THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1888. NUMBER 48.

SWUNG HIM FROM A BRIDGE.

Masked Men Lynch Murderer Emmons at Pawnee City.

HE LAYS IT ALL TO WHISKY.

With the Rope About His Neck He Delivers an Address on the Evils of Intemperance—Other State News.

Made Him Walk the Trestle.

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fremont Emmons, the murderer of Bertha Schultz, is no more. Last night just before midnight a mob came into town from near Dubois, the home of the murdered girl, composed of a hundred men well organized and armed to the teeth. They at once surrounded the court house square, shutting off every avenue of escape should such an attempt be made, and one of them commenced the hunt for the murderer. Search revealed the fact that the jail was open. The vigilantes at once conjectured that the officers of the law were trying to spirit him away and this proved to be true. After continuing the search until about 1 o'clock, however, Emmons was found in the third story of the court house under guard of the officers. With a shout of "Here he is," the crowd started for their man. He tried to defend himself with a chair, but both Emmons and the guards were soon overpowered and the prisoner taken away from them. The mob was organized before reaching town, and every move was like clockwork. The prisoner was taken to the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad bridge in the west part of the city; a minister was called to pray for him. He was then permitted to pray for himself and to make a short speech. In his prayer he asked God to forgive him for the murder of Miss Schultz and to pardon the men who were about to take his life, if they were guilty of any crime. In his address he reviewed his life for the past two years. He said he had once been a christian but had fallen into evil ways through drink. He admonished young men to avoid it as a deadly enemy to their happiness in life. He said he had killed Miss Schultz because she had refused his love and had told things about him which were untrue. When he had finished speaking a handkerchief was placed about his face and he was told to move out on the trestle or he would be pushed. He said he preferred to jump and when he got to the edge of the track stopped at the command given and jumped. The jump was eighteen feet below and left him hanging about four feet above ground. His neck was broken instantly and he died without a struggle. The sheriff cut him down this morning and a coroner's inquest was held. It was decided that he came to his death at the hands of parties to the jury unknown.

He left his watch in the hands of the minister for his relatives who live in Kansas.

The crime for which Emmons was hung was commited here last Thursday. Emmons was second cook at the Exchange hotel and Bertha Schultz was the laundry girl. He proposed to her and she rejected him. He told her he would kill her unless she married him, and sharpened his pocket knife with the avowed purpose of carrying out his threat.

In the evening about 7, as she was returning from a visit, Emmons met her in the yard adjoining the hotel. A few words passed between them, when, with a quick movement, he drew the knife and plunged it into her breast. She fell to the ground crying: "He's killed me! He's killed me! Where is my dear mother!" and died in about twenty minutes.

Emmons was at once placed under arrest by the sheriff and taken to jail. On the way there he admitted to the officer that he had sharpened his knife for the purpose of killing the girl. Miss Schultz was poor but of good reputation, while Emmons was known as a hard character. Her home was near Dubois, where she had a mother living.

Shot His Wife By Accident.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last Friday night Cora, daughter of A. L. Wilcox and wife, of this place, eloped with one Bob Ingersoll, who had been paying attentions to her and who was not looked upon with favor by the parents. Mr. Wilcox was away at the time and only reached home Sunday night. They were very much worked up over the affair, but had decided to make the best of it, and Mr. Wilcox made preparations to leave again this morning for Madison county to look after business there. Ingersoll, it seems, had threatened the life of Mrs. Wilcox, and before going Mr. Wilcox bought a revolver for her. This morning as he was about ready to start he showed his wife how to handle the revolver in case she had occasion to use it. While handling the weapon it was discharged. The ball entered the left breast of Mrs. Wilcox, pretty high up and taking a downward course passed through or near the heart, causing instant death. Mr. Wilcox ran out of the house, calling for help and passers-by soon came in. They found the woman lying on the bed and her husband bending over her holding up her head. The coroner was called, a jury empanneled and a verdict of accidental shooting returned. Mr. Wilcox is one of O'Neill's wealthiest citizens. The family has resided here the past eight years and is esteemed and respected by all.

A Hydrophobia Scare.

RED CLOUD, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Notwithstanding the recent rain which was much needed the thermometer continues to register 15 to 100. Hydrophobia is the latest excitement. A farmer about five miles south of the city had a very valuable shepherd dog which, before anyone was aware of it, developed rabies, and had bitten a number of the owner's hogs, and six of his horses, the last of which was attacked Sunday, from which it died. How widespread the damage is no one can tell, but it has awakened serious alarm in the neighborhood. Mayor Holland has issued an order to have the city dogs thoroughly muzzled or shot.

