

HIS LAST LONELY JOURNEY.

Wilkie Collins, the Man of Many Deaths, Passes Away.

INCIDENTS OF HIS ILLNESS.

His Physician, the Friend of Dickens, an Interesting Figure in the Sad Picture—A Glance at His Home.

Wilkie Collins Dead. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE HERALD.]—Wilkie Collins, the eminent and world famous novelist, died at his residence, 53 Wimpole street, Cavendish Square, at half past 10 o'clock this morning. It was a strange death for a man whose brain had pictured, and whose pen had described the death of all kinds of men in all kinds of places.

He died alone. No wife, child or relative soothed his last agonies with that love and sympathy which only comes from the ties of blood. He had not a relative in the world save one old aunt, who was far away in Dorsetshire, and whom he had not seen for a long time. By his side was only Dr. F. Carberry, his life-long friend and physician, and his old housekeeper, who for thirty years looked after his master's comfort with the care and devotion of a slave. His valet, George, was not present, and it was in the company of a single friend and his servant that the man of so many deaths breathed his last.

The death room stretches across the front of the Wimpole street house, on the third floor. There was a hot fire on the grate and on the coals a medicine kettle steamed. All about were the paraphernalia of the sick room. Curtains were drawn, lights were low and the sick man sat near the fire in a large arm chair draped with blankets. He was very much emaciated and the pallor of his thin face was heightened by a long, dark moustache and heavy beard that curled over his night shirt.

Collins was a short man of slender build, with a large head, broad, prominent forehead and large eyes. He had for three months been a prisoner in the room in which he died. He was sixty-seven years of age, and his illness, which was primarily due to a long standing affection of the heart, was made serious by a stroke of paralysis two months ago. This stroke Dr. Carberry brought him through successfully and his patient was steadily progressing toward recovery when he was seized with an attack of bronchitis. This greatly complicated the symptoms and he was not strong enough to throw it off. For two weeks past he has been steadily failing, owing to a lack of nutrition. He could not retain or digest the slightest food since Friday. His death has been known to be only a matter of time and long before midnight it was feared he would not live to see another day.

His death took place amid perfect calm. He was leaning back with his head buried in the pillow of his chair. From time to time the doctor felt the fluttering pulse whose throbs were growing weaker and more irregular. Now and then the dying man opened his eyes in a vague dreamy way, but that was all. At 11 o'clock his head sank back and when the doctor took his wrist his heart had ceased to beat.

Collins was in comfortable circumstances but was scarcely a rich man. His fortune is under \$10,000. He had a house in the Wimpole street house though it was not his own property. It was filled with a wonderful store of bric-a-brac and some valuable old furniture, most of the articles having in addition to their intrinsic value the added interest of literary associations. Prominent among these are sketches, pictures and old prints, the latter covering the walls.

Collins' executors are Dr. Carberry and Alexander Watt, his literary agent. A very interesting figure in the sad picture is that of the doctor. He was the most intimate and trusted friend of Charles Dickens, as he was of George Eliot. There were no true or deeper mourners at the bedside of either than the wise, sympathetic and tender old man. The world has never known his great half as intimately as it would like to, and if ever the doctor writes his memoirs they will be of the deepest interest to all readers of David Copperfield and The Mill on the Floss.

Collins had never married, and it is understood that the bulk of his property goes to a friend for whom he had had a close, warm friendship for years.

[Wilkie Collins was the oldest son of William Collins, R. A., a painter, and was born in London, January, 1824. His mother was the sister of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait painters of her time. He was educated at a private school, and spent two years in Italy. He was introduced to tea firm, but exchanged commerce for law. His first literary work was an excellent biography of the poet Shelley, published in 1848. From this time he devoted himself to literature, and in 1854 became a contributor to Household Words, his "After Dark" and "Dark Secrets" being reprints from that publication. His masterpieces have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He wrote the "Lighthouse," a drama first produced at private theatricals at Tavistock House, London, and afterwards at the Lyceum theatre. The "Queen Victoria" was also first produced at Tavistock House, with Charles Dickens and other distinguished amateurs in the cast. Queen Victoria witnessing it, as Wilkie Collins is, however, best known as a prolific writer of startling novels, notably the "Moonstone," the "Lady in White," etc.]

WILL BREAK HIM.

