

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
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ON A GRAND SCALE

IS THE ONLY MEASURE FOR INDIANA'S GREAT CENTENNIAL.

The Matchless Resources Which Would Make Possible a Wonderful Exposition. Suggestions on the Subject by Commissioners Frey, Cumback and Mann.

Commissioner Philip W. Frey of Evansville has broad ideas as to the great centennial proposed as a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the organization of Indiana territory. He says:

"The importance of making the celebration of Indiana's centennial a broad and comprehensive one, cannot be overestimated. It might as well be resolved by the commission at the outset, and understood by the citizens of Indiana, that to inaugurate this celebration on anything but a scale of grandeur, both in conception and execution, would at once write failure over the whole."

"Indiana cannot afford in this day and generation to call the attention of the entire union, and of the world, to her position as a great state, in a small and narrow project. It should combine not only an epitome of its resourcefulness, but a strong picture of its history in the civil and military glories of the past 100 years. And the whole should be a stirring incentive to future achievements in economics and patriotism."

"To my mind the commission should early ascertain what the sentiment of the people is in this direction, but if they should find that sentiment to be at variance with that general idea, the entire matter should be abandoned rather than that it should fall short of these ideals. As to what permanent shape this should take, it is yet too early to speculate. But it seems to me that whatever is done, it should be in some fitting way, so as to furnish for posterity the perpetuation of these ideas. Upon these lines it seems to me that the whole state would unite, because of its importance to the state and its citizens."

INDIANA'S PROGRESS.

"What do you think of the proposed centennial celebration for Indiana?" was asked Hon. Will Cumback of Greenburg by a press representative.

"I am enthusiastic in favor of it," Mr. Cumback replied. "I am a native of this state, and have been over the state many times—have been in every county, and am perhaps as familiar with the resources and progress of the state as any citizen of the state. Until recently but little was known of our state by the world outside. The progress she has made in every department of human affairs has never been published by our people as in other states. Indiana has never been boomed or advertised. I have been in about forty other states and I think Indiana has less waste land than any state I have seen. We cannot only farm almost the entire state, but there is a larger portion of fertile and productive soil in Indiana than any of them in proportion to her territory. No effort has been made to let the world know what we have done, and are doing in agriculture, beyond the exhibit we have made at our state fair."

"As a consequence hundreds of thousands of people have passed over this great central state, going to the west and the northwest seeking a home, not thinking it worth while to even stop and see what we had in Indiana. They went farther and purchased poorer and dearer land."

"We have now better railroad transportation than any of them. But a few counties have one railroad and most of them several. Our excellent gravel roads enable the farmer to haul heavy loads of the product of his farm to a railway station to be shipped to the eastern cities or to the more convenient markets of Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati."

"We have all the improved machinery and tools for farming. We have the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. There is no state that excels us in all things pertaining to agriculture."

"We have the finest stone of any state in the west and are supplying the world from our inexhaustable quarries."

"We have coal in inexhaustable quantities and natural gas field is the best yet found, and seems to be as strong as when first discovered."

"The indications are that before 1900 comes, we will have also the largest oil supply. It is just being developed."

"It would take too long to tell all the resources of this great central state."

"We have the very best possible school system and the largest school in any state with perhaps one exception. Our colleges and universities are second to none in the nation."

"Our writers and literary men and women have attracted the attention and won the praise of the cultivated people of the civilized world. We have in Indiana every element of a highly civilized and progressive people. This proposed celebration will furnish the opportunity to bring forward and exhibit to the world what we are and what we have accomplished. If a full and complete showing is made, it will be of immense advantage to the state. It will double our population in the next 10 years. The term Hoosier will have a different meaning to the world outside. I am glad to see that the people of the state are thoroughly in favor of the celebration and they want it done up in a style worthy the great occasion. The commission will no doubt formulate a plan that will do honor to the state."

MUST BE WORTHY THE STATE.

Hon. Thomas J. Mann of Sullivan is one of the commissioners from the Second district. In expressing his views on the great project, he says: "In regard to the proposed centennial celebration of Indiana territory and state, I believe for various reasons that it should be held, and held in the form of an exposition, because in no other way that I can conceive can the past, present and future of Indiana's greatness be so clearly and fully made known to the general public and her own citizens as well."