Catholic Church Dedicated.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On Sunday the Catholic church at this place was dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, assisted by Father Wolfe, of Grand Island, Father Welch, of Plum Creek, and Fathers Miller and Haley, the latter being of this mission. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Father Wolfe. In the evening Bishop O'Connor addressed an audience of at least 500 at the new opera house. The subject of his remarks was "Sacremental Penance, or the Power of Forgiveness." As large a gathering of a like kind was never known at this place. The elegant new church was filled to its utmost.

Dodge County Prohibitionists.

FREMONT, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Dodge county prohibitionists met in mass convention here this afternoon, with an attendance of twenty-two. Twenty-four delegates to the congressional convention at Columbus and eighteen to the state convention at Omaha were chosen. J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, and W. H. Mayor, Hooper, were nominated as representatives to the legislature and D. M. Strong, of North Bend, county attorney.

THE IOWA SCHEDULE.

Commissioner Campbell Continues to Give Testimony.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 31.—The examination of railroad commissioners was continued to-day, following the same general line as yesterday. Commissioner Campbell was questioned further as to his estimate of loss to the people by reason of the continuance of the injunction. His estimate was based on the difference between the May 10th tariff and the commissioners' schedule.

Judge Nourse now began the cross-examination. It referred almost entirely to the figures of the various reports made by the Rock Island railroad company in their reports from 1878. The figures of tonnage disclose a difference of 129,302 in the amount of tonnage carried in Iowa between the years 1883 and 1887. The reports of the road were further examined to show the reported cost of the road in 1878, the amount carried to the construction account, the amount of stock and debt per mile, the gross and net earnings, and the amount of railroad stocks and bonds held by the company, including its own. The aggregate amounts charged to the cost of construction and equipment in the meantime was $9,057,855.64, and the dividends on stock 8 per cent except for the last two or three years, for each of which 7 per cent was declared. In discussing the question of competition under the new law the following dialogue took place between Commissioner Campbell and Judge Withrow, counsel for the roads:

"The law under which these rates are made prohibits competition, does it not?"

"Yes sir, it does."

"The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy both have lines to Knoxville, have they not?"

"Yes, sir."

"The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line is much shorter, is it not, and this fact will give the 'Q' the business between here and Knoxville?"

"Seemingly so."

"Now, Mr. Campbell, do you see how it would hurt anyone if the Rock Island should carry freight around on its lines for the same rates charged by the 'Q.' and when it does so, ought it not to be punished by being compelled to carry at the same rate over its whole system?"

"You will have to argue that with the lawmakers. I am, for one, only the servant of the law."

Glenwood's Artesian Well Election.

GLENWOOD, Ia., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The election just held here to bond the city for an artesian well was practically unanimous, there being but six votes against the measure. It is expected that the work will be vigorously pushed to completion and that this beautiful little city will then have some protection against fire.

He Ended His Troubles.

MASON CITY, Ia., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George Newman, a prosperous farmer of Floyd county, was found hanging to a tree this morning. He, with his wife, went to Charles City yesterday, and while returning home got into a quarrel. Newman jumped out of the wagon and his wife drove on home. This was the last seen of Newman until he was found this morning dangling from a tree. It was unquestionably suicide.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Guests at the Palmer House in Chicago Given a Big Scare.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The guests at the Palmer house were startled in their sleep early this morning at a terrific clap of thunder, accompanied by a very perceptible shock in all parts of the house. Thoughts of dynamite bombs and earthquake caused nearly all the guests to hurriedly dress and crowd through the corridors. Meantime the few passers on the street at that early hour, it being about 6 o'clock, were kept busy dodging flying splinters. The flagstaff on the northwest corner of the building was found shattered to splinters by lightning. Ropes were quickly stretched across the sidewalk to keep pedestrians out of possible danger. Investigation showed, however, that the actual damage done by the bolt was very slight, notwithstanding the genuine scare given the hundreds of people in the hotel.

Hotel Property Suit.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A petition has been filed by Lydia A. Potter, May C. Jones and Maria A. Potter, Henry C. Gilmore, Louisa Gilmore and John Zumstein, receiver, charging that the defendant's unlawfully occupy plaintiff's property on which the Grand hotel is situated—a lot 100x125 feet on the southwest corner of Fourth street and Central avenue. The assets of H. C. Gilmore & Co., lessees of the Grand hotel, are estimated at $125,000, with liabilities amounting to $200,000. Preferences were given aggregating $78,000.

Southern Republicans Ratify.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31.—A republican mass meeting was held here last night to ratify the nomination of Harrison and Morton. Congressman Mason of Illinois, Congressman Taylor of Ohio, and several others addressed the meeting, which was the largest republican meeting held here for several years. The tariff issue was discussed by the speakers. The meeting adjourned at one o'clock this morning.

