of the company within his jurisdiction is a most important one, not only from the fact that there is considerable money deposited in New York, but because the books of the company are in that city, and if the receivers, especially Bigelow, who has charge of the finances, are not to have access to them there will be almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome. There were two obligations which were due October 1. One was the interest of the mortgage bonds of the Missouri division of the road. This division lies wholly within Judge Caldwell's jurisdiction, and the amount due is over \$7,000, while the sinking fund charges to be paid on the same amounts to something over \$18,000, but these amounts are insignificant in comparison with the other obligation. Interest to the amount of more than \$300,000, is due on the collateral trust gold notes, and it is imperative that this obligation be promptly met. The collateral trust fund is one of the most important that the receivers are charged with looking after, and default on the above would be almost fatal to the interests of the bondholders.

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AMBUSHED BY INDIANS.

Bannocks Shoot Three White Men in the Jacksons Hole Country.

Captain Smith and Two Companions the Victims of Their Vengeance.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 6.—J. W. Wilson, who lives near Jacksons Hole, reported at Idaho Falls, Idaho, yesterday that Captain Smith, who precipitated the Indian troubles in the Jacksons Hole country last July, and two other white men were killed by Indians on October 3. The killing took place at the lower end of Jacksons Hole, the victims being shot from ambush. A special from Pocatello, Idaho, says: An employe of the Union Pacific shops at this place, while out duck-hunting in the Indian reservation to-day, about five miles from Pocatello, was accosted by two Indians, who confiscated his gun and ammunition and ordered him off the reservation. They claimed to be Indian police and under instructions from the Government.

In regard to Captain Smith and the other two white men who were reported killed by Indians on October 3, J. W. Wilson, who brought the news to Idaho Falls, and Constable Manning, who were scouting in the locality of the shooting, saw the bodies of the murdered men. The names of Smith's companions could not be learned. Indian Agent Teter was in Salt Lake today. He said that if Captain Smith or any other white men have been killed they must have been the aggressors, as the Indians, according to Teter's story, are not only peaceable, but are absolutely terrorized by the whites, and could not be induced to go to the Jacksons Hole country without a strong guard of United States soldiers to protect them.

MAY BECOME LADY PEELE.

Mrs. Langtry Will, It is Said, Enter the English Aristocracy.

The "Jersey Lily's" Divorce Suit Will Not Be Tried in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—It had been frequently said of late that Mrs. Langtry's object in suing for a divorce was to enable her to contract a marriage with Sir Robert Peel, whose attentions to her were not only the talk of Monaco, where it is said the couple first met, but also of half of Europe. Mrs. Langtry and Sir Robert also spent some portion of the summer together at Baden Baden. The "Jersey Lily" is at present in London.

In reference to the rumor that Mrs. Langtry was to marry Sir Robert Peel, her counsel, A. H. Hummel, said: "I have no knowledge that Mrs. Langtry intends any such thing, but it would not surprise me in the least if, when her present marriage bonds are shattered, she should marry again, and possibly a scion of the British nobility."

"Under the laws of California Mrs. Langtry is entitled to a divorce on the ground of non-support. She has been a resident and citizen of that State for several years, and owns a ranch in Lake County."

"The summons and complaint in her action are in the hands of our London correspondents for service upon the defendant, but until issue is joined no steps can be taken in court. The suit will not be tried in San Francisco, but in Lake County, where her interests are located."

EZETA'S RIFLES TAKEN.

Surrendered to the Mexican Authorities at Acapulco.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Herald's cable special from Guatemala says: Ex-President Ezeta of San Salvador, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Sydney and who recently landed at Acapulco, Mexico, had with him a few hundred stands of arms of a surreptitious manifest. They were surrendered by the captain of the steamship to the Mexican authorities at Acapulco.

It is reported that the authorities of San Salvador are not in the slightest degree alarmed, and it is believed that in spite of the boasts of Ezeta he will not go further south than Mexico.

AID FOR ARMENIANS.

England Insists Upon Quick Reforms in Turkey.

THROWN INTO THE SEA.