"The first thing I would consider, however, in an undertaking of this kind would be the amount of money necessary to carry it through successfully, giving an exhibit worthy the state and creditable to her citizens. In no event would I recommend a reckless, extravagant outlay of money. Can it not be done without this, and without the state being worthy and creditably represented in such an exhibit then it would be better to not attempt it. The safe, careful, prudent business man always considers well his investment before making it, whether or not it will reward him to his own good and profit. So in this proposed celebration, would the citizens of the state be justified in making a judicious, reasonable expenditure along this line? I for one unhesitatingly say yes; that a reasonable amount in honest hands, judiciously expended, for various reasons, would bring to its citizens a rich reward."

"As is well known in events of this kind that have gone before, Indiana has not been represented as she should have been, in a way either worthy or creditable to her. It is with no great amount of state pride that Indiana's fair, and the same thing could be said of her at the International Exposition at New Orleans in 1885. Yet in the face of this, what might be termed "incomplete exhibits," we are told that she carried away as many or more first awards, at each place, as any state of the Union. Of this I believe her own citizens are not generally aware; neither is the general public aware of the capabilities or possibilities of our state. In the proposed celebration there are two or three objects that should be kept in mind. The first should be to show to the world as strongly as possible (it can not be overdone) what Indiana is. Second, to let her sister states and all nations see her as she was a century ago, as nearly as possible, and then her advancement and achievements through the intervening decades of the century in the world of human endeavor; or, in other words, the great feature of the event should be a retrospective view of the century just then ended—a glance backward showing the progress made by the state in all branches of science, industry and art. The third and last object of course is to create within the breasts of our own citizens a just and reasonable pride, bring her into closer and more friendly relations with her sister states, as well as to establish better relations with the commercial countries of the earth. For present purposes, what I would say might all be classed under the first object set out—

WHAT INDIANA IS.

"The very first thing to be remembered in this is, that within her borders the center of population of the United States rests, thereby making her eligible and available to more people, to give such an exhibit, than any other state of the union. Standing as she does in this great sisterhood, of states sixth in point of population and wealth, her own citizens know that in several particular advantages she takes still higher rank than this. Nowhere on earth do I believe they have a better or more productive soil than may be found here in Indiana, one capable of producing a greater number or variety of products of equal quantity and excellence. Another thing to be said in its favor is its great lasting qualities. Many of her great fertile fields that have been in cultivation and yielding their bountiful harvests for one-half, three-fourths, or almost the entire century, are today producing as much or more and better products than a half century ago, and that, too, in the face of but comparatively small outlay in the way of fertilizers.

"This point I would have brought out as strongly as possible by way of exhibit of all her products in the shape of grain, vegetables, fruits, etc. Following this would come her timber, her resources and possibilities in that line; her great coal fields, employing thousands of men, and sending the product throughout the country; her stone quarries, of which there are none richer or better, or of finer quality, being used in almost every city of the east as well as in other directions; her great natural gas fields, furnishing light and fuel to her citizens, as well as inviting the manufacturer from every quarter of the globe; her great school system, of which there is none better; her manufactures and manufactured goods, embracing articles used in almost every quarter of the civilized earth. All these things, and many others too numerous to be called out here, that the occasion itself would develop as it took shape, that would represent some point of interest and value and as well be a credit to the state, should and would be called out and given prominence in an exposition of this kind. Having so many natural advantages, as was said at the outset, and that she had not been truly and properly represented in exhibitions in which she had taken part, I certainly think a celebration might be made that would return to her citizens many fold. In doing all this, as said before, I would favor no reckless or lavish expenditure of money, but only in safe, judicious investment, making a part, at least, of her exposition permanent, by preserving everything possible of all that was best in every department in some suitable building erected especially for that purpose—a state museum, as it were—and as the years went on adding thereto, as strides in the arts, sciences and industries are made. This would enable future generations to look back with some degree of comprehension upon the great advancement of Indiana territory."

LOOKS LIKE PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—The Dispatch says that Robert Lindsay, ex-secretary National League Republican clubs, has received a letter from General James S. Clarkson, in which he instructs Mr. Lindsay to engage a number of rooms at leading Pittsburgh hotels for the national convention week. The letter does not provide that if the convention is held in Pittsburgh, the rooms will be engaged.

STIRRING SENSATION.

Attorney Shoemaker Accused of Bribing a Witness.