Blinkey Will Swing.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—The case of Blinkey Morgan, on application for commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, was formally presented to the governor today, and this evening he announced that he would not interfere with the sentence of the court. Morgan will be executed at the penitentiary in this city, Thursday night next, between the hours of 12 and 3 a. m.

The Fire Record.

MANSFIELD, O., July 31.—The new five-story building owned by C. Bessman & Co., wholesale grocers, burned early this morning. There was a stock of goods valued at $300,000 in the building, $120,000 worth of which was destroyed. The insurance is $75,000. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires greatly hindered the work of the firemen.

One of Italy's Schemes.

PARIS, July 31.—The circulation of the reports that France intends to seize Tripoli has brought forth a note from a semi-official source, which says that the reports are regarded in government circles as a mask to cover the designs of Italy, whose increase of armaments is due to the fact that she has Tripoli in view.

Valuable Horses Cremated.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Thirty horses were burned to death between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. They were valued at $1,000 and were the property of the Mutual Benefit Ice company. The watchman accidentally upset a lamp in the stable. The building was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

Shot Instead of Screamed.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 31.—Two maiden ladies, Marie and Viretta Reeves, living near Davisville, just above here, last night shot and killed one burglar, and mortally wounded and captured another. The two ladies generally kept a large sum of money in their possession.]

DELAYED BUT NOT DEFEATED

Fate of the Conference Report on the Omaha Bill.

REJECTED BY ELEVEN VOTES.

Crisp of Georgia Says the Present Building is Good Enough—Dorsey's Vigorous Fight—McShane is Still Hopeful.

Omaha's Claims Ignored.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.

The action of the house to-day in rejecting the conference report on the Omaha public building bill was a great surprise to the friends of the measure and had they been given notice that the report was to be called up, they would have prepared for it and scored a success. To the credit of Mr. McShane it should be said that he remained in Washington constantly for over a month when he was so ill that his physician often advised him to take a change of climate, and his sole object in staying here was to watch an opportunity to secure the adoption of the report which was to-day defeated. He came to the conclusion last week that it would be some days before a majority could be secured in the house, and being assured that the report would not be called up until a majority was present, he went to Atlantic City for the purpose of recuperation, intending to return here to-day to continue his watch over the Omaha bill. This morning Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who is a member of the senate committee on public buildings and grounds and a member of the conference committee on the Omaha bill, sent word to Chairman Dibble, of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, that the direct tax amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, pending in the senate, would likely create another deadlock in the house, and inasmuch as the bill would probably reach the house to-morrow the only chance the Omaha bill would be given was to-day and he advised that it be called up at once. This is why the friends of the measure failed to receive any notice of the anticipated action. Immediately after the reading of the journal of the house, Mr. Dibble called up the conference report for immediate consideration. He made a statement to the house embracing the merits of the measure, explaining how the house committee when it originally reported the bill making appropriation for $400,000 for the site alone had reached its conclusion, and how the conferees were led to reconsider and accept the senate amendment appropriating $1,200,000 and setting aside $500,000 for the site and $700,000 for the building. He said it was in the first instance believed by the house committee that it would be sufficient for the present to purchase the site for the building, but that upon investigation in the conference it was found there was immediate necessity for a larger and more convenient building, and that it was wise to appropriate all the money congress intended to put into the site and new building at one time, making it all available at once, and limiting the entire cost to the amount appropriated. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, who has characterized himself as an extreme partisan in the position of chairman of the committee on, elections criticised, in the most severe terms, the action of the house conferees, and said that it was remarkable that the first conference appointed on a measure of this importance should agree, and that the house conferees should so readily come over to the demands of the senate. He intimated that it was a case of "give and take." He said there appeared to be an idea in the house that simply because there was a large amount of surplus in the treasury and all kinds of schemes would be encouraged in order to put into circulation the people's money that bills were introduced for public buildings in insignificant towns where there was no business sense in the expenditure, and that large cities were given buildings worth twice the money the necessity called for. He ridiculed the statement of Mr. Dibble that the conclusion of the house conference was in the nature of a compromise, and said that it was a complete surrender to the senate, which body always was demanding the lion's share. Mr. Dibble retorted that it required three long meetings of the conference committee to reach an agreement upon this measure, and that each individual upon the committee had exercised not only his best judgment but had drawn upon the highest order of principle in reaching the conclusion. He thought it was wiser to appropriate the money in one sum than to dribble it out, causing delay and inconvenience and creating extraordinary expense. He produced reports from the supervising architect of the treasury, showing that the buildings for cities as large as Omaha had cost $800,000 each, and that in some instances there was almost that sum expended for the sites alone.