The Sultan's Bulldogs Hiding the Bodies of Those Slain.

SLAUGHTERED BY MUSSULMEN.

Twenty-One Victims Added to the List—Said Pasha Again in Power.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Oct. 6.—Said Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister, who was removed to make room for Kiamil Pasha, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the position occupied by him before he was made Grand Vizier, Turkish Pasha retiring from the post.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has visited Kiamil Pasha and urged upon him the necessity of reassuring the Armenians by stopping the arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the recent riot. It is said that Kiamil Pasha will advise the Sultan to grant amnesty to all the Armenians arrested since September 30.

Six foreign diplomats met on Friday resolved on sending a collective note to the Porte. They ordered their respective guard ships to make their winter moorings in the harbor in order to be in readiness to protect foreigners.

Embassador Currie has asked the Porte for permission to instruct Secretary Sister to visit the prisons where the Armenians are in custody.

Eight persons were registered as having been killed on Monday and Tuesday last. One of the bodies of those killed in the Kasmin quarter has been recovered. It is known that the bodies of many of those who lost their lives during the riots were thrown into the sea. So far as known only Major Serwet Bey and two subalterns were killed on the Turkish side during the rioting on September 30. A few gendarmes were wounded. The Mussulman laborers in the Pera works killed twenty-one of their Armenian comrades on the night of October 3.

The refugees in the church remained there yesterday and their number is increasing. A hundred women and children took refuge in the garden of the British Embassy, which goes to prove that although quietness prevails in the city the Armenians are apprehensive that further attacks will be made upon them. The Armenian Patriarch has written to the representatives of the powers urging them to use their authority to restore order. He declares that men disguised as Sofias, Mohammedan theological students, had the attack on the Armenians. He gives the names of 400 Armenians who have been reported at the Patriarchate as missing.

When Sir Philip Currie visited Kiamil Pasha on Saturday he insisted in vigorous terms on the absolute necessity of the Porte accepting the scheme of reforms submitted by Great Britain, France and Russia on May 11, and upon the immediate publication throughout the empire of a decree proclaiming the fact that the Government had accepted the scheme. He informed the Grand Vizier that the British Prime Minister had not the slightest intention of abating his demands of principle, whatever modifications he might admit in the reform scheme as presented.

The events of the week, Sir Philip said, had shown the intolerable consequence of a delay that could no longer be permitted. At the same time that the Ambassador was visiting the Grand Vizier, the dragonman of the British Embassy, acting under Sir Philip's orders, visited the Patriarchate to express sympathy with the Armenians and to explain the action that had been taken by the powers.

Sir Philip's insistence upon the prompt acceptance of the scheme throws much doubt upon the correctness of the reports that have reached here from London to the effect that the Salisbury Government would recede from its position of demanding protection for the Armenians and a radical reform in the administrative methods in Armenia. It is generally believed here now that notwithstanding the alleged

fact that Russia and France have expressed themselves as satisfied with the Sultan's proposed reform, Great Britain will demand and enforce the fulfillment to the letter of the reforms submitted by her. Though the city is quiet, cases of violence growing out of the troubles here are occurring in many places along the shores of the Bosphorus, in which the Armenians are always the victims.

The murders in the Pera works have excited deep indignation among the foreign residents. This massacre illustrates the feeling of fanaticism that is prevailing and fears are entertained that it will spread to the provinces, in which event serious results may follow. In the city a spark may any moment ignite into flames the smoldering embers of religious hatred. This is particularly the case here. The walls of the church of Kara Gurnuck, where a number of Armenians are seeking refuge, were breached last night, evidently with the intention of affording a passage to Mohammedans if the sanctity of the church should be violated.

Viewing the situation dispassionately, it is impossible to foresee where the trouble will end. Large crowds gather about the gates of the British Embassy, but no fears are entertained that any attack will be made upon the women and children who have fled there for safety.

Should the Turks violate the Embassy they would without doubt call down upon themselves a storm that would render their existence in Europe more precarious than it is at present, if it did not drive them across the Bosphorus into Asia Minor. Opposite the Embassy a patrol marches backward and forward.

