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ARMORY HALL. THANKSGIVING NIGHT, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, Under the Auspices of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

NEW BARGAINS EVERY DAY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

SPECIAL SALE ON THE FINEST Wednesday and Thursday Only

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Burns, FOR MAN Bruises, MUSTANG LINIMENT Rheumatism, AND BEAST. Stiff Joints.

STRANGER THAN FICTION. Swindler Holmes' Career of Crime.

A Full Confession of His Dark Deeds. He Deserves to Be Hanged a Dozen Times Over.

By the Associated Press. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.--The arch conspirator, H. H. Holmes, accompanied by Mrs. Pitzel and a pretty woman who calls herself Mrs. Holmes, arrived in this city today in the custody of Detective Crawford and Special Agent Perry of the Fidelity Mutual Life association.

After the arrival, the party was closeted with Superintendent of Police Landon until late in the afternoon. When the conference was over, Detective Crawford detailed the story of the trip, the most important feature of which was the relation by Mr. Holmes of the story of his whole life. It reads like the most sensational of romances.

He said he was raised in Burlington, Vermont, and was well educated in the schools that at 15 he was a teacher. For some time afterward he went to college there and later in Detroit, Mich. Here he formed the acquaintance of a medical student, who, he said, furnished the body in New York in the present case. He refused to divulge his name. During vacations they worked on farms to raise their college expenses.

Once Holmes got his life insured for \$20,000. He then went to a hotel in Rhode Island. At that time he wore a beard. He secured a corpse in Chicago, cut off the head and took the body to a lonely spot not far from the hotel. Then he shaved off his beard, returned to the hotel, asked for Holmes and engaged a room to wait for him. He had brought the head with him and burned it beyond recognition in the fireplace of the hotel.

Resuming his story he said that while living in Chicago about 18 months ago, he fell in with a type-writer girl and furnished a house on the outskirts where they lived together. A young man sister came to visit them and the woman grew so jealous of her that in a quarrel one day she struck her over the head with a stool and killed her.

To save the woman with whom he lived, Holmes said he put the body in a trunk loaded with stones and sunk it in the lake. This girl had property in Texas, and he and Pitzel took it off her hands and sent her abroad. It was worth, he said, \$40,000, and after getting it in their hands they went through Texas buying carloads of horses on notes on this property, but as they never had a legal title to the property, the notes were worthless, and it is for this affair they are wanted in Fort Worth. To save this property Holmes said he and Pitzel reformed the scheme of swindling the Fidelity company. He told the detective that for the crimes he had committed he deserved to be hanged a dozen times.

Holmes is not lacking for money, as he himself admitted that at the present time he is supporting nearly two dozen persons, including the girl murderer, her mother and an imbecile brother, two orphans in Chicago who live in one of his properties, three separate alleged wives and their children and his own mother and father in Kankakee. He would not give the names of the women. He firmly maintained that Pitzel is alive and in San Salvador, and that he will hear from him through the personal columns of a certain newspaper.

Mr. Perry said that as a result of the interview it had been decided to arrest a number of other persons whose names were not ready to be given out. Mr. Perry related in detail the story of Holmes' arrest in Boston and the manner in which Mrs. Pitzel was detected from Burlington. He said that in the secret conference today nothing had been said that would in the slightest degree refute his original theory that Pitzel had murdered. When in the west he saw the parents of Mrs. Pitzel, and they told him their daughter had complained of the exorbitant fee charged by the St. Louis lawyer--\$2500. In corroboration of his murder theory, Mr. Perry said that he had from Mrs. Pitzel an exact description of her husband, agreeing in every respect

with that of the corpse found in the Callowhill street house. Mrs. Pitzel, he continued, was perfectly innocent of any complicity in the affair. She told Perry last night that she had received only \$5000 in cash. She said Holmes had taken \$5000 of the money and put it in a speculation in Fort Worth in which Pitzel was also interested. Holmes told Perry that this was true. In Texas, Perry said, Holmes operated under the name of H. H. Pratt. He added that Pitzel and B. T. Lyman are one and the same man.

MRS. PITZEL'S STORY. She Feels Her Husband Is Really Dead. BOSTON, Nov. 20.--Mrs. Carrie Pitzel, it is claimed, has made a full confession of the alleged insurance swindle. It is stated that she has implicated Holmes, at whose suggestion, it is claimed, she went to Burlington, Vt. She stated that Holmes substituted the alleged bogus body for that of her husband and collected the insurance, but she was kept in ignorance of the whereabouts of her husband, who disappeared at once. Since the affair she has been roaming round from place to place, prompted by Holmes, in search of her husband, and it was through the hope that she would be sent to him that she answered the telegrams of the detectives. Now she fears that the body for which the insurance was paid was not a bogus one, but that of her husband.

