THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1889. NUMBER 169.

IN A FLOOD OF CHAMPAGNE.

The Meeting of Stanley, Emin Pasha, Casata, and Wissman.

A PROFUSION OF TOASTS DRUNK.

Emin Pasha's Hard Luck—He Walks Out of a Window and Fractures His Skull—No Ivory.

Everyone Toasted.

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ZANZIBAR, Dec. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The meeting between Stanley, Emin Pasha, Captain Casata and Major Wissman took place at Atoni yesterday morning on the opposite bank of the Kinghan river. The healths of all the explorers and the usual loyal toasts were drunk in champagne. All the party arrived at Bagamoijo at 11 this morning. Wissman had provided horses for Stanley and Emin, and upon them they made a triumphal entry into Bagamoijo. The town was profusely decorated. Verdant arches were built across all avenues and palm branches waved from every window. A salute of nine guns was fired by Wissman's force and the same number by the German man-of-war. All the officers of the expedition were sumptuously entertained at luncheon at Wissman's headquarters. The captain of the Sperber on behalf of the emperor of Germany formally welcomed first Stanley then Emin and congratulated them on their return to civilization. All the vessels in the roadstred were dressed in bunting.

Many persons arrived here today from Zanzibar. Among them was Nichol, who came on behalf of Sir William Mackinson, president of the Emin Pasha relief committee, the English consul Mr. Churchill, Judge Cracknoll of the English court, the German and Italian consuls.

In the evening a banquet was held and amid a flood of champagne the German consul general, Steifansand toasted the queen of England and Wissman toasted Stanley, calling him his master in African exploration. Stanley in reply said he thanked God he had performed his duty. He spoke with emotion of his soldiers, whose bones were bleaching in the forest and remarked that with him and those of his party the work was always onward. He bore testimony to the divine influence that had guided him in his work. Then he said: "Emin is here, Casata is here, I am here, and all the young gentlemen who went with me are here," and concluded by thanking Wissman and the Herald for their kindness in sending him stores.

Emin Pasha toasted the emperor of Germany and Major Stairs returned thanks for Stanley's officers. Captain Brachenbury, the senior naval officer, toasted Major Wissman. This toast was drunk with enthusiasm, the whole company joining in singing, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Stanley and his men will arrive here tomorrow by the Sperber, which has been specially placed at his disposal by the emperor of Germany. Emin's people will come over in a British man-of-war.

Toasted By Turners.

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LONDON, Dec. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom, and the same may be said of Europe and the rest of the civilized world, the name of Stanley is on every tongue. On the streets, in the clubs, wherever men congregate the theme of conversation is Stanley, his wonderful achievements and his modesty, as illustrated in the letter to the Herald, which is on all sides held to be a masterpiece and to stamp its author as a truly great man. Stanley is a member of the Turners' company of London. The company attended a banquet at the Holborne restaurant tonight. Burdette-Coutts presided. He read the following telegram from the king of Belgium:

"I understand you will, as master for the second year of the Worshipful Company of Turners, propose at the annual dinner the health of your illustrious honorary member Mr. Henry M. Stanley. Let me as an honorary member of the worshipful company, a title I am proud to possess, assure you before hand how cordially and gladly I join the Turners in all their expressions of admiration of the unparalleled and heroic services rendered by my friend Stanley to science and civilization in that vast continent in the discovery of which he has taken so great a share.

King of the Belgians, sovereign of the Congo states."

Burdett-Coutts in proposing the toast to Stanley referred to Stanley's mission as an English enterprise. The American flag had been handed to travelers by the correspondent of the New York Herald and complacently placed over his tent as a testimony to that energetic organ. They were only too delighted that the weary traveler would be able to enjoy the refreshments provided and grateful to those who sent him, but they would not have these things obscure the fact that this would be a purely English enterprise, conceived, organized and subscribed for by the Englishmen and carried out by one who was none the less an Englishman because he added to the . . of the Anglo-Saxon race something of the quick resources and electric energy of their dear trans-atlantic cousins.

The message dispatched by Burdett-Coutts to Zanzibar was as follows: "The Turners' company at their annual dinner with the lord mayor and other old friends of yours after listening to a full and gracious telegram with respect to yourself from the king of the Belgians have just drank your health with stirring enthusiasm. I congratulate you on your splendid achievement and send you a hearty welcome home.

BURDETT-COUTTS, Master."