What the Spinners Threaten the Cotton Cornerer.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE HERALD.]—The crisis in the cotton trade is now passing through a more intense moment. Mr. Stearnstrand, who has been accused of forming the corner, yesterday denied that soft impeachment, and said that he was simply endeavoring to get the best price possible for the cotton which he now controls. Asked as to the amount he declined to state the number of bales at his disposal. The Herald correspondent to-day had a talk with Albert Simpson, one of the members of the executive council of the master spinner's association of Lancashire. He has been forty years a mill owner, and declares that such a crisis as the present one has not arisen in his memory. He charges Stearnstrand with creating a famine in the cotton supply.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Simpson, "making this year as compared with the last three there is considerably more cotton in Liverpool. The amount of cotton at sea is also in excess of last year and exports of new cotton from American ports are largely above those of the last year. At the same time the average raw material used in this country each

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The doors of the palace were opened at noon to-day and thousands passed within. The palace at noon was substantially ready for the public, but it was made so only by the most strenuous effort. Saturday night an immense amount of work remained to be done, but an extra force was put on and under the electric lights they labored all night and Saturday last night clearing away rubbish and putting on the finishing touches. A vast amount of work also remained to be put in place the exhibits, and this is not yet entirely finished. The exhibits are in general on display to-day and the visitors simply enjoy the view of the building, viewing the marvels of its decorations. The Seventy-first regiment band gave a concert.

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FRED DOUGLASS INSULTED.

Traveling Accommodations Refused Him in the South.

UNCLE SAM TO THE RESCUE.

The Dispatch Will Carry Him to Norfolk—More Pension Commissioner Talk—An Interesting Land Decision.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA HERALD, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23. No surprise was created in Washington when it was learned here to-day that the Hon. Fred Douglas, our new minister to Hayti was experiencing some difficulty from indignities at the hands of steamboat and railroad men in getting to Norfolk, Va., whence the sails on next Saturday on the United States man-of-war Osagee for Port-au-Prince. For many years colored men have been refused staterooms on the Potomac & Chesapeake Bay steamboats, and have been assigned to "Jim Crow" coaches on the railroads south of the national capital. It was nothing unusual, therefore, to learn that even a man of Fred Douglas' standing before the world could not get first class accommodations on a steamboat going south, because his skin was black. The civil rights law is not enforced there, either through the indolence of the authorities, or because it is not possible to make a case in court against the unwillingness of witnesses to testify to the truth. Mr. Douglas would not care, personally, if he were compelled to sleep on a lounge through one night going down the Potomac to Norfolk, or ride in a smoking car six hours, if he were not to be insulted by the press and heralded to Hayti and that he would not respect that he would if he were respectfully treated in his own country. The department heard of Mr. Douglas' predicament and has resolved to have the United States ship Dispatch ordered here to carry him to Norfolk.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Minnesota's Meat Inspection Law Knocked Out.

St. Paul, Sept. 23.—In the United States circuit court Judge Nelson today delivered an exhaustive opinion declaring the Minnesota meat inspection law unconstitutional and void.

SALOONS AND GAMBLING.

The Congressional Ministers of Chicago Want Them Suppressed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—The congressional ministers of Chicago, in convention assembled, to-day unanimously adopted the following resolution, denouncing Mayor Crocker and the administration of the city government as a present democratic administration: "While declaring our purpose to support the present city government so far as it shows on the statute books and to employ the legal force at its command to secure the moral welfare of those over whom it has authority, we nevertheless condemn the present administration for its policy of saloons and gambling. We believe that the laws in reference to Sunday closing and the suppression of gambling, representing as they do the best interests of the city, should be actually closed, and for the entire day."

A JOINT TARIFF ISSUED—NO EASTERN CONNECTIONS YET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—The only change in the Northwestern railroad situation is the issuance of a joint tariff by the Chicago & Grand Trunk in connection with the Chicago and St. Paul lines, and taking effect Sept. 25, the Grand Trunk of Canada, will join in quoting through rates, and thus the first all rail seaboard connection is obtained for the lines north of Chicago through proportional from Chicago to St. Paul.

MILLIONS OF NEW STOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the directors of the Southern & Northern company to-day it was resolved to issue \$18,000,000 in new stock, the proceeds to be used to retire the \$9,000,000 collateral trust 6 per cent bonds at \$110.

SISTER AGAINST SISTER.

Two Daughters Fighting Over Their Father's Fortune. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—A startling legal scandal here step-sister are made by Mrs. Annie Harris who brought suit in the superior court to-day to set aside the will of her father, John Jordan, who died recently.

Mrs. Harris lives at Murray, Shoshone county, Idaho, and is the daughter of the deceased by his first wife. She is now married twice. The deceased left the bulk of his property to Mary Jordan, one of his daughters. From her father Mrs. Harris alleges that the will was procured by undue influence. She says her father was seventy years old and not of sound mind and was unable to believe that she (the complainant) was dead. Letters which she wrote to her father from her Idaho home were intercepted by the defendant and she was driven away from the old man. Able counsel has been retained on both sides to fight the suit.