DISBARED FROM PRACTICE.

Quite a Sensation Is Created In the Famous Holmes Murder Case—Witness Brought Into Court and Corroborates the Story—Attorney Rotan Not Implicated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The evil spirit that presides over the destinies of H. H. Holmes, king of murderers, and eventually destroys all who ally themselves with him, found another victim yesterday. The first swift turn this extraordinary case took was on the first day of the trial, when the archcriminal dismissed his lawyers, and the "Prisoner at the bar" became counsel for the defense. Yesterday the tables were turned and senior counsel for the defense became a prisoner at the bar.

William A. Shoemaker, the young attorney whose first association with the case is obscured in the mystery which envelops its every detail, was held under \$1,500 bail to answer a charge of subornation of perjury. This means that he manufactured evidence tending to prove that Benjamin F. Pielitz, for whose murder Holmes was convicted two weeks ago, committed suicide, and that he, Shoemaker, paid a woman \$30 to sign and swear to this. But the commonwealth had supplied the woman, although Shoemaker was ignor-



H. H. HOLMES.

ant of this, and after he had produced this "after-discovery-evidence" and read it to the court, he asked that the argument on the motion for a new trial be postponed to give him and his associate counsel, Samuel P. Rotan, time to run out this and other clews recently obtained.

Then it was that District Attorney Graham arose and exposed the plot. The court stared in wide-eyed amazement the accused lawyer lay back in his seat livid and tremulous, and the prisoner in the dock rested his cold blue eyes on the shrinking figure of his legal representative and smiled with scorn.

Charges Against Shoemaker.

Briefly, the details of the charge are these: The trial for the Pielitz murder was not two days old when Shoemaker approached a private detective named John Schwechler and asked him to procure a woman who lived around Twelfth or Thirteenth and Callowhill or Vine streets, who would swear to certain facts in connection with the finding of Pielitz's body at 1316 Callowhill street. Schwechler assented, but instead of straightway going to the woman, he told his story to Detective Geyer, who, for the commonwealth, brought to light the evidences of Holmes' murder of the children. Geyer submitted it to District Attorney Graham, and a most skilful trap was prepared, a trap which has brought about the ruin of the opposing attorney.

Under instructions, Geyer went to Mrs. Margaret Reah, matron in the Fourth District Police Station, and she, under the name of Blanche A. Hannigan, was taken to Shoemaker by Schwechler. Meantime, Shoemaker had prepared an affidavit stating that the deponent had known Pielitz and that to her he had expressed his intention of committing suicide. Mrs. Hannigan read it; signed and swore to this and Shoemaker gave her two \$10 bills for doing so.

On each bill she marked the initials "B. A. H." and yesterday she exhibited them in court.

Lawyer Hoodwinked.

Shoemaker walked into the trap blindfolded. When he read the affidavit to the court, he declared that its contents had been dictated to him by the woman. A moment afterward, irrefutable testimony was produced, showing that he had himself made up the affidavit and dictated it to a stenographer before he had even asked Schwechler to procure a woman to sign it; and that he had not much as read or explained its purpose to Mrs. Hannigan.

Judge Arnold, who was upon the bench during the trial, had called in Judges Thayer and Wilson to hear and decide with him on the merits of the argument for a new trial. As the strange revelations came, the three judges did not hesitate by their bearing and words, to manifest their sense of the gravity of the accused.

Shoemaker had nothing to say. He was stunned and shocked beyond measure, but said this was not the time for him to talk.

Must Have Met Before.

A strange story is whispered about Shoemaker's initial appearance in this case. A little over a year ago, it is said, he first came to Philadelphia. Whence he came no one seemed to know, but a tale is told that he had been for some time in a little town in Indiana. A few days afterward, Holmes was arrested in Boston and the story of his manifold crimes came out.

It is said that the little Indiana town in which Shoemaker lived was but a short distance from another town where Holmes had lived and fostered his multifarious scheme. It is even said that in Shoemaker's office has been found a map of the county in which these two towns lie, and that a line is drawn in

red ink between the places, but so drawn as to avoid railroads and settlements, cutting through the bare country. This curious story is not given out officially, but with those who know of it there is an unanimity as to its details. The Holmes case was the first Shoemaker tried in Philadelphia. It is probably also the last.