Emin in Hard Luck.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Emin Pasha appears to be utterly incapable of shaking off the ill-luck which has pursued him for years. He is nearsighted and walked out of a window last night and fractured his skull. At this moment he is lying in a most critical state at Bagamoijo. All the doctors have given him up except Stanley's physician, Doctor Parke, who remains with him. Under the most favorable circumstances he cannot be moved for ten days. He is receiving every care and attention from Wissman and his officers. Her majesty's ship Somali, Captain Frazer, has been placed at my disposal to convey my men to Zanzibar. All of them who have stuck to me will arrive here tomorrow. News of Wissman's promotion to the rank of major has just been received.

No Ivory.

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KIGIRO, Dec. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—We have a march of two hours tomorrow to the Kinghani river, where we will stop. As there is only one boat, we shall be all day crossing the stream. We should reach Bagamoijo December 5. There an English man of war and one of Wissman's vessels will meet us and convey us to Zanzibar. The Egyptian government has chartered a British-India steamer to carry Emin and his people to Egypt. Emin brings with him 283 officers, soldiers, civil servants, women and children, but not a single tuck of ivory. It was all burnt or deposited with native chiefs.

Stanley says he finds his reward in the accomplishment of his deeds. He has received the Herald's caravan of provisions for his people.

Mrs. Mackay's Luck.

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LONDON, Dec. 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. John W. Mackay won her libel suit today before Baron Huddleston against the Manchester Examiner and the Times. On April 6 those papers printed the following:

"It is not generally known that Mrs. Mackay, who entertained the Prince of Wales on Wednesday night and whose parties will be conspicuous this season was once what the Americans call a washwoman, what we call a washerwoman. She was a poor woman with two children to support and washed clothes for some of Mackay's miners out in Nevada. One of the men said to Mackay one day, knowing that he had a good heart, 'want you go in and see a poor widow, she is in great trouble and very poor!' Mackay went to the cottage, saw the widow, fell in love with her and married her. Change of fortune had not spoiled her good qualities, for every one from the ladies who sit at her table to her servants and tradespeople admire and like her."

In these statements relating to her antecedents Mrs. Mackay held that there was not one syllable of truth, and that she felt compelled to bring an action of libel, but was content to stay proceedings upon the defendants apologizing fully, paying costs as between solicitor and client, and paying also a handsome sum to a charity to be named by Mrs. Mackay. Baron Huddleston thought the defendants should think themselves exceedingly lucky in finding a lady like Mrs. Mackay, who was willing to be so lenient.

Judgment was formally given in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

JEFF DAVIS DEAD.

The Ex-President of the Confederacy Passes Away at 12:30.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—Jefferson Davis died at 12:30 this morning.

[Jefferson Davis, LL.D., was born June 3, 1808, in Christian county, Ky., graduated at West Point in 1828, served as lieutenant of infantry at western posts 1828-33 of First Dragoons, as adjutant 1833-34 and on frontier service 1834. After resigning June 30, 1835, he became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, 1835-46; presidential elector from Mississippi 1844; member of the United States house of representatives 1845-46; colonel of First Mississippi rifle volunteers in the war with Mexico 1846-47 engaged at Monterey and Buena Vista (severely wounded); member of the United States senate 1847-51 and chairman of the committee on military affairs 1849-51; secretary of war in President Pierce's cabinet 1853-57, member of the United States senate and chairman of the committee on military affairs 1857-61, president of the southern confederacy February 4, till captured May 10, 1865 at Irwinville, Ga., and prisoner of war 1865-67 at Fortress Monroe, Va.]

THEY HAVE JOINED HANDS.

A Federation of the K. of L. and the Farmers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—The Farmers' and Laborers' convention met again this morning, but as no committees were ready to report no regular business was transacted.

This has proved a busy day in the "next revolution," as begun by the Farmers' and Laborers' union of America, resulting practically in the combination of the middle classes with 400,000 voters in the ranks. The secret conference between Powderly of the Knights of Labor and President Jones of the Farmers' and Laborers' union, resulted in a thorough understanding being reached, and today President Jones said the confederation was now an established fact, while Powderly admitted there was much truth in what Jones said. During the day General Weaver of Iowa, the famous greenbacker, arrived and was with Powderly the lion of the hour. At the afternoon session the committees not being ready to report, Powderly and General Weaver addressed the convention.

The President Will Visit Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A special from Washington says: Private Secretary Halford stated that notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the president and party will start for Chicago on the afternoon train tomorrow to attend the opening of the Chicago auditorium, with Patti as the attraction. The party will consist of the president, Mrs. Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Postmaster General Wanamaker and General and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Halford will not go, but the others named above will go unless something unexpected happens. President and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Halford will spend Sunday in Indianapolis and proceed to Chicago Monday morning. The remainder of the party will go direct to Chicago from here.