"It was a jughandle compromise" exclaimed Mr. Crisp, "and the conferees on the part of the house have been improvident. They have given too much. There is already at Omaha a building that cost $350,000 and the business is being transacted in it very well. This bill should be voted down and there should be nothing for the present appropriated for the building in that city. It is enough to appropriate $400,000 as originally proposed by the house, for the purchase of a site alone. We can appropriate money for the building at some future time. There is no evidence that a new building is needed in Omaha at this time. No proof has been shown that there is a public necessity for it." Several members at this time attempted to talk at once, and the controversy on the floor of the house was quite lively and interesting.

Chairman Dibble said that he regretted very much that the member from Omaha (Mr. McShane) was absent on account of sickness, for he could show to the house, if present, the necessity for not only appropriating money to purchase a site but to construct a more commodious building than the one now in use. In the absence of Mr. McShane the chairman stated that he would yield to Mr. Dorsey to speak for the city of Omaha.

Mr. Dorsey made a strong appeal to the house in behalf of the measure. He produced the statistics from the postoffice in Omaha for the past few years, making comparisons to show the rapid growth of the city and the necessity for a larger federal building. He showed the volume of business of various kinds being transacted for the government in the present building, and demonstrated the cramped condition of affairs. He said that it was true that the building now occupied cost $350,000, but that it could now be duplicated for $100,000, and he said that Omaha had 120,000 population, and that it was increasing so rapidly that before the new building could be completed the present building would be entirely too small to furnish quarters for all of the federal officers. He said it was a sound business proposition to accept the amount proposed by the senate. The federal building, he stated, would not be equal to structures being put up in Omaha at the present time. He said that THE OMAHA BEE alone was constructing a block which would cost more money than the one the government proposed to put up and that when private individuals find it good business judgment to make investments of this character it surely argued in favor of the government making one, especially in view of the fact that it had all of the business that can be transacted in the building when completed. Mr. Dorsey withstood a general cross-examination by members on the floor and then rushed around among his republican friends and personally solicited them to support the conference report. When the previous question was called Mr. Crisp demanded the ayes and nays and announce that he would also demand that there should be a quorum present as he did not intend to have the report adopted by a minority of all the members. The vote resulted in the defeat of the report by 92 noes, to 81 yeas.

The examination of the vote discloses that Mr. Dorsey's efforts among his republican friends availed much, for there were many more democrats who voted against the adoption of the conference report, and therefore against the representatives of their party on the conference committee, than there were republicans. Upon the announcement of the result Chairman Dibble moved that the house continue to insist upon its original bill and asked for another conference committee. This was granted without division and a new conference will be announced to-morrow. Within a half hour after the bill was disposed of Mr. McShane arrived at the capitol and was greatly surprised and disappointed to learn what had taken place. He was paired with Mr. Laird upon all political questions and the latter, although at the capitol, did not vote. Strange, but while the house was discussing the conference report, the senate defeated the direct tax amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Since the house has refused to adopt the report of its conferees it will be very difficult to induce the new conferees on the part of the house to accept the senate amendment. Hopes are entertained, however, by all of the Nebraska delegation that they may yet be able to secure the full $1,200,000 before the end of the session. This evening Mr. McShane said: "I am, of course, greatly annoyed over the defeat of the conference report during my temporary absence from the city. I am more annoyed because I was specifically promised by both Senator Spooner and Mr. Dibble, of the conference committee, that the measure should not be called up during my absence. I left the city on Friday for Atlantic City for a three days' much needed rest, and was naturally amazed upon my return to learn that the matter had been considered in my absence. I am quite confident, however, that no damage has been done, and I put in some hard work this afternoon in preparing for the prompt renewal of the report to the house on the same basis as the one which was defeated to-day. I have assurances from a number of my friends who voted against the conference report that they will change their votes, and I think that the people of Omaha need not be alarmed about the fate of the measure. It is quite unnecessary to say that I have worked for months in trying to forward the Omaha bill, and have left no stone unturned to accomplish its success. I have no doubt that the measure will pass, as our people desire that it should."

BIDS ON THE COUNCIL BLUFFS BUILDING.

Bids were opened to-day by the superintending architect of the treasury for a hydraulic elevator for the federal building at Council Bluffs. The bidders were as follows: Crane Elevator company, of Chicago, $2,200; George C. Howard, Philadelphia, $1,200; R. L. Williams, Council Bluffs, $2,000; Ellithrope Air Brake company, Chicago, $3,242.

PERRY S. HEATH.

RESTLESS REDS.

