

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A special to the *World* from Washington says: "There will be a strong fight over the successor to Captain W. S. Davis, late member of the commission for selection and distribution of lands to Uintah and Ute Indian reservation. A combination is said to have been formed of New York, New Jersey and St. L. capitalists to control this appointment for the purpose of securing if possible a monopoly of the vast gilsonite deposits which lie along the eastern boundary of the Ute Indian reservation."

Under the law providing for the opening of the Ute Indian reservation, no person is permitted to locate more than two claims of ten acres each containing asphaltum or gilsonite. Representatives of the combine, however, hope to have the ear of the commission and to know in advance the exact date when the reservation will be open. Their plan is supposed to have a stool pigeon on every deposit within the area named, ready to file his claim on an hour's warning. While these claims will be ostensibly for the benefit of the individuals making them, they will in reality be in the interest of the combine.

There are less than 1,000 Indians to whom land will be allotted and these allotments will be located principally among the agricultural sections along the Green and White rivers and up the Duchesne river in the fertile valleys where the irrigation is possible.

As soon as the allotment to the Indians shall have been made the remaining lands, containing the gilsonite deposits, will be thrown open to the public.

Gilsonite is so valuable that it pays to haul it from 55 to 100 miles to the nearest railroad, at great expense, and then to pay heavy freight rates on it across the country. It is the purest known form of asphalt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—J. A. Henriquez, formerly United States consul at Caracas, Cuba, has just received a letter from Santiago which reports that the people there are greatly stirred up by a report that the 25,000 Spanish troops to be sent to Cuba in October will be commanded by General Camilo Polavieja.

When the ten year war began, Polavieja entered the army with the rank of sergeant. He was steadily promoted for bravery until he became general, and before the close of the war he was made governor of Santiago province. It was while governor that he gained a reputation for excessive cruelty. After the revolution General Polavieja was made captain-general of Havana, which office he occupied until three years ago, when he returned to Spain.

The only time he was in the United States was about seven years ago, when he came here to marry Niclaesi Escamias, a Havana girl. She refused him, saying she could never consent to be the wife of a man who had been so cruel to her countrymen.

It is believed that on his arrival in Havana he will succeed General Martinez Campos as Captain-General of Cuba, and will be second in command of the army.

Campos, it is expected, will then be free to take a more active part in the field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Indianapolis will claim the right to try H. H. Holmes for murder. The claim will be based on the horrible developments of today, which include the finding of the charred remains of 9-year-old Howard Pitzel, and evidence which before any jury in the country would convict Holmes of having murdered him and then partially burned his body in a stove.

Detectives Geyer, of Philadelphia, Richards, of Indianapolis, and Inspector Gary, of the Fidelity Insurance company have been at work for some weeks hunting for traces of the boy's body. He was traced here with Holmes, and disappeared. The city was scoured and work begun in the suburbs, hunting for a house rented by Holmes on October 10th, 11th or 12th of last year.

This morning the detectives went to Irvington, a pretty suburb of this city and the seat of Butler College, and before they had been at work an hour their attention was called by a local real estate dealer to a small vacant cottage situated in the woods at the edge of town and far removed from any other dwellings. The party went to the house, and a few minutes later the officers found beneath the side porch the missing trunk which was taken from the side door of the Circle house in this city October 10th by Holmes, and which was thought to contain the body of the boy.

Great excitement followed, and hundreds flocked to the scene as soon as the discovery leaked out, although the officers tried to keep the matter a secret. The house was guarded, and work began, searching for additional evidence. Developments followed thick and fast and the chain of evidence is damaging.

In a barn connected with the house was a large stove of cylindrical shape, of the same pattern as Holmes bought to Cincinnati. He rented the house under the same alias. The stove had been moved from the house to the stable by the owner of the house after Holmes left.

It was at once discovered that the body had been burned in the stove and search began for the remains.

Late this evening Dr. J. F. Barnhill's attention was called by a small boy named Walter Jenny to the stove hole where the stove had been. It was filled with refuse. This was pulled out and the remains of the body were found. Physicians and dentists were there, and in this refuse hundreds of charred bones were found. The teeth showed that the body was that of a boy between 8 and 10 years of age, and all the other bones confirmed this. All were charred, and pieces of flesh clung to some of them. The skull bones and pelvis added the same conviction, truth. The body had evidently been burned in a cob fire in the huge stove found in the barn.

Howard's overcoat was found at a grocery store near by, where Holmes had left it, saying the boy would call for it. He never came. Owners of the

house recognize Holmes from pictures, and several neighbors distinctly remember the face. Several people have identified him, and all doubt is removed. Other developments are expected tomorrow, and with this evidence, Indianapolis will demand Holmes for trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 28.—To make sure that the trunk found at Irvington yesterday belonged to the Pitzel family, Detective Geyer last night telegraphed to Mrs. Pitzel, at Galva, Ill., inquiring if the children's trunk had a strip of calico pasted over a crack on the bottom. The reply received at a late hour was: "Yes, the trunk had strips of blue calico, white figure, pasted over a crack the entire length of the trunk." This is conclusive evidence.

The portion of the trunk found included the top and the bottom, with about six inches of the sides from the bottom up. Over a crack in the bottom is pasted a narrow strip of blue calico goods torn from an old dress or apron.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Havana correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Marshal Campos has definitely decided to fix his headquarters in Santa Clara. He continues to organize defensive measures against the rebels, and is building small forts at various places, and keeping strong patrols constantly moving throughout the country.

Letters received from Santiago bring a rumor of dissension among the insurgent chiefs, several of them objecting to the present method of conducting the rebellion and opposing the policy of destroying property.

There is also jealousy between the white and colored leaders. The insurgents continue to levy contributions, amounting to \$40,000 in one case, and \$20,000 in another. They have received orders from the revolutionary committee of New York absolutely to prohibit all work on plantations. The penalty of refusing to comply with this prohibition is to destroy property and burn sugar cane.

The newspaper *La Lucha* declares that the inhabitants of Cienfuegos district are starving on account of the stoppage of the plantations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 27.—A special to the *Times* from Sargent, Ky., says: Great excitement prevails on the Virginia side of the Cumberland mountains, six miles east of this place, over a white-cap outrage. Last night about 11 o'clock a number of white men went to the home of Martha White, aged 65, pulled her and her 20-year-old daughter from their beds, and taking them to a patch of woods near their home, tied them to trees and beat them most brutally. They are not expected to survive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.—Advices received here from Erzincan say that great terror prevails among the Armenians there, owing to the attitude of the Turkish authorities. The latter, in consequence of an attack which was recently made by brigands on a Turkish colonel, during which a number of his men were killed, are believed to be taking steps which will have most serious consequences. The Armenians are accused of being the authors of the attack on the colonel, and it is alleged that a large force of Turkish troops has been retreating by