As has before been stated in these dispatches the present outbreak was by no means unexpected. The Hintchak, an Armenian anarchist society, some time ago declared its intention of creating a riot.

All the shops and bazaars owned by Armenians are deserted and two-thirds of the trade of the city is stagnant. At night the silence in the suburbs is only broken by the tramp of the patrols and the occasional shrieking of women when the police search houses and carry off their inmates.

VERGING ON A REVOLT.

Threatened Uprising of Liberals Viewed With Alarm in Portugal.

Aid of Other European Courts to Be Invoked by the King.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says: It is the general opinion in well informed quarters that the critical political situation in Portugal is the real cause of the impending visit of the King of the country to London, Madrid, Rome and Berlin. The growing power of the Liberals and their discontent against the Government threaten to bring about a revolution.

It is stated that the Liberal leaders have notified the King that unless he dismisses the Cabinet they cannot prevent their followers from rising.

The King fears the Liberals, but for the present he adheres to his Ministers. He desires to sound the courts of Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Germany as to whether they are inclined to support his throne in the event of a republican revolution.

DEATH IN A WRECK.

The Captain and Carpenter of the Italian Bark Filippo R. Lost.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 6.—The Italian bark Filippo R., from Cardiff for Buenos Ayres, founded October 4 in longitude 10 west. Captain Mortola, the master of the bark, and the carpenter were drowned. The remainder of the crew were picked up after having spent thirty hours in a small boat and were landed at Plymouth.

ACCUSES HER ARMY OF COURAGE.

PARIS, FRANCE, Oct. 6.—Advices from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, under date of September 22, are to the effect that Queen Ranavalona has issued a proclamation accusing her army of cowardice. Her Majesty declares that she will neither leave the capital nor yield to the French. Foreigners are unable to leave the city.

BILLIARD TABLE FACTORY BURNED.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6.—The roof and fourth floor of the Brunswick-Balke-Colefender Company's building, Nos. 1638 to 1642 Lawrence street, burned this evening, entailing an estimated loss by fire and water of \$30,000. The cause is supposed to have been a wire igniting furniture material stored on the upper floor by the Cooper-Hagus Furniture Company.

FIGHTING FOR GLORY.

Americans Who Joined Fortunes With the Cubans.

GIVEN GOOD COMMANDS.

Captain Watson Writes of His Campaign on the Island.

DYNAMITE FOR SPANIARDS.

Two Officers and Sixty-Eight Men Blown Up While Watching a Bull-Fight.

OMAHA, NEBR., Oct. 6.—The following letter has been received by R. S. Oberfelder, a responsible citizen of Sidney, Neb., from Captain Watson, who was formerly a private in the Twenty-first United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Sidney, but is now fighting for Cuba's freedom:

"IN CAMP, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 15, 1900. My Dear Sir: You will be surprised to receive a letter from me at this point. I got my commission at Tampa, Fla., on March 1, 1895, for a captaincy in the Cuban army at \$100 per month, payable in gold (and I get it); but the conditions were that I was to take charge of an independent company and to have the pick of my own men. I went to New Orleans and, as luck would have it, got five ex-United States cavalrymen and a very smart German who graduated at Leipsic, Germany, in chemistry, and is an expert in making all kinds of explosives. I also picked up a young graduate of Rush Medical College and got him a commission at \$75 per month.

"We started from Tampa, Fla., on a small steamer on March 12, 1895, and landed without any trouble near Santiago de Cuba. I reported in person to General Maceo, and he gave me carte blanche to pick out my men. I selected 42 whites and 50 colored, and I have the best drilled and disciplined men in the Cuban army. I selected from the army 100 44-caliber rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and a complete reloading outfit.

"My camp equipage is not of the best. I established my headquarters near a small town where we had plenty of sympathizers. My commission gives me the privilege to forage on the enemy and destroy all property belonging to the sympathizers of the Government.