Mr. Pitzel also said that his daughter, Alice, who was the only one besides Holmes to identify the body, has been spirited away, as she has completely disappeared and Holmes is the last one known to have seen her. Holmes asserted he left Alice and the other Pitzel children at their father's home in Detroit a month ago, and since then has heard nothing from him. Holmes further stated that when he came to Boston on Tuesday last he intended to take passage for Berlin, but changed his mind, and before he could perfect other plans the detectives had him.

HOLMES' VICTIMS. Good Reason to Believe He Murdered the Williams Sisters. FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 20.--There is every reason to believe that C. H. Holmes, who went by the name of O. C. Pratt in Fort Worth, is guilty of murdering Minnie R. Williams and her sister Ann. The crime was probably committed in Chicago, and in this crime a man who claimed here to be a citizen of Chicago and called himself Beaton T. Lyman, is an accomplice. Some time in February he came here from Chicago and placed on record a deed from one Bond to Lyman for 100 feet front on Park and Second streets. Bond not being dead, before Minnie R. Williams, executed before a notary, whose name was said to be Holmes. On this property Lyman began the erection of a three-story building. Lyman had sold one lot to a Fort Worth citizen, fearing the title was clouded, began to investigate. He found that Minnie R. Williams wrote late in 1893 to her sister Miss Ann Williams, of Midlothian, Texas, to come to Chicago, that she was going to be married and go to Europe. The sister left for Chicago. No word ever came from either of the sisters.

Minnie R. Williams, by will, was left half a block of property in the heart of Fort Worth, valued at \$60,000, and a farm valued at \$15,000. This property was all being alienated, ostensibly by Miss Williams. A detective has recently been sent to find the girls, but no trace can be discovered.

HEDGETH'S SENTENCE. The Train Robber and Informer Sent Up for Twenty-five Years. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 20.--The supreme court today sentenced Marion Hedgeth to 25 years imprisonment. In the spring of 1892 he, with several others, robbed the 'Frisco express car in St. Louis county of nearly \$17,000 and \$3000 worth of valuables. Only a small portion of the plunder was ever recovered.

[Hedgeth, it will be remembered, started a saloon in Los Angeles, soon after the express robbery. He was detected and arrested in San Francisco, and extradited to Missouri. Further notoriety attaches to Hedgeth from the fact that it was he who furnished the information leading to the exposure of the Pitzel insurance swindle.--Ed.]

LAWYER HOW'S MISSING. St. Louis, Nov. 1.--Lute last night an effort was made to see J. D. Howe and get his statement in regard to the Hedgeth expose, but he was not at home and could not be found. Alphonse Howe, his brother, reluctantly gave the information that he had left the city soon after being released on bail, but refused to tell where he had gone.

ANTI-DEBRIS ASSOCIATION. The Promotion of Hydraulic Mining Strenuously Opposed. SACRAMENTO, Nov. 20.--At the meeting of the executive committee of the Anti-Debris association here tonight an address to the people was adopted, in which strong ground is taken against the use of public money by the government for the purpose of erecting dams for impounding the debris from mines. The association takes the ground that it is illegal and unjust to use public money for the promotion of any particular private industry or business.

Free Electric Cars for All. Over the electric car line to the Wolfskill tract at Easton, Eldridge & Co., 121 S. Broadway. Kamame Bitters acts on the liver when that organ is sluggish, promotes digestion, encourages appetite and corrects constipation. For sale by all druggists, 50 cents per bottle.

Dr. French's Brain Tablets cure all kinds of nervous trouble. For sale by Olf & Vaughn, Fourth and Spring. Hollenbeck Hotel Café, 214 Second street. Oysters 50c a dozen, any style. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE MINE AND ORCHARD. California's Two Sources of Wealth.

Both Industries Yet in Their Infancy. A Prosperous Future Predicted for Each of Them.

Interesting Sessions of the State Miners' Convention at San Francisco and Fruit Growers at Sacramento. By the Associated Press. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.--Three sessions were held by the State Miners' convention today. The day was devoted to the reading of papers, the making of addresses, election of officers and committee work, and in the evening the reports of committees on legislation and resolutions were read. The convention will adjourn tomorrow at noon but in the evening the delegates will be entertained at a banquet given by the merchants of San Francisco. Politics cropped up only once in today's proceedings, and then the subject was smothered by President Neff, who declared that politics had no place in a body of men composed of all parties, who were only united on the great question of mining.