Serious Trouble Feared on the San Carlos Reservation.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 31.—Reports of the trouble on the San Carlos reservation tend to show that the Indians have been stealing cattle and preparing a supply of dried meat preparatory, it is presumed, to an outbreak. When the party went to arrest the hostiles they were fired upon and three Indian scouts killed. The posse returned fire, wounding several of the band, which immediately left the reservation, followed afterwards by others, all going toward the mountains.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The war department is in receipt of the following telegram from the commandant at San Carlos, Ariz., forwarded by General Howard, under date of July 29:

"Captain Lee, under the discretionary orders I had given him previous to the receipt of your telegram of this date, has just returned to this post. He reports that serious troubles resulted from a quarrel among the Indians themselves. Captain Lee remained upon the ground until 4 p. m. to-day, when he concluded that the Indians were not disposed to leave, and that his further presence tended to excite them. Captain Lee then returned to this post. From the Indians Captain Lee learned that those ordered to be arrested were seen near their camp to-day, and is of the opinion, and I concur, that these Indians can be arrested quickly in a few days. The cattle herd is upon its grazing ground undisturbed. My command is in readiness and I will move out at once if I find it necessary."

Another dispatch, forwarded by General Howard from the commanding general of the department of Arizona, states that all the post commanders have been notified to use all efforts to promptly intercept raiding parties.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Consideration of One of the Most Important Cases Yet Presented.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The inter-state commission, in session here to-day, took up one of the most important cases that has yet been brought before that body. It is the case of the Detroit board of trade and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association against the New York Central, Grand Trunk and West Shore railways. All the members of the commission were present. The complaint in the case is that for a long time the merchants and business men of Detroit have suffered by unjust discrimination in favor of Chicago at the hands of the roads named. In doing this the railroads have violated sections 1, 2 and 3 of the inter-state commerce act, and were amenable, as prescribed in sections 14 and 15 of the act. The complaint, in specifying the particulars of the discrimination alleged, stated that the Grand Trunk, New York Central and West Shore railways form a through trunk line from Chicago to New York and the east, and that their profits in that class of business are divided among them. The unit rate, or 100 per cent, was the rate between Chicago and New York or all points having the New York rate. The Detroit people claim that their proportion should not exceed 70 per cent, under the long and short haul clause.

To Augment Friendly Relations.

MILAN, July 31.—A meeting of United States consuls in Italy will be held in this city August 5 for the purpose of discussing the formation of a society to concert means by which friendly and commercial relations between Italy and United States may be augmented. Headquarters will be selected for the society at Milan where all American consulates shall be represented and where a collection of American laws, decrees, newspapers and other publications shall be kept. Meetings and conferences will be held from time to time with the object of furthering commercial relations between the two countries.

Mayor Hewitt Much Agrieved.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—For two days past a local newspaper has attacked Mayor Hewitt with sensational stories of the treatment of the employes of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at Ringwood, N. J. It charged that a miserable system of half-time employment, store-order payments and general soulless grinding of the poor men and their families was practiced. The mayor is very indignant. He says it is a gross libel, and he will prosecute the paper to the end.

An Engine Blown to Pieces.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 31.—A terrible explosion occured on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad this morning about one mile from this city, by which an engine attached to a heavy coal train was blown to pieces, and the fireman killed. The engineer was severely injured, but will recover.

Pickle Makers Suspend.

TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—G. Richardson & Co., pickle manufacturers and canners, suspended payment to-day. Their liabilities are $75,000. The immediate cause of the failure is the sharp decline in canned goods.

A QUINTETTE OF GUARDIANS.

They Cause a Commotion in a Chicago Court Room.

ALL FIGHTING FOR ONE CHILD.

A Lively and Persistent Struggle For the Custody of the Orphan of a Former Resident of Nebraska.

They All Want Her.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There was quite a commotion in Judge Baker's court this morning. It was all about a little girl. There were two ladies and three gentlemen who wanted her. Berenice Searle's father died in a Nebraska lunatic asylum. Her mother came to Chicago, bringing Berenice and Elihu Searle. Her sister, Mrs. Thomas C. Patterson, lived in North Platte, Neb., another sister, Mrs. Emily A. Thompkins, resided in Chicago. Mrs. Searle died a few weeks ago at Mrs. Thompkins' house in this city, and Mrs. Thompkins says that their mother left Berience and Elihu to her. Mrs. Patterson at North Platte got her husband appointed guardian of the children, and she and Mr. Patterson came here and secured a writ of habeas corpus to secure their custody. Mrs. Thompkins and her husband, George M. Thompkins, gave up the custody of Elihu without contest, but they insisted on keeping Berenice. They told Judge Baker that Wilford C. Toles, a business man here, wanted to adopt her, and that he would make her the heiress to quite a large fortune. After looking into the case, Judge Baker was satisfied that the pleadings were not in such shape that he had jurisdiction. Patterson's lawyer said that he could put them in shape.