"Since my arrival here my company has been in several engagements. I sent out a scouting party in charge of Lieutenant Hamilton, a former private in the Seventh United States Cavalry. He returned in two hours, reporting that he came across twenty-two Spanish soldiers in camp, eating dinner, with no guards out. He approached within 200 yards of their camp. I took seventy-five men, and arrived at their camp at 2:20 a.m., surrounding them, and in ten minutes after our arrival captured one officer and thirteen men and killed six, two getting away. I was well rewarded in my first engagement with the Spanish. We also took twenty-one Mansur rifles 2000 rounds of ammunition, ten boxes of hardtack, five cases of canned meat, as well as camp equipage and \$375 in gold. I returned to headquarters and turned the prisoners over to General Maceo.

"Our first defeat was on July 5. Sergeant Wilson, formerly a private in the Fourth United States Cavalry, after two days' scout, returned and reported seventy-five Spanish soldiers coming this way, escorted by three Government officers. We started with eighty-five men, and instead of finding seventy-five Spanish soldiers, ran into a hornets' nest of 2000. We retreated the best we could, but lost twelve good men, among them Sergeant Joseph L. Rounds, formerly of the First United States Cavalry, whose folks live at St. Louis, Mo.

"On August 26 we moved our headquarters thirty miles further north, and the following day sent Lieutenant Hamilton, with a detachment of twenty men, to scout the country. He reported 1500 Spanish troops encamped at a small town twenty-six miles south of us, and that they were holding a fair or festival, and were having horse races and bull fights.

"They had erected a large grand stand and the farmers and soldiers were in daily attendance. We held a council of war and our chemist, Herr Donziemann, suggested

that we dress as farmers ten of our men and blow the grand stand up with dynamite. There was his first opportunity to show what he could do.

"They left camp at 5 p. m., and arrived at the camp of the Spanish troops at 12:30. He and the men mingled with the soldiers until 5 p. m., when he placed under the amphitheater twelve pounds of dynamite at four different locations and exploded it by electricity. Our men escaped, but the explosion killed two of the Spanish officers, sixty eight men, and wounded 113. That was the best day's work we have done yet.

RE-ENFORCEMENT FOR CAMPOS.

Twenty-five Battalions to Be Sent From Spain.

MADRID, SPAIN, Oct. 6.—The National claims to have official information that twenty-five battalions will shortly be sent to Cuba. The Government, it says, has been waiting for the troops of the 1895 class to join the colors in order to send them to Havana.

A special dispatch to the Imparcial says that the Chief, Peco Recio, is dead. The dispatch adds that General Echague with 1800 men defeated Antonio Maceo near the River Guayama on September 25. The insurgents abandoned their camp and a quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. Maceo was carried from the field wounded. One report has it that Maceo was killed.

The reports of losses differ, but the number of the killed appears to have been few. A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the gunboat Alsedo left Madrugada on September 26 and furnished with grapeshot the insurgents at several points along the coast. The maneuver prevented a projected attack by the rebels on Maysi.

TWO BATTLES FOUGHT.

One a Decisive Victory for Colonel Tejeba's Patriots.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, Sept. 27, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 6.—The excitement created in this city by the arrest of four prominent gentlemen, mention of which has already been made in this correspondence, increases daily. One result of the arrests has been to cause many men, and even boys of 13 and 14 years of age, to leave their homes and join the rebels. Another result has been to cause a large increase in the emigration from the island, a great number of people going to San Domingo. The arrest of these four men has given the death-blow to autonomy here.

One of the prisoners is the vice-president and the others members of the committee of the autonomist party. The president left for San Domingo on the steamer which sailed from here yesterday.

On September 25 Colonel Canellas, with eighty men of the Simancas regiment and twenty mounted civil guards, surprised the rebel camp of Giland Pereguito Perez at Bayamo. It is said that there were 1000 insurgents in the camp. After fifty minutes' fighting the rebels fled, leaving five killed and abandoning a quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Spanish loss was four wounded. This is the Spanish version of the fight, which, it may be said, nobody believes. It is, however, impossible to obtain any private information showing the true result.