Vice President and Mrs. Morton will be accompanied by their niece, Mrs. Sands, and Mr. Chilton, the vice president's private secretary. The party will leave Washington in President Ingalls' car over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad and Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland & St. Louis railroad.

The National Live Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At today's meeting of the National Live Stock exchange resolutions asking the repeal of the oleomargerine bill by congress and touching on the matter of the Texas fever were introduced and referred to the executive committee for action, as was also the resolution introduced yesterday regarding the leasing of cars to individuals by the railroads. There was considerable of a squabble over the matter of divisions of commissions, the south and west fighting Chicago on the question. Nothing definite was decided upon and the matter will be taken up by the executive committee this afternoon. Six members were added to the executive committee, one from each exchange. The first annual meeting of the national exchange will be held in Chicago the first Thursday in October, 1890.

Officers were chosen as follows: W. H. Thompson, jr., Chicago, president; vice presidents, M. D. Scruggs, Kansas City; J. A. Hake, Omaha; E. J. Sensenne, St. Louis; J. V. Vincent, Peoria; A. J. Parsons, Sioux City; C. B. Heiser, Chicago, secretary; Levi D. Doud, Chicago, treasurer.

President Thompson appointed the following executive committee: Charles P. Childs, Kansas City; J. P. Blanchard, Omaha; W. L. Cassidy, St. Louis; J. Rosenbaum, Chicago; M. V. White, Peoria; Thomas Corobine, St. Louis.

The executive committee this afternoon decided that they could do nothing until the local exchange ratified the commissioner's work. Adjournment was then taken.

Dismissed the Motion.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—The supreme court today dismissed the motion for the hearing of the Wallace county seat election case. It is believed the decision of the supreme court will have the effect of quieting the people.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

A Bill to Transfer the Signal Service to Rusk's Bureau.

CANDIDATES FOR STATEHOOD.

Probability That Idaho and Wyoming Will Soon Enter the Sisterhood—More About Silcott's Defalcation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.

Senator Paddock introduced a bill today providing for the transfer of the signal service from the war department to the agricultural department. The senator says that the aim and scope of the work of the signal bureau has no connection whatever with that of the war department; that the signal service is most valuable to the farming and shipping interests, especially the former, and that it should be within the control of the secretary of agriculture. A good deal of sentiment has been worked up in favor of this proposition and there is every reason to believe that it will succeed. The senator also introduced a bill to pension Eliza B. Dorrance and others of Nebraska.

TWO MORE AMBITIOUS TERRITORIES.

There is very little doubt in the minds of the leading republicans of the senate and the house that at least one new state will be made at the present session of congress. Idaho is to come into the union. It is also probable that Wyoming will be admitted to statehood. Chairman Platt of the senate committee on territories says he is in favor of at least admitting Idaho promptly, and that he is ready to make a favorable report upon a bill to that end as soon as it reaches his committee. The three or four members of this house who are in line for the chairmanship of the house committee on territories are committed in favor of statehood for Idaho. Delegate Fred Dubois secured favorable action during the last congress to admit Idaho to statehood, and he has been hard at work since his arrival working up the necessary sentiment in favor of statehood for Idaho, his territory. Mr. Dubois said today that there appeared to be nothing in the way of statehood for Idaho, and that prompt action would be taken on the bill as soon as it is introduced. Mr Dubois, who has managed statehood for his territory so skilfully and brought it already to the verge of success, will introduce Idaho's statehood bill upon the first call of the house for the introduction of measures.

CONCERNING SOUTH DAKOTA.

Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill providing for the time and place of holding the terms of the United States district court in the state of South Dakota. It makes the state a district, divided into three divisions, to be known as the eastern, central and western divisions, as follows: The counties of Clay, Union, Yankton, Turner, Lincoln, Bonhomme, Charles Mix, Douglass, Hutchinson, Brule, Amora, Davidson, Hanson, McCook, Minnehaha, Moody, Lane, Lyman, Miner, Sanborn, Beadle, Kingsbury, Brookings, Hamlin, Deuel, Grant, Roberts, Coddington, Clark, Day, Marshall, Spink, Brown, McGregory, Todd, and the Yankton, Sisseton, Wahpeton and Crow Creek Indian reservations shall constitute the eastern division of the court, which shall be held at the City of Sioux Falls.

The counties of McPherson, Edmunds, Campbell, Walworth, Potter, Sully, Faulk, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Buffalo, Jerauld, Stanley, Knowlton and the portion of the counties of Pratt, Jackson and Sterling not included in any Indian reservation and the Standing Rock, Cheyenne and Lower Brule Indian reservation shall constitute the central division, the court for which shall be held at the city of Pierre.

