

other times conducting various lines of business with which he became associated.

About a month ago the mysterious stranger disappeared. Now he is supposed to be in Brazil. A few days before his disappearance it was noticed that he devoted a great deal of attention to Mrs. Schnaubelt whom he assisted in making preparations for a journey to Chicago. This fact taken together with other peculiar circumstances first led to the conclusion that Mrs. Schnaubelt was his mother and that he was none other than the notorious Chicago anarchist.

Edward Schnaubelt, Rudolph's brother, was seen yesterday but refused to state whether the anarchist had been in the city.

While in Vallejo the anarchist resided in the cottage of Mrs. Harriet Lake. When the strike was raging fiercest last summer she noticed that the Schnaubelts were active. Lights flashed in their house at all hours of night, and she saw Edward Schnaubelt come and go with a big black valise. The big, broad-shouldered man with pompadour hair was there all the time, and the description she gives of him is that of the famous Rudolph, who is credited with hurling the bomb in Haymarket square in Chicago in 1886.

"I knew they were anarchists," said Mrs. Pike, "and I thought they were making bombs. Night after night I heard them hammering and sawing, and I told my daughter that if there was an explosion I should ask the authorities to investigate the house."

CHICAGO, May 13.—Thomas Griefs, proprietor of Griefs' hall, where the anarchists held meetings at the time of the Haymarket riots, was considerably amused today at the report that Rudolph Schnaubelt was in Vallejo, Cal. "I know," said Griefs, "that Schnaubelt is in London and has been there for several years with his wife. My information came from a private source and is perfectly reliable."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The diplomatic trouble concerning United States Minister Hazelton, resulting from serious charges made by Admiral Meade, was the absorbing theme of naval and diplomatic circles today. Mr. Hazelton has received a dispatch from Hon. B. B. Smalley, of Vermont, through whose influence he was appointed minister to Venezuela, saying he would arrive in Washington tomorrow to give personal attention to the case. It is now known definitely that Secretary Gresham, in a cable dispatch to the minister, called for his resignation. The minister desires to see the specific charges, and before tendering his resignation will endeavor to have his side of the case presented to President Cleveland.

Assistant Secretary Uhl expected the written resignation to be tendered yesterday, and asked for an interview with the minister in the morning and again at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Hazelton asked that action be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Smalley, with a view to putting in a defense to the charges. He says that he feels that his future standing is at stake, and this is more to him than the retention of his diplomatic mission, which he will undoubtedly resign.

The correspondence leading up to

Mr. Hazelton's return has been brief and entirely by cable. Secretary Gresham's dispatch stated that facts had come to the knowledge of the President which compelled him to call for the minister's immediate resignation. Mr. Gresham spoke with deep regret of the necessity of this course. No specific charges were mentioned. Mr. Hazelton's dispatch, in answer, asked permission to leave for Washington to resign. His purpose was to come here and learn the charges, but by inadvertence he requested that he might return "to resign." This last phrase was construed to mean a resignation, and accordingly Assistant Secretary Uhl has asked that the resignation be submitted in accordance with the dispatches.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A local paper says:

Woman, in the person of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has laid her hand upon Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, the Psalms of David and the Songs of Solomon, the Gospel of Matthew and the Acts, and is about to bring forth from them and their companion pieces a new Bible. The revision or new translation is to be *The Woman's Bible*. The version of the Bible addressed to "The Most High and Mighty Prince James," and the revision of the same, completed but a few years ago, leaves woman's position in the Scripture, asserts Mrs. Stanton, far inferior to man.

Mrs. Stanton's co-laborers or apostles in the preparation of the new work are named to include Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Frances Lord, Mrs. Stanton Blatch (who is Mrs. Stanton's daughter) and Mrs. Alice Cliff Scratcher, of England; and the following of America: Frances E. Willard, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Robert Lugersoll, Ellen B. Dietrick, Frances Burr, Matilda Jorlyn Gage, Sarah A. Underwood, Mary A. Livermore, Lillie D. Blake, Mrs. L. B. Chandler, Carrie Chapman Catt, Josephine K. Henry, C. A. F. Stebbins, Helen M. Gardner, Clara Dewick Colby and Mrs. E. B. Glannis.

In the cause of the new woman, Mrs. Stanton has felt that the worst foe to her advancement was the misconception of the present Bible as regards woman. Some of the advanced women of New York felt as Mrs. Stanton did, and joined with her in a new version of the Book of books. Mrs. Stanton said to the little group of women gathered about her when she first broached the question of a Bible for women:

"Sufficient attention has not been given to the position of women in the divine book. The various revisions have treated with scant consideration those portions relating to woman. In the agitation to secure equal rights and privileges for women, the Bible is constantly referred to, to show the inferiority of the sex. This being so, it is absolutely necessary that the misconceptions as to the attitude of the Bible toward women, arising from wrong translations and interpretations should be corrected."

It is hoped the book will be completed this year.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special from Tampa, Fla., says private advices received here from the Cuban revolutionary leaders say a big battle was fought at Bayey, province of Puerto Principe, between Gomez, ex-

Cuban leader, and Salcedo, the Spanish commander. Gomez was victorious, annihilating the Spanish troops, killing and capturing more than a thousand men and great quantities of ammunition and army stores. The battle lasted four hours and was hard fought. Gomez continued his march through Camajay. Men from the plantations are joining the insurgents hourly. Fifty from the sugar plantations around Conselaccen del Sur, well armed with rifles, joined the revolutionists today.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special to the *World* from Santiago de Cuba says:

The whole situation in Cuba has changed. There is a continual exodus of white Cubans from Santiago now, whereas up to a week ago the reports of numerous departures for the field were incorrect. Nearly 100 members of the Fial Armonica and San Carlos clubs have gone into the country.

The government of the island is alarmed but is divided in its councils as to the expediency of sending to Spain for more troops. General Salcedo thinks it would be useless to bring over any more raw, unacclimated levies until the season changes.

It is proposed to call out those Spanish ex-soldiers who have served their time in the army, being given discharge papers, and are living in Cuba. Several thousand men can be obtained in this manner.

Puerto Principe is still reported quiet.

General Maceo has nearly 3,000 men at Barnabacoa plantation, two leagues from Songo. All the Spanish troops at the latter place were sent to San Luis, which was threatened with a raid.

One thousand Spanish soldiers left San Luis last night to look for General Maceo. They went in the direction of Palma.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Arthur W. Dowe is engaged in missionary work in this city for the purpose of establishing a colony of Shakers on the Pacific coast. It is proposed to erect a church here to be an exact copy of the one now being used by the community at East Canterbury, N. H., having a seating capacity of several hundred and apartments sufficient to accommodate at least a hundred people. When the work on the coast has progressed a little further a few prominent eastern Shaker leaders will come to San Francisco and begin actively the work of establishing the church or community.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—According to advices received by the marine hospital service, smallpox is epidemic in a severe form at Minas Prietas, Mexico. Inspector Ghenowith, in a report to Surgeon General Wayman, says:

"General vaccination and isolation is practiced here and at other towns in southern Arizona, where sporadic cases of smallpox have recently occurred. All northbound trains, stages, and other conveyances from Nogales carrying passengers are inspected, baggage fumigated, and passengers required to be vaccinated. The principal source of danger is Minas Prietas, as the camp is located 15 miles from the Sonora railroad and an immense amount of business transacted by the company in the United States. No precautions are taken there against the spread of the disease."