On the morning of September 26 a guerrilla force led by Lieutenant-Colonel Tejeba met a rebel party of 400 men near Hatillo. The Spaniards were 900 strong, but were badly whipped. Their loss was eighteen killed and seventy-four wounded, among the latter being a lieutenant. They wounded the latter, leaving many of their wounded behind them, including the lieutenant. The insurgents lost four killed and twelve wounded.

Everybody here is astonished to learn that the notorious Captain Garrido of the guerrillas of Guantanamo, who attracted general attention by his butcheries in the present campaign, is about to be raised to the rank of commander on the recommendation of Captain-General Campos.

It is asserted here that when Campos was on one of his visits to this city a woman went to him and told him that Garrido had assassinated her son. Campos showed great indignation and called General Jimenez Moreno to hear the woman and investigate the case, saying that he would not allow such things to be carried on.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE PATRIOTS.

Plans for a National Demonstration Under Way at Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 6.—The chord note struck in Chicago for assistance to the struggling Cuban insurgents has taken root here and an attempt will be made shortly to hold some sort of a National demonstration. This movement was started some time ago by the local branch of the Cuban Patriotic League and petitions were sent to all parts of the country. It has increased and at present has secured the support of a great many prominent people in the East.

As a result, the Patriotic League has been instructed to send notices looking to the congregation from all over the country of Cuba. The date has not as yet been set, but will be announced later.

A meeting was held to-day in Music Hall, which was largely attended, and a set of resolutions drawn up to be submitted to the various organizations in other States. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Livermore, the active philanthropist, who has taken such a strong part in the Armenian outrage question. Referring to the Cuban question she said that it should supersede all others at the present time.

"The Armenian outrages are terrible enough, and one can ill afford to let them pass by unnoticed, but when we have an evil nearer home and witness a weak sister struggling against the bonds of slavery it is our duty to turn to them a helping hand."

Owing to the meeting having been called at such short order it was impossible to get speakers, but another meeting of a similar nature will be held in two weeks, when it is expected that Governor Greenhalge and many well-known persons in all walks of life will attend. This meeting will be for the purpose of drafting resolutions looking toward a National convention during November at a point which will be most advantageous to all. A subscription is being raised, and the cause of Cuban liberty will be pushed forward with more energy than ever.

GOES TO INVADE LAS VILLAS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 6.—A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says: Private advices state that Maximo Gomez has left Camaguey at the head of 1500 men to invade the district of Las Villas.

FAITH HIS PANACEA.

Scoffers Cease to Jeer at Denver's Divine Healer.

RUSH TO BE TREATED.

Stories of Miraculous Cures Attract Crowds to the Cobbler.

CROOKED LIMBS STRAIGHTENED.

The Wealthy and Intelligent Seek His Blessing, but He Refuses Compensation.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6.—Yesterday closed the third week of Francis Schlatter's attempts to heal the afflicted, and but for a stiffening of the fingers, he declares he is in the best of condition. Fully 25,000 people have been treated by him, and as many more have passed up handkerchiefs to be blessed. Letters continue to pour in from all over the Nation. Schlatter says no answer need be looked for, but that if those who write have sufficient faith they will be healed. He is always careful to make faith the test and he further insists that instantaneous cures need not be expected.

Faith in the unknown power of this healer grows day by day, and many who go there to scoff come away impressed that some power for good exists in the man. Of course, there are many cases cited, some of which bear the test of investigation. Especially potent is this man to drive away rheumatism. Men crippled with rheumatism experience marked relief, and they prove it by the freedom of their movements.

Yesterday a man badly doubled up was carried to him. His head was bent down, his limbs were crooked and his deformity was pitiful. Under the treatment of Schlatter this man straightened up and walked unaided to a carriage in waiting. The man's name is Nichols and he is employed as a machinist at the Burlington and Missouri Railroad shops. Many women suffering from stomach troubles announce a marked change for the better. Paralyzed limbs are given renewed life.

So far no cases of blindness cured have been verified. Schlatter stated yesterday that more wonderful work will yet be performed when the public shall be ready to receive it. He is consistent in his refusal to accept money and in placing all the power with "The Father."