All that portion of the state of South Dakota lying west of the central division and in addition thereto the Rosebud and the Red Cloud Indian reservation shall constitute the western division of the court, which will be held at the city of Deadwood. The terms of court shall be held at Sioux Falls on the first Tuesday of October and April; at Pierre on the third Tuesday of November and at Deadwood on the first Tuesday of January and July. All civil suits not of a local nature must be brought in the district where the defendant or defendants reside, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different districts the action may be brought in either of the divisions in which a defendant resides. When a defendant is a non-resident of either subdivisions of the district action may be brought in any division of the district wherein the defendant may be found. The circuit court of the United States for that district shall be held at Sioux Falls on the first Tuesday of October and April in each year, and cases taken by appeal or writ of error from any of the sessions of the district court in the district shall go to the circuit court held at Sioux Falls.

SILCOTT'S DEFALCATION.

Cashier Silcott's defalcation will, it is believed, reach $125,000 or $130,000. It has been discovered that his speculations extend back over a period of about one year and include transactions on the turf; the operation of a pool room, speculations in stock and grain markets, wholesale endorsements of members of congress who speculated and lost money and the keeping of a woman. Those who know much of the private transactions of Silcott during the past twelve months were not surprised when it was announced at the capital this morning that he had absconded with over $70,000 of the funds belonging to the sergeant-at-arms of the house, although the discovery and its announcement created considerable agitation among the members of congress and others.

About a year ago drafts began floating around through the country, endorsed by Silcott, and calling for various large and small sums of money, bearing the names of members of congress who speculate. Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom says that he was not aware of anything of this kind and was greatly surprised when the discovery was made this morning that Silcott was a heavy defaulter. The drafts endorsed by Silcott bore the word "cashier," which of course holds the office of sergeant-at-arms responsible for the amount, as his endorsement was in an official capacity. Undoubtedly a considerable portion of his shortage has gone to make good these drafts, many of which were protested. It will be discovered that there are some public men behind Silcott and that he has not alone been the beneficiary of the money which he has taken from the office he occupied. When the shortage was first made known at the house the members were inclined to enjoy the agitation it created, but they are looking quite serious this evening. They have come to the conclusion that they will probably sustain losses. It is customary for the members at the close of the session to sign receipts for their pay by the month as far in advance as they expect to be absent from the national capitol. Some of the members who have been here since last March signed receipts up to December and very few of them drew their salaries for last month although their receipts are in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms. The question arises, how can these members prove that they have not received their pay for November or hold Mr. Leedom responsible.

All of the members of the house except the following are said to have signed the November pay roll: Adams of Illinois, Felix Campbell of New York, Carlisle of Kentucky, Caswell of Wisconsin, Chetham of North Carolina, Clunie of California, Cooper of Ohio, Cheumings of New York, Foreman of Illinois, Gifford of South Dakota, Hemphill of South Carolina, Houk of Tennessee, Price of Louisiana, Solomon of New York.

Many of the members went to the capitol this morning without a dollar in their pockets and expected to draw on their salaries for current expenses. They were borrowing this evening and making checks against their private accounts.

General Browne of Indiana was the first man to run against a snag and discover that something was wrong in the office of the sergeant-at-arms. When he presented his check at the counter sometime before the defalcation was made public the clerk asked him to please withhold his check till the house convened. The general suspected that something was wrong but consoled himself with the thought that the suspension of payment was due to a transfer of the office to Major Holmes, the new sergeant-at-arms. When the speaker laid before the house Mr. Leedom's statement of his cashier's defalcation a resolution was offered providing for an investigation. Everything was made clear. There is very little if any doubt that pending the investigation money will be appropriated to pay the members their salaries. There are those who contend that the law contemplates the payment of salaries to members monthly and that if they refuse to draw their salaries every month they assume the responsibility. The office of sergeant-at-arms is practically a private banking house for representatives. There are regular blotter and ledger accounts opened, the same as by private banks. A number of members have made deposits there. Representative Pickler of South Dakota only the other day deposited $400 of his individual funds and he has an idea that he will loose it. Many of the members permit their salaries to accumulate and thus use the office of the sergeant-at-arms as a savings bank. For instance Mr. Hermann of Ogden has not drawn any salary or mileage for more than six months, and it is said he has due him upwards of $3,000.

Representative Connell of Omaha did not go to New York this afternoon. He intended to go there to buy some supplies for his new home in this city. The reason that the gentleman changed his mind this morning is that as soon as he reached the house he inquired of Teller Ballentine, in the office of the sergeant-at-arms, for a statement of his account. Mr. Ballentine told him that he had $2,196 to his credit. Mr. Connell wrote out a check and handed it to Mr. Ballentine, who said: "Excuse me, sir, but this bank has stopped payment."