"Well, we have the girl and we will keep her until you do so," said Thompkins' lawyer.

"Not if force can take her," retorted the lawyer for Patterson.

"You'll have to employ more force than we have, then," rejoined Thompkins' lawyer.

"You'll employ no force in this court room," said Judge Baker, decisively. "If there is any force to be employed it must be used outside of the court."

The Thompkins' attorney then asked the court to talk to Berenice herself and see if she did not want to go with Mr. and Mrs. Thompkins. "I will talk to her at 3 o'clock," said the judge. "I want until that time to look into the status of this case."

The hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

THE HARRISON HOSTS.

Friends of the Prospective President Visit Him In Large Numbers.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—The republicans of Henry county, Indiana, to the number of about eleven hundred, paid their respects to General Harrison to-day. They were a fine looking body of men, and the clubs from Newcastle, Cadiz, Greensboro, Moreland and Knightstown wore white plugs. They were accompanied by three bands of music, which enlivened the city during their stay. Among the banners carried by the Newcastle contingent were such mottoes as: "England can't vote at the coming election," and "The only use England has for the Irish is to vote for free trade in America."—London Times. Among the visitors were some two score of veterans of the campaign of 1840.

General Harrison received the delegation at University park. The spokesman for the visitors was General William Grose, of Newcastle, a comrade of General Harrison in the campaign around Atlanta, to which General Grose alluded in his address. Henry county lies within what is historically known as the "burnt district" of Indiana, and was settled by Quakers, to which section General Harrison's remarks applied. The general spoke on a new subject to-day, when he touched upon our commercial relations with South America, and advocated the subsidizing of steamship lines to the South and Central American states.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, an hour was spent in handshaking. General Harrison then left for home, arriving there shortly after noon and just in time to welcome the arrival of his guest, General R. A. Alger, the two distinguished gentlemen meeting for the first time. They were joined at dinner by Hon. Will Cumback and Colonel Alexander. At 3 o'clock about six hundred members of the visiting delegation, accompanied by their bands and a committee from the local Harrison and Lincoln clubs, marched out to the Harrison residence for the purpose of calling upon General Alger. They were received from the front steps by General Harrison, who introduced Governor Alger, in a short speech, amidst cheers and applause.

Among General Harrison's callers later in the evening was Mr. Patrick Egan, one of the delegates at large from Nebraska to the Chicago convention. He was accompanied by Mortimer Scanlan, of Chicago, and others.

KILLEN AND KILRAIN.

An Omaha Man Will Back the Slasher.

It has leaked out in New York city that arrangements have been made for a championship fight between Jake Kilrain and Pat Killen. The amount of the stakes have not yet been definitely fixed, but Killen's backers, it is said, are willing to make them as large as Kilrain or his friends may desire. A prominent New York sporting man received a letter Saturday from Killen's backer, an Omaha man, in which the latter says: "We do not care to send Killen out of the country to fight, and as Kilrain and Mitchell will shortly be the bright particular stars here, we intend to force Jake to meet Pat. I will go to New York on Kilrain's arrival and will take a big roll with me, and if Jake has any fight in him the match will be made. If he has not we will claim the world's belt and the championship." A representative of Kilrain's backers was seen, and he said: "Neither Kilrain or Mitchell will pay any attention to this Omaha man's challenge in behalf of Killen, for as I understand, the 'Duluth Slasher' will insist on Queensbury rules to govern, and we will not have anything to do with him under those rules. All championship battles for the belt must be under ring rules."

A Fight At Denver.

DENVER, July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About four hundred men boarded a Denver, Texas & Gulf train at 2 o'clock this afternoon and were taken twenty miles from the city, where a ring was pitched for a fight, London prize ring rules, between J. C. Sterling, of Cheyenne, and W. A. Ross, of San Francisco, for a purse of $300 and the championship of the Rocky mountains. Ed Moulton acted as second for Ross and Phil Kerrigan for Sterling. W. B. Masterson was referee. Time was called at 4 o'clock and for twenty-four rounds the fight was about even, neither one being punished. In the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Ross got in some heavy blows upon Sterling's face and neck, knocking him senseless and beating him badly. When time was called for the twenty-seventh Sterling was unable to leave his corner and Ross was declared the winner.

Canadian Appointments.

OTTAWA, July 31.—John Haggert has been appointed postmaster general of Canada, and Edgar Dewdney has been appointed minister of the interior and superintendent general of Indian affairs.