Shoemaker Arrested.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Thayer said they would give the case their gravest consideration. Then turning to Mr. Shoemaker, the judge said: "I regret that I now have a very disagreeable duty to perform toward you, a member of this bar and an attorney of this court. In view of the developments and the testimony of the witnesses whom you have heard concerning the use you attempted to make of the affidavit you procured, the court feel it to be their duty, no other path being left open, to hold you in \$1,500 bail to answer the charge of subornation of perjury, and in default of bail to stand committed."

"The bail is here, your honor," said the accused attorney.

Court was then adjourned and bail was entered at sidebar, Milton Jackson, Shoemaker's father-in-law, becoming bondsman.

AID FOR AMERICANS.

Admiral Selfridge Will Proceed Directly to Alexandretta.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Admiral Selfridge cabled the navy department yesterday that he had put in with his flagship San Francisco at Naples to get his mail. He will proceed directly to Alexandria, where he should arrive about Friday next, and will then be in a position to extend aid to the Americans and Europeans in that section in the event of further uprisings. The Turkish situation is absorbing the attention of the state department at present and due notice is taken of the various resolutions adopted by the many religious organizations in the United States.

INHUMAN FATHER.

Kansas Dentist Attempts to Assault His Daughter.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 19.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. A. C. Correy, a prominent dentist of this city, attempted to outrage his stepdaughter Cora, a beautiful girl of 17, and in attempting to escape from the police fell from a second-story window, afflicting on his head, being instantly killed. Mrs. Correy was out of the city. Correy was 45 years old and had a large practice. The daughter was almost prostrated with excitement and grief, but seemed relieved when she heard that her father had killed himself.

Distilleries Grinding Corn.

PEORIA, Ills., Nov. 19.—The Peoria distilleries are grinding 19,600 bushels of corn a day, the greatest capacity at which they have run for some time. J. B. Greenhut, formerly president of the company, says that the capacity has increased daily, and that it will be but a few days until every distillery in Peoria is in operation at its full capacity.

This is a result of the recent settlement. The revenue collections for this month have averaged better than for the last few years and heavy shipments are made daily.

Embezelling Postmaster Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Postoffice Inspector Johnson has received word that John O'Connor, who was postmaster at Marysville, Mo., in 1882, and who disappeared from there in September of that year, and was thought to have been murdered in Omaha, has been arrested at Monett, Mo., on the charge of embezelling government funds when he was postmaster 13 years ago. He will be taken to St. Joe for trial. He admits his identity.

Investigating the Affair.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—The police began today the investigation of the case of John Townsend, colored, from Washington, Ind., who died in the hospital Sunday from a gunshot wound. They found John Huddleston, who said a brakeman shot Townsend as he was clambering onto a car. That Townsend returned the fire and shot the brakeman, William Kramer, who is now in a hospital at Evansville.

Sudden Illness of Senor Thedim.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 18.—Fire yesterday almost destroyed the town of Slabtown, this county. The fire started in the postoffice. A hotel was badly damaged and a number of houses were destroyed. The loss is about \$15,000.

Weather.

Indiana—Fair; warmer. Illinois—Fair; warmer in southern portion.

BRIEF MENTION.

R. L. Gault, the Canadian cotton king, is dead of Bright's disease.

Chicago city hall is setting and is in danger of parting in the middle.

General Masso, vice president of the Cuban republic, is believed to have landed in Philadelphia Saturday night.

The Banner brewery at Cincinnati and adjacent buildings were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss over \$300,000.

The condition of General Edward Wright of Des Moines has taken an alarming turn for the worse and he is not expected to live until tomorrow.

Sir Henry Irving, the English actor, was given a reception and presented with a loving cup by the Lotus club at New York Saturday night.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, the venerable author of the national hymn, "America," died suddenly in a railway station at Boston on Saturday afternoon. He was 88 years of age.

An organized effort will soon be made by many of the leading railroads in the country to induce the Pullman company to reduce by 25 per cent the price of upper berths in sleeping cars.

Joseph H. Manley, ex-chairman of the Republican national committee and manager of the Reed presidential boom, has written to Chicago to engage 30 rooms for the Reed headquarters.

Brewery Asher Missing.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Charles O. Hoffman, assistant cashier of the New Orleans Brewing association, is reported to be about \$20,000 short in his accounts. Hoffman's whereabouts is unknown. It is stated that false entries on the books was the method resorted