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Nebraska—Baraday, Richardson county, W. A. Smith, vice J. R. Morehead, removed; Burton, Keya Paha county, Mary M. Thurston, vice H. H. Humphrey, resigned; Milnerton, Butler county, A. M. Kilire, vice J. H. Fair, resigned; Unadilla, Otoe county, B. Dorman, vice H. Hucklus, resigned.

Iowa—Northfield, Des Moines county, E. McCollin, vice D. G. Raton, resigned; Urbana, Benton county, William C. Cook, vice E. Goe, resigned.

South Dakota—Wentworth, Lake county, E. E. Stevenson, vice C. H. Weiss, removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Manderson to-day secured the passage of his resolution relating to the eastern boundary line, which was described in these dispatches last night. On Monday he will introduce a resolution directing the committee on agriculture to enquire into the cultivation and the manufacture of beet sugar and to appropriate money for experiments in beet culture for sugar purposes to be carried on at the experimental stations.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler today affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in holding for cancellation the homestead entry of John Farrer for the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ and the north ½ of the northwest ¼ of section 19, township 33 north, range 2 west, and the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of section 24, township 33 north, range 3 west, Niobrara land district.

Representative and Mrs. Conger and daughter of Des Moines have located at 909 Thirteenth street, opposite Franklin square, for the winter. Miss Conger was a great favorite here two seasons ago and will be welcomed by a large number of friends. Miss Conger is an exceedingly attractive girl and will be a bright addition to the younger society circle.

The president today sent to the senate several hundred nominations of persons appointed to office during the recess of congress. They were in the departments of state, justice, the interior, war and navy.

Senator Hale today introduced a bill for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the naval vessels in Samoa last March.

J. C. Borton of Sioux Falls, S. D., is at the St. James. PERRY S. HEATH.

MILLER'S REPORT.

Hostilities to the Federal Government in Certain States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In his annual report Attorney General Miller says: During the year 2,287 civil suits and 14,588 criminal prosecutions were terminated, and there were pending 2,959 of the former and 7,812 of the latter class. Miller recommends that provision be made for a United States penitentiary and a United States reformatory, the latter being intended for the confinement of the milder class of criminals. He also urges the establishment of a prison bureau in the department of justice where could be gathered, collected and recorded in permanent form the criminal statistics of the United States. In the chapter on the law and business, the attorney general says:

"Very soon after March 4 last it was brought to my attention that at the recent congressional elections there were numerous and far-reaching violations of the federal laws relating to such elections. It was charged that by intimidation of voters, by the seizing and destroying of ballot boxes, by the substitution of false ballots, by false returns, by the bribery of voters and the election officers, and by various other means well known to those engaged in this nefarious business the popular will was stifled and falsified and the returns obtained were wholly at variance with what would have been the result of a free and fair vote honestly counted. The district attorneys have been instructed to investigate where the department has been informed of violations and to prosecute every person implicated in such violations of the federal laws, and in a number of states such prosecutions have been successful. A large number of indictments have been returned. Upon some of them trials have been had. In a number of cases convictions have been obtained. It is proper to say that in some cases efforts have been made, some of them recently, to prevent and cripple these prosecutions by attempts to intimidate marshals from serving processes and witnesses from giving their testimony, such intimidation going to the extent of actual assassination. But it must not be supposed that hostility to the United States courts and United States officers is confined to election matters. On the contrary the records of the department of justice show in some districts that the civil proceedings of these courts and criminal prosecutions wholly disconnected with the elective franchise cannot proceed because the lives of necessary witnesses are in such danger that it would be simply inhuman to enforce their attendance, and giving of their testimony; while evidence is abundant that in certain localities no occupation is so dangerous as the faithful performance of his duty by a United States marshal. Of course, such lawlessness cannot be tolerated."

The attorney general speaks of the importance of some changes in the judicial systems which will enable the courts, and especially the supreme court, to dispose of accumulated business, and in this connection calls particular attention to the "Davis bill," which was fully set forth in the report of his predecessor for 1885. The attorney general calls attention to the fact that in view of the establishment in the past year of new courts requiring a large increase in the expenditure of money in payment of witnesses, the estimates for the next year have been in the sum of $1,000,000 instead of $600,000, appropriated for the current year.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair, variable winds, warmer, except in eastern Iowa, stationary temperature.

For South Dakota: Fair, northwesterly winds, warmer.

Adelina Patti Arrives.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mme. Adelina Patti-Nicolini, M. M. Colina and Mme. Nordica arrived today on the Teutonic.