On Friday in a pouring rain all day the healer stood at the fence and he treated 700 persons that day. A more intelligent class of people are now seen in the waiting lines.

DEATH ADD TO INSULT.

WALDRON, IND., Oct. 6.—Dr. R. R. Washburn, late member of the United States Pension Examining Board at Shelbyville, was fatally wounded last evening by James Thompson. It is claimed Thompson had said something derogatory to Dr. Washburn, and the latter demanded an explanation, which Thompson refused to give. Thompson gave himself up.

FOR PACIFIC COAST TELEGRAMS SEE PAGES 3 AND 4.

Women wearing Worth dresses and men wearing diamonds, are just as unhappy and uncomfortable over stomach and bowels troubles as those who have only calico and bone buttons. None of us live natural lives. We eat too much and are careless about our health. Abused nature finally revolts. The rebellion is slight at first, but it grows. Occasional constipation becomes chronic. Bowels won't work. Stomach gets sour and generates gas. Liver gets full of bile. Bile gets into the blood. Headaches come, dizziness, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, foul breath, distress after eating—and all because Nature did not have the little help she needed. One of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets would start the poisonous matter in the way it should go. If there's a good deal of it, better take two—that's a mildly cathartic dose. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets never gripe and they cure permanently. You needn't take them forever—just long enough to regulate the bowels—then stop. In this way you don't become a slave to their use as with other pills. Once used, they are always in favor. Some designing dealers do not permit their customers to have Dr. Pierce's Pellets because inferior pills afford greater profits. Such dealers are short-sighted. They overlook the fact that next time you will go where you are supplied with what you ask for.

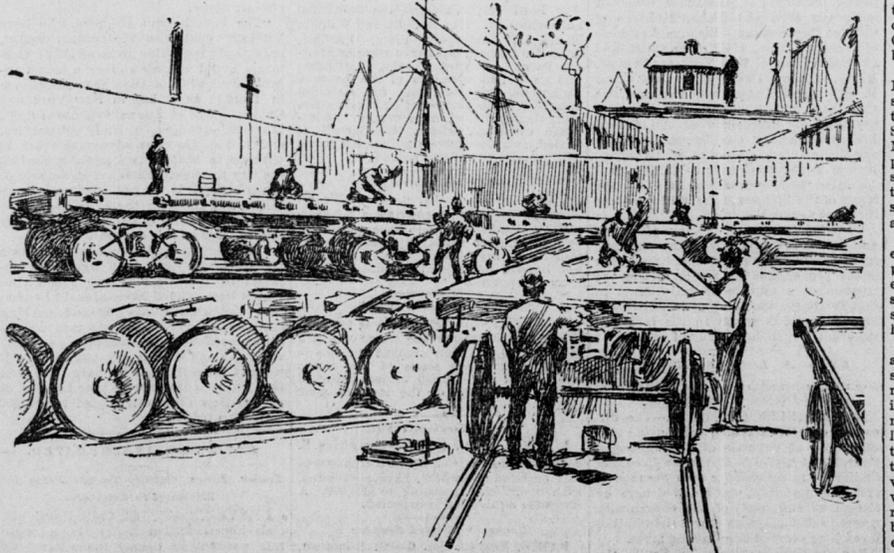
SMOKE

La Belle Creole CIGARS,

3 for 25c—10c Straight—2 for 25c ASK DEALERS FOR THEM.

RINALDO BROS. & CO.,

Pacific Coast Agents, 300-302 BATTERY ST., S. F.



BUILDING FREIGHT-CARS FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD AT SECOND AND TOWNSEND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO. [The yard where the cars are being constructed at the rate of ten a week gives employment to twenty-five men, while more than double that number are kept busy at the workshops manufacturing the various parts. If the Valley road directors will continue to patronize the local industry of car-building, now almost in its infancy in San Francisco, this yard will be permanently maintained, and many men will find remunerative employment in the work. The contracts insure already at least six months steady work.]