Weather Indications.

Nebraska and Iowa—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

Dakota—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

THE ARID LAND MEASURE.

Mr. Plumb's Remarks on the Subject In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In yesterday's debate on Mr. Bowen's proposition to appropriating $250,000 for investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, Senator Plumb said: "There is no doubt about the fruitfulness of that soil. There is no doubt that, supplied with water, it will yield bountifully. That we all know, and even if we had the report, certainly we should not learn anything of that kind that we don't know now of the result of this experiment. I know the fertile brain of these gentlemen, and I suppose the chief of the geological survey wants another job. We shall hear all about it on the finest letter press; there will be the finest pictures the mind of man ever conceived, or the photographer's art ever produced, as the result of it. There will be endless volumes and cart loads of books, I may say, about it, and there will be employment for congressmen's sons and relatives and friends. The geological survey is the lying-in hospital of the government. It never yet refused employment to a single relative of a congressman, or to any one who is supposed to be influential in regard to obtaining appropriations, and the appropriations they ask for are never refused, and, with one exception, it is the only appropriation made in the precise terms requested and never diminished in either house of congress. I venture to say, for whatever it may be worth, the money that has been expended by the geological survey, as a rule has been the worst expenditure since the government was made. We have heard, of course, a great deal about ethnology, about the disappeared and disappearing races on the American continent, a large portion of which, in my belief, has been pure invention, just as absolutely the work of the brain of man, without the basis of fact, as the tales of Munchausen."

Senator Stewart defended the director of the geological bureau and said he was competent, energetic and enthusiastic. The scheme didn't originate in the brain of Major Powell. It originated with the senators from Colorado and himself (Stewart).

Mr. Voorhees said: "The senator (Mr. Plumb) said that the superintendent of the geological survey almost expects to be incorporated into the constitution as a part thereof. If he were there would an acquisition of wisdom and usefulness to that instrument, and the general welfare clause of the constitution would be greatly enlarged."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Horrible Double Tragedy Brought to Light in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A horrible double tragedy was brought to light shortly after midnight by the police, when the dead bodies of Henry Heesch, a retired saloonkeeper, and his wife were found in their apartments at 150 South Sangamon street. Both were well past middle age and were looked upon by their neighbors as a happy couple. They were last seen Saturday evening sitting on the stoop. Sunday morning a newsboy left a paper and the milkman the day's supply of milk. Lying neglected at the back door of the flat, these objects first attracted the attention of the neighbors. Late last night one of the neighbors notified the police and two officers were sent to investigate. They broke open the front bedroom door and a sickening sight met their view. In the alcove of the bedroom, lying in a pool of blood, lay the dead body of Mrs. Heesch, clad in a night dress. Proceeding to the next room the neighbors found the body of Heesch dangling from the end of a rope, he having hanged himself. Heesch had evidently killed his wife first and then hanged himself. No reason can be assigned for the deed. Everything around the room bespoke comfort, and there were no indications of a struggle prior to the murder and suicide.

Last summer Mrs. Heesch was overcome by heat, and she never quite recovered from the effects of the sunstroke. Her friends think that possibly the heat of Saturday night may have affected her mind and brought about insanity which caused a quarrel between her husband in which he stabbed her, perhaps in self defense, and then hanged himself out of remorse.

GENERAL MANAGERS MEET.

Seeking For a Plan to Harmonize Their Interests.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A meeting of general managers of the northwestern, western and southwestern railroads was held to-day at the office of Chairman Faithorn for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of harmonizing the interests of the various lines. The roads that have been cutting rates between Chicago and Missouri river points or through business from the seaboard agreed to restore rates on August 13. A committee was appointed to communicate with the managers of the "Soo" and St. Paul & Duluth roads, with reference to the establishmen of satisfactory relations regarding competitive traffic. It was also provided that representatives of the Illinois lines should convene on Tuesday of next week to consider and take action upon rates to and from Illinois points, the object being to place on a normal basis the rates to and from the west, northwest and southwest.

The general freight agents will convene tomorrow and continue in session until the general revision of rates has been completed.

WEALTHY FEMALE THIEF.

A Rich Society Young Lady Robs Her Father's Guests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A beautiful young lady named Mamie Phillips, the daughter of a prominent citizen of Allegheny, was arrested last evening for stealing large sums of money from her father's guests and investing the proceeds in finery. Among other things purchased with the money thus obtained were a lovely piano, gold watch, diamond jewelry and some fine furniture. To conceal her thefts she pretended she was receiving money from a rich old lady whom she had once rendered an important service, backing up her story with forged letters. The information against her was made by a gentleman who says she took $750 from him. She was spared the mortification of going to jail by her friends going bail for her appearance at court. Her parents are almost distracted. The case has caused a decided sensation in high-class society in both cities.