ADVENTURESS FROM OMAHA.

Badly Burned While Under the Influence of Liquors.

LIVING UNDER A FALSE NAME.

Kittie Owen Palms Herself Off as Mrs. Perkins and Nearly Meets Her Death in a Chicago Hotel.

"Mrs. Perkins of Omaha."

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A wild shriek and the ever startling cry of "Fire" awakened nearly every person in the Palmer house late last evening. The sound appeared to every one on the fifth floor as though it emanated from the next room to him and a score or more of the guests rushed to the main hall. There a horrible sight was witnessed. A handsome young woman with her night-dress ablaze was almost flying down the hall frantically screaming. She exerted every effort to escape the flames, which well nigh surrounded her. So startling and horrible was the scene that her long black hair was in flames before any one could recover self-possession enough to render assistance.

Two jewelry drummers were the first to meet her. Throwing a blanket about her and placing her on the floor, the flames were extinguished. In her endeavors to cast off the night dress, she was frightfully burned. Her arms, back and shoulders were masses of burned flesh. She was carried to her room, the resident physician was called and all possible relief administered.

She asked the doctor piteously if she was likely to die, and when he told her she was very dangerously burned, she said:

"Then I want to make a confession. I registered as Mrs. Perkins of Omaha. That is a fictitious name. I am not legally married, but am morally married to one of the most extensive speculators on the Chicago board of trade. Now, if I die, he will be the only soul who will know who Mrs. Perkins is."

Here her strength departed and she said no more. After a few hours she was removed to Mercy hospital. At the office no information could be gained regarding her. Manager Townsend said she arrived Tuesday night, registered as Mrs. Perkins, Omaha.

"That's all we know about her," said Mr. Townsend, "except that she is not only handsome, but highly intelligent and refined."

An inspection of her room showed that her clothing must have caught fire while she was removing the blower from the grate in which a bed of red-hot coals was glowing.

Her Identity Established.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mystery surrounding the beautiful young woman who was badly burned at the Palmer house was cleared up today.

The woman is not a resident of Chicago, but is from Omaha, Neb., and is something of an adventuress. She reached Chicago last Tuesday night, drove up to the Palmer house in a cab and registered as "Mrs. Perkins."

It is presumed that she was under the influence of liquor when she reached her room last night, as she carelessly allowed her night dress to catch fire from the hot coals in the grate.

The woman, when in Omaha, was known as Kittie Owen, but on becoming acquainted with C. L. Perkins, a dry goods merchant at 211 Jackson street, this city, she changed her name and called herself Mrs. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins was seen today and did not deny the relations with the woman. He said he met in Omaha during one of his business trips there.

The woman was taken to Mercy hospital by some of the Palmer house people as soon as she was able to be removed. She was badly burned on the breast, hands, arms and sides but she was resting easily today, and the physicians at the hospital who are attending her say she will recover. Mr. Perkins called at the hospital today as soon as he learned that the woman was there, and he says he will do everything in his power to assist her.

"OLD HUTCH" MAD.

The Eccentric Old Speculator Creates a Scene on 'Change.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—B. F. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," created a scene on the board of trade this morning. The old man was feeling irritated about something or other and thought that Walter Chapman, who was standing near his chair, was looking over his business card. Hutchinson thereupon ordered Chapman away, but he responded that he had no idea of looking at his card and that he had as good a right as "Hutch" to stand there. This riled the old man, who got up and in an excited manner paced the floor exclaiming that the crowd on 'change were a lot of gamblers and no better than mere boys. The "boys" formed a ring and applauded the impromptu speech, which nettled him still more. Floor Manager Harris tried to restore order, but "Old Hutch" turned on him, informing him in forcible language that he was a boy with the rest; that nobody had any respect for him, and that he gambled with the boys. "Furthermore," added the excited old man, "there are not more than fifty traders on the board. The rest are only gamblers, looking around to see how they can make $5."

Hutchinson then retired from the room amid tremendous cheering. During the trouble business on the floor was wholly suspended, every "pit" being deserted.

HYNES ARGUES.

He Scouts the Alibi Evidence of the Defense.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—When the court was called to order for a further hearing in the Cronin case today Hynes of counsel for the prosecution, took up the argument to the jury. He began his argument by arranging the facts to show that the lines of the defense had been arranged before the murder was committed. Then followed a review of the expert testimony as to the blood stains and the alibi evidence of O'Sullivan and Coughlin. Hynes proceeded to show the inconsistencies in the alibi evidence, and after reviewing the matter at length said, all this aside, it made no difference whether Coughlin or O'Sullivan were ever at the Carlson cottage; whether either of them struck a blow at Cronin; the main thing was a conspiracy to murder and that was proved. Regarding the testimony for Coughlin given by his brother policeman, Hynes said it was strange they should have kept the knowledge to themselves till they came upon the witness stand. Regarding the man Smith, who drove the white horse, Coughlin not only allowed him to get away. But deliberately gave a false description of him to Captain Schaack. If Smith were innocent he would come forward, tell the truth and vindicate Coughlin.