In the course of an address Congressman Caminetti claimed credit for the Democratic state convention of 1890 first having adopted a resolution in favor of the restoration of mining in this state. Congressman Loud who was present took occasion to reply to Caminetti, who in turn attempted to reply to Loud. It was then President Neff interposed and the incident closed.

Professor Christy of the state university spoke of the value of the mining industry to the country and said that it is to the interest of the community that the education of mining engineers should be completed. He hoped the miners would assist in this training by receiving the young men sent out with recommendations. After the appointment of committees on resolutions and legislation the convention took a recess until evening. The convention was occupied with routine business until late this forenoon, when United States Senator Perkins was called upon to address the miners, declaring that since mining began in this state California had furnished the nation with \$1,400,000,000 of gold, and the state was still producing \$1,000,000 a year. Perkins had no address read from manuscript, but noted the progress of the wonderful increase of the horticultural industry since 1871, when the fruit growing industry began to be of importance. He quoted a prediction made by C. W. Reed of Sacramento in 1889 that California would produce 4,000 carloads annually of green dried and citrus fruits. Now the output is 20,000 carloads annually. He predicted that he would see the year when 50,000 carloads would be shipped.

Chairman Hook, in an address read from manuscript, noted the progress of the wonderful increase of the horticultural industry since 1871, when the fruit growing industry began to be of importance. He quoted a prediction made by C. W. Reed of Sacramento in 1889 that California would produce 4,000 carloads annually of green dried and citrus fruits. Now the output is 20,000 carloads annually. He predicted that he would see the year when 50,000 carloads would be shipped.

State Senator C. W. Cross of Nevada county declared that only the surface of California's gold deposits had been scratched. In Nevada county, which has produced the most gold, not one in twenty of the known quartz mines have been worked to a depth of 100 feet. In that one county, he said, there is more gold that can be profitably mined than has ever been produced in the state. He declared that in California there is gold to be produced equal to double the quantity in use in the world today.

Resolutions endorsing the United States debris commission were adopted before the noon recess was taken. Election of officers was the order of business at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The presence of officers were re-elected as follows: President, Jacob H. Neff; secretary, W. C. Kalliston; vice-president, S. K. Thornton; treasurer, Julian Sonntag.

Congressman Caminetti was called to the platform and addressed the convention. Resolutions were adopted recommending the re-appointment of the law passed at the last session of the legislature entitled, "The California State Debris Commission," which appropriated \$250,000, to be available when the general government appropriated a like amount, to build restraining dams. Confidence was expressed in the management of the state mining bureau and its maintenance urged. The association declared in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Congress is urged to appropriate for each of the well known mining states and territories \$50,000 to build trails and roads to open and develop the mineral lands for sale by the government. It was resolved that immediate action should be taken to stop the issuance of patents to the Central Pacific railway on pending selections awaiting the approval of the department of the interior for lands in the mineral section of California. The association urged that additional national aid be extended for the improvement of the Sacramento river to furnish cheap and permanent transportation to markets.

AN INDEX TO YESTERDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH.--Japan's rejection of Uncle Sam's offer of mediation... Causes of the Korean war... Progress of the conflict... Prince Bismarck's declining health... Foreign miscellany... The confession of Swindler Holmes... Hedgeth's heavy sentence... An appalling mine disaster... State miners' and fruit growers' conventions... Pacific coast happenings... Political notes... General news gleanings.

LOCAL.--Police commission revokes the Markwalder license... Council discusses today... The railroad conspiracy case goes to the jury, which is locked up for the night... The Smith bond case... The Craig trial yesterday... How a Chinese carried off his own and a comrade's goods... The Manning-Captain Dick contest a fizzle... Two residences burned on Pearl street between Sixth and Seventh.

NEIGHBORING PLACES. PASADENA--The Southern Pacific franchise... Hotel men... ELIZONOR--A new hotel... Curative springs... SANTA MONICA--Local news matters... REDLANDS--Death of N. F. McAbbe... POMONA--Business and social news... RIVERSIDE--A hotel keeper leaves suddenly.