A Millionaire Passes Away.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Christopher Meyer the millionaire, died at his residence on Fifth avenue this afternoon at 1 o'clock. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1818, and came to this country when fifteen years old. For many years he has been the foremost man in the rubber fabric business of this country. He was lately brought into prominence by his connection with the raid of Ives upon the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad.

New Jersey's License Law.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—The supreme court has rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the local option high license law. The opinion as regards the high license feature was unanimous. On the local option section the court stood eight to seven.

The Striking Navvies.

PARIS, July 31.—The strike of the navvies continues to spread. Socialist leaders have placed themselves at the head of the movement and are urging the strikers to take violent measures.

French Crop Failures.

NEW YORK, July 31.—French crops have been disastrously affected by the weather. According to returns the yield will probably be 35,000,000 hectolitres short.

BANKER BERARDINI IS WROTH

He Says He Has Been Standing By His Own Countrymen.

NEVER WAS A CONTRACT SHARP

Result of Yesterday's Investigation By the Congressional Immigration Committee—The Old, Old Story.

The Immigration Investigation.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The congressional committee continued its investigation to-day of the immigration question. The committee adopted a resolution declaring that while they were in session in this city any two members of the committee named by the chairman shall constitute a quorum to issue subpoenas, administer oaths and take testimony of witnesses, and a sub-committee of two or three members may be appointed by the chair with like powers to conduct the examination of witnesses during the time the committee is engaged here, or at any other time or place that the full committee may decide. This will give the committee an opportunity to carry on the investigation in two cities at one time.

Francis Bumont was the first witness today. He came from Italy May last on a tramp steamer. He paid his own passage at cost of 154 francs. He was induced to come here by promises of making money. Fifteen hundred other Italians came on the same steamer. If he does not get work at 6 francs a day, somebody, he says, has got to send him back to Italy. The agent, Dorelli, induced him to come to this country, saying that the Italian immigration society here owned a vast amount of land and he would be put to work on it. Dorelli has been in the soliciting business for a number of years. He had paid Dorelli thirty francs in March last as "earnest money," but received nothing in exchange. It was paid in Naples in the office of the emigration society. Dorelli gave him a letter introducing himself and his companion to the colonization society at Naples. The witness remained three days in Naples before starting for America. Those connected with the colonization society told a witness and his companion that they would get plenty of work and good pay in this country. The society furnished cards to be presented to the society in New York. On their arrival here the society said they had no lands and had to be content with the reply that they should receive work just as soon as "God sent it." The witness borrowed 200 francs in Italy, and he is obliged to return 250 francs. Interest on money in Italy is 25 per cent per annum. His property was worth 2,000 francs, and according to their laws the creditors can levy on the property if so disposed to satisfy their claims. The witness concluded by saying that he would return to Italy at once if he had the money.

The committee examined Guiseppe Menitti and Antonio Sqranibiglia, but gathered nothing new. Each told the old story of being persuaded to come over here by promises of plenty of work and big pay, and each, like all the rest who have testified, raised their passage money at enormous rates of interest.

Banker Berardini asked to be allowed to testify. He said that he wanted satisfaction for the slander which was hurled at him yesterday. He was sworn. He said he had been in this country six years and during that time had been engaged in manufacturing cigars. He was also a banker and railroad contractor. He said he did not know the men who testified yesterday nor the men they referred to in Italy. He had no connection with them, nor had he ever had anything to do with bringing men from Italy. He said he could give any quantity of references as to his character, and had never misappropriated anything. He declared that he had spent over $2,000 of his own money last year helping the Italian colony here, and that Marzo, superintendent of the Italian immigration society, had paid him $100 reward for this.

Congressman Oates cross-examined the witness as to his mode of carrying on the banking and contract business, but elicited nothing important. The committee then adjourned until Monday next.

THE HAYTI CONFLAGRATIONS.

A Belief That They Were Caused by Solomon's Adherents.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—The steamship Villa Verde has brought full tidings of the great incendiary fires that swept Port Au Prince, the capitol of Hayti, on the 4th and 7th insts. The fire commenced in the chamber of the deputies on the afternoon of July 4, the balconies and outside passages upstairs having been set on fire. From that point it burned down to the rue de arsenal, sweeping away three squares or blocks of buildings. This fire destroyed that part of the city used largely for private residences. Among them were many valuable and imposing edifices. It is now known that the fires of both days destroyed some eight hundred and fifty buildings, causing a lo