In reviewing the circumstantial evidence against Kunze, Hynes outlined the belief of the prosecution regarding that prisoner. He is thought to have guilty knowledge of the conspiracy, but to have taken no active part in the tragedy. Hynes discussed the question of the association of Coughlin and Kunze, and Kunze and O'Sullivan, and Beggs and Burke as matters lending probability to their connection in the conspiracy.

Referring to the lonely situation of the Carlson cottage he said to connect anyone with entering it within a week of the murder, either before or after, was to connect him with the crime.

Concerning the knives found on Coughlin Haynes expressed the opinion that Coughlin did not suppose he would be arrested, and that he thought his pocket was a safe place to hide them in. There was, he said, only one chance in a million that any man would be found carrying two knives like those of Cronin's.

Haynes then took up the alibi of Burke and at length dissected the evidence of the array of saloonkeepers who testified in that regard, drawing the conclusion that it was inconsistent and insufficient.

Referring to the row in Camp 20 Hynes said: "They were ready to accept the testimony of an English spy (Le Caron) who had been a spy for years; ready to accept the statement that there were spies and that Dr. Cronin was one of them, according to Dan Coughlin." Hynes insisted that the evidence showed the appointment of a secret committee and the surroundings he said shows it was appointed for illegal purposes. He proposes that the fact of the conspiracy and the murder showed the truth of Cronin's charges against the triangle.

THE TRIBUNE HORROR.

Recommended by the Jury That Electric Wires Be Buried.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The coroner's jury in the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Tribune building fire brought in a verdict this evening. The verdict declares that the owders of the Tribune building if not legally responsible are morally culpable for the loss of life.

They find that the fire originated in the room of the Republican league (unoccupied), from causes unknown. In conclusion the verdict says:

"In the opinion of the jury had it not been for the obstruction met with in the electric light wires the ladders would have been erected in time to have saved all the people that were in the sixth and seventh stories at the time of the arrival of the fire department, and Robert McCutcheon would not have fallen, and perhaps others who went down the fire escape would have availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the fire department ladders instead of braving the fire and smoke to reach the fire escape. Therefore we would recommend that the city authorities take summary steps to have all electric wires in the heart of the city placed under ground."

A BIG HOTEL BURNS.

Destruction of the Monagahela House at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—The Monongahela house burned to the ground today, causing a loss of about $15,000, amply insured. The building covered the entire block and was seven stories in heighth. Most of the guests lost all of their personal property.

The fire started near the bottom of the freight elevator just about noon and the flames and smoke immediately shot up the shaft, the smoke filling the entire upper portion of the building. There were about two hundred guests in the hotel, more than half of whom were in their rooms, many dressing for dinner. They rushed for the passenger elevator, but finding the shaft also filled with smoke, rushed to the stairways, and every one got out safely. Several invalid ladies and others who had been overcome by fright were carried out by the firemen. The chambermaids and some other employes had to take the fire escape. Several narrow escapes are recorded. The only accident reported was the injuring of two firemen who were badly bruised by falling debris. The damage to the structure will amount to $100,000, and the guests will lose considerable in damage to personal property.

THOSE RATES.

Very Much Afraid of Antagonizing Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The general managers of the Interstate Commerce Railway association met today in informal session to discuss a resolution which would furnish a solution to the Kansas and Nebraska rate-making trouble.

The political aspect of the case was freely commented on, the danger in antagonizing Lincoln interests being admitted on all hands. As matters now stand Nebraska will favor Lincoln over Omaha. All but one of the railway and warehouse commission are Lincoln men. The gist of the whole discussion was whether Lincoln rates should be equalized with those to and from Omaha. The Burlington and Union Pacific favored equalization, while the other lines either favored Omaha or wanted a compromise.

At adjournment no definite conclusion had been reached, but all agreed that the solution appeared much nearer than it had. There is a universal wish to settle the matter, the only difference of opinion being the most expedient method.

The Insanity Dodge

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The case of the United States against William Means and J. R. Decamp of the late Metropolitan national band was called for trial this morning in the United States court. The charge is conspiracy to violate the United States national banking law. The attorney for Mead made application for a continuance on the ground of the physical and mental disability of his client, amounting to insanity. The application was opposed by the district attorney, and the question was raised whether there would not be ordered an inquest for lunacy. Pending the decision the court took recess.