POINTERS FOR TODAY. CITY HALL--Council 10 a. m. CITY HALL--Fire commission 10 a. m. HOLLENBECK HOTEL--Hotel keepers association 10 a. m. DEBBIS'S OPERA HOUSE--Through shadows of death... FAULTON--Exposition... BURBANK--Harbor lights... IMPERIAL--Vaudeville... MUSIC HALL--Bazaar, St. John's church.

delegates were in attendance. Mayor Steinman and L. W. Buck presided. R. D. Stephens and B. J. Shields were vice-presidents and Edward E. Smith secretary. Chairman Buck introduced Governor Markham, who delivered an address of welcome. Governor Markham predicted a bright horticultural future for California. He said the soil could not be prevented from producing the best fruit on the face of the globe. People might come to the state from the east, expecting to get rich in raising fruit while they sit in their parlors all day and smoke 10-cent cigars and meet with disappointment. On the other hand the man who gives industrial attention to his crops is sure to be eventually successful. Governor Markham said California growers had learned one lesson, and that they were no longer shipping unripe and unmarketable oranges to the eastern market.

H. W. Einstock, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the people of Sacramento, referred to the fact that when the convention last met here in 1889 California was then shipping away but 4000 carloads annually of green dried and citrus fruits. Now the output is 20,000 carloads annually. He predicted that he would see the year when 50,000 carloads would be shipped.

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JAPAN'S REPLY.

China Must Negotiate With Japan Direct for Peace.

MEDIATION IS REJECTED. A Polite Refusal of Uncle Sam's Offer of Friendly Offices.

THE COREAN CONTROVERSY. Official Correspondence Between China and Japan Leading Up to the War--Progress of the Conflict.

By the Associated Press. Tokio, Nov. 20.--It is learned that the Japanese government has sent a reply to the note of United States Minister Dunn, asking whether a tender by the president of the United States of his good offices in the interest of restoring peace in the east would be agreeable to Japan. Before reaching a conclusion the ministry gave the matter consideration for several days, and finally stated to Mr. Dunn that, although the friendly sentiments which prompted the government and people of the United States were deeply appreciated, the state of Japan's army had been such that the Chinese should approach Japan directly on the subject. In view of the absence of Japanese and Chinese diplomatic representatives at Peking and Tokio, respectively, this would imply that any communications between the two governments would be through the American minister to China and Japan, who, since the outbreak of the war, have had in charge the interests of the two countries.

DIPLOMATIC FENCING. The Official Correspondence That Led Up to the War. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.--The Japanese government has anticipated the recent offers of China to foreign powers of the entire official correspondence leading up to the present war, and has itself made public this correspondence. It is published in full as a part of the recent proceeding of the Japanese diet, which have been received by the Japanese legation here. The most of the controversy has been made public, but the official letters between China and Japan give the first account of the sharp diplomatic fencing between the countries up to a few days before the war. The Chinese minister here, who arrived here on June 7th to July 14th, and the Japanese minister here, who arrived here on Nov. 1st to Nov. 9th, are numbered from one to nine.

Number one is from Wang, Chinese minister to Japan. It informs Japan that a telegram has just been received from Li Hung Chang, stating that the Korean government has requested China to send troops to suppress a rebellion of the Tong Haks. Viceroy Li, it says, considers the rebellion serious and therefore complies with the request for troops to protect "our tributary state," first notifying Japan, in accordance with a treaty provision that each shall inform the other before entering Corea. Number two is from Malou, minister of foreign affairs of Japan. It very pointedly states: "In reply, I beg to declare that, although the words 'tributary state' appear in your note, the Japanese government has never recognized Corea as a tributary state to China."

Number three is a notice from the Japanese government that it intends sending troops to Corea to suppress the rebellion. In number four China "shows her teeth" for the first time. It is a letter from the Taung Li Yamen, the Chinese cabinet, to the Japanese minister at Peking. The letter expresses surprise that Japan should send troops, when it has not been so requested by Corea. It adds the following significant language: "The sole object of your country in sending troops is evidently to protect your legation, consulates and commercial people in Corea, and, consequently, it may not be necessary on the part of your country to dispatch a great number of troops, and, besides, as no application thereto has been made by Corea, it is requested that no troops shall proceed to the interior of Corea, as they may not continue alarm to her people; and, moreover, since it is feared that in the event the soldiers of the two nations should meet on the way, cases of unexpected accidents might occur, owing to the difference of language and military etiquette. We beg to request, in addition, that you will be good enough to telegraph the purport of this communication to the government of Japan."

Number five is Japan's answer to the Taung Li Yamen, in which Japan also shows her teeth. It says: "As to the number of troops to be sent to Corea, the Japanese government is compelled to exercise its own judgment. Although no restriction is placed upon the movement of Japanese troops in Corea, they will not be sent where their presence is not deemed necessary. The Japanese troops are under strict discipline and the Japanese government is confident they will not pre-

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