"L" ROADS FOR CHICAGO.

The Contract Signed and the Work Under Way. CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—At last Chicago is to have rapid transit by means of an elevated railroad. The contract for the much talked of "L" road was formally signed this morning and this afternoon the pick went into the soil, corner of West Lake and Clinton streets, and a hole about twelve feet was dug directly in front of the Chicago Die & Machine works. Twenty similar holes were made during the morning by means of a special railroad, and a hole about twelve feet was dug directly in front of the Chicago Die & Machine works. One thousand men will be employed the works later on.

ONE APPOINTMENT MADE.

DEER PARK, Ind., Sept. 23.—The only election held to-day at the white house cottage to-day was the appointment of Edward Knall as marshal for the northern district of Iowa in place of William Desmond, term expired.

BOND OFFERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—[Special Telegram to THE HERALD.]—Bonds offered: \$49,500 at \$112; \$15,500 at \$106; \$45,000 at \$105.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Perpetrated by a Kansas Mob on an Innocent Couple.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Times from Eldorado, Kan., says: "Details of the mob trial under Lynch's auspices, and the murder of Henry Bloomer's three-year-old child, as detailed in these dispatches Saturday night, are of the most revolting character, and reveals a story of inhuman treatment seldom met with on the border. The child, it appears, was left in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards while Bloomer and his wife went to work in the fields last Tuesday. That evening the child was missing, and search by the neighbors Wednesday and Thursday failed to reveal any trace of its whereabouts. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were not sufficiently active in the search to satisfy the minds of some of the neighbors and consequently suspicion was aroused, and finally a mob charge of them, one portion taking Edwards and the other his wife, Mrs. Edwards is a woman of a very nervous disposition, and when commanded to confess the crime under penalty of hanging if she didn't, finally said she had killed the child accidentally and that the body was in the woods. Search failed to reveal it, when she was taken to the nearest tree, and, having no statements to make, was pulled up and kept suspended in the air until her face was black. She was then lowered and brought to the larder, who told her that if she didn't confess she would be hung until dead and her husband burned at the stake. The woman was too badly frightened to speak, and assuming the guilt she was voluntarily, the mob man suspended her until nearly dead. After reviving her they were about to draw her again when the father of the child, who had been watching the proceedings, killed her the body of his child could not be found. She was then placed in the charge of a guard. In the meantime that portion of the mob which had Edwards in charge attempted to extort a confession from him. He, too, professed innocence, and was hung until nearly dead. Friday night the prisoners were placed in jail here. From that time until this morning a mob varying from five hundred to fifteen hundred has continually surrounded the jail, clamoring for the lives of the accused. The sheriff has kept them at bay.

Early this morning the missing child was found alive and well sitting on the doorstep of a farmer near Olaton. Where it had been hidden is not known. It is supposed that it was kidnapped and returned when the perpetrators learned of the excitement it caused. The mother of the child, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been released. They are still suffering from the effects of the harsh treatment received, and an attempt will be made to prosecute the leader of the mob.

THE CASA GRANDE.

The Government Will Protect the Historic Ruins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Secretary Noble transmitted to the director of the geological survey, G. P. Merrill, a report on the Casa Grande on the condition of Casa Grande (previously known as the "Pueblo of the Sun") in Pinal county, Arizona, with instructions that the necessary steps be immediately taken to repair and protect the ruins under authority granted in the act of March 9, 1889, appropriating \$2,000 for that purpose. Special Agent Merrill says the ruins are a massive structure of adobe, the walls are built of mud and the width forty-three feet. The height of the first story is thirteen feet, the second ten feet, and the third and fourth stories eight feet, respectively. The structure is a square, the walls are about four or five feet thick and the material of which they are constructed is almost entirely of mud. The concrete made of the granitic cement, closely resembling the granitic now used in Washington. The report says Mr. Merrill says that the ruins are of a Casa Grande many great mounds, now hardly distinguishable from the desert sands, bear indisputable evidence of having been at some time a city of great importance. The ruins are situated on a high plain, and are surrounded by a wall of adobe, the walls are about four or five feet thick and the material of which they are constructed is almost entirely of mud. The concrete made of the granitic cement, closely resembling the granitic now used in Washington. The report says Mr. Merrill says that the ruins are of a Casa Grande many great mounds, now hardly distinguishable from the desert sands, bear indisputable evidence of having been at some time a city of great importance. The ruins are situated on a high plain, and are surrounded by a wall of adobe, the walls are about four or five feet thick and the material of which they are constructed is almost entirely of mud. 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