On reconvening the court delivered its opinion. It did not regard Mean's mental condition such as to prevent him from making a reasonable defense. Motion was made for an inquest of lunacy but it was overruled and the case proceeded. Means made a pitiable appearance. He sank into his seat and appeared wholly oblivious to his surroundings. His physicians say he has hallucinations of grandeur and seems absorbed in great enterprises. The government physicians thought him sufficiently sane to endure trial.

A Refractory Prisoner.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A refractory prisoner succeeded today in temporarily defying and defeating Chicago justice. Patrick Allen was charged with malicious mischief. The complaining witness, Miss Nellie West, stated that yesterday Allen had thrown a rock through her window. When she got this far Paddy grew so angry that he began to swear, and taking a lot of silver change from his pocket threw it at the complainant. Allen became so furious that the people in the court room became panic-stricken and started for the door, and it was only after a hard struggle between Paddy and the police officers that he was taken down stairs. In about ten minutes the prisoner was again brought up, and he began making threats that if he had a revolver he would shoot the witness. As a matter of precaution the clerk removed from the desk the ink wells and everything else that could serve as missiles in the hands of the combative Paddy. Again the prisoner broke out in demoniacal cachinnations and his trial was finally postponed.

Looks Bad for Rev. Dale.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The investigation of the Rev. Walter Dale was brought to a close today when George P. Horton of Wadesboro, went before the committee. Dale is charged with being one J. M. Nuttal who married and deserted Horton's sister. Horton's identification was complete. He faced Dale and declared with emphasis that he was Nuttal. Dale was placed under arrest on the charge of bigamy. He will be given a preliminary trial tomorrow.

Electric Sugar Men Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Olive E. Friend, Mrs. Emily Howard, Orrin C. Halstead and George Halstead, the remaining electric sugar swindlers, entered the plea of guilty this forenoon in the court of general sessions to the indictment of grand larceny in the first degree. They were remanded for sentence.

UNCLE SAM'S ARID LANDS.

Major Powell Estimates Them at 1,000,000,000 Acres.

COST OF THEIR REDEMPTION.

About One Hundred Million Acres Can Be Made Arable at $10 Each—The Science of Irrigation Discussed.

Let Private Parties Reclaim Them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Major Powell, chief of the federal commission to report upon the best method of irrigating the arid lands of the country, read a paper upon the subject before the chamber of commerce this afternoon.

He began with the statement that about one-half of the lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, are arid.

These lands, he said, so far as they can be brought under cultivation by irrigation, are the best lands in the country because the crops are certain of not being subject to the changes of extreme wet and extreme dry seasons, as in case of lands dependent upon rain. Of 1,000,000,000 acres of arid land in the United States, about 6,000,000 are now under cultivation by irrigation and about 120,000,000 altogether can be rendered arable by that method. Major Powell estimates that the construction of reservoirs, canals and other works necessary will cost at the rate of $10 per acre. Assuming 100,000,000 acres are to be redeemed in this way the cost will aggregate $1,000,000,000.

For the proper carrying out of the work a change in the land laws is necessary. Where irrigation is unnecessary the land is cultivated by private initiative, each farmer being able to raise his crop in entire independence of his neighbors. In arid countries co-operation for the distribution of water from its source is essential. In humid countries the tendency is toward small holdings, while in arid countries it is toward large holdings.

Many large and small streams run through the arid belt, but the amount of water obtainable is not large enough to irrigate all of the arid lands which they traverse, and the question arises, what portion of them are entitled to use the water. Major Powell holds that they should be used at the points where they will do the most good. This point, he says, is where a stream turns from a rushing crystal mountain torrent to a lowland stream which mingles with the soil of the land from which it flows. If taken above that point it would be where the chilly atmosphere of the high altitude would make it less useful in the production of crops. If taken below that point, the waters would be too much evaporated and wasted on the way. Thus, taking the Arkansas river as an example, water enough to irrigate 1,000,000 acres in Colorado would be reduced to only enough to irrigate one or two hundred thousand acres across the line in Kansas. The same rule, Major Powell says, applies to the waters of the upper Missouri, Colorado, Rio Grande, Del Norte and Columbia rivers. He estimates the aggregate value of the waters of all these rivers at $5,000,000,000. The forests at the headwaters of these rivers serve as catch basins and must be preserved. Provision also must be made for controlling and protecting the large body of pasture lands not suitable for cultivation.

In addition to these are great tracts of mineral lands which should