Part Second.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

Pages 9 to 12

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BARDSLEY WILL TELL A TALE.

When Called for Sentence He Will Make a Strong Statement.

HE HAS NEVER STOLEN A SINGLE CENT.

While He Violated the Law It Was Not Done for Dishonest Motives—Lays the Blame on the Keystone.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that John Bardsley has a defense after all, and one not without plausibility and reason. When he pleaded guilty to all the indictments which charged him with malfeasance in office and misuse of the public funds, he did not intend to accept condemnation and the penitentiary without some kind of an effort to combat public opinion that was so strong against him. When he is arraigned for sentence on the indictments next Tuesday, he will make a statement which will present his side of the story so far as he is willing to tell it. This statement he has been busy with in his prison cell for several days. I understand that it is now practically completed, and a person who is familiar with the whole story and has seen what Bardsley has written has given me the drift of it.

The statement, so this authority says, will not go into detail to any great extent and will not be of much assistance to the mayor's experts who are now hard at work trying to trace checks and find what became of the money, but it will be of great interest as showing what John Bardsley thinks of himself.

In the first place, Bardsley does not think he is a thief. He will stoutly deny any dishonesty. He will admit, as he has admitted in court, that he violated the letter of the law in two particulars—first, by loaning the public funds at a profit; and second, by depositing in the Keystone bank and elsewhere money beyond the limit fixed by the city council. This he will assert was the beginning and the end of his offending. He will not urge that in these respects he was only following the precedents set by a long line of his republican predecessors in office, but he might justly do so, the fact is so well known.

As to the way the money was lost, Bardsley will throw the whole responsibility on the Keystone bank. Now this is very important. There are two possible theories about Bardsley's defalcation. Either he stole the public funds deliberately and outright, or they were lost or stolen in the bank after he had deposited them there. He deposited there in good faith the missing $945,000 of due bills, and that is all he knows about them. He had nothing to do with their disappearance from the bank and will assert his ignorance of their present whereabouts.

The total amount of loss to the public funds through Bardsley's transactions has been variously figured here at from $1,300,000 to $2,200,000. Bardsley will take the position that it is only $1,145,000 and that part of this is recoverable. The way the other erroneous estimates are arrived at he will then proceed to explain thus: He will say that he became aware a long time ago of the fact that the public money which he had deposited in the Keystone bank had been lost there. As he had technically violated the law in making the deposits, he could not say anything publicly about the matter. He therefore took money from other funds to meet the payments coming due from the funds which had been lost. Each payment thus taken has been added to the original loss until the alleged total of $2,200,000 is reached. But, as a matter of fact, the actual loss is only $945,000 for the original due bills and $100,000 for other matters.

This other matter came about from his efforts to recover himself when he found that the bank had swallowed up the $945,000, and is represented by the $100,000 worth of West Chicago street car stock which was discovered the other day. He bought this stock with the public funds with the expectation that its rise in value would enable him to restore some of the missing money and meet some of the payments as they came due. This expectation was realized in part. He had also some reason to think that part at least of the $945,000 would be made up to him from other sources.

"As to the time when he discovered the shortage in the bank, that is not very clear, but the fact that he bought the street car stock a year ago is some indication. It will raise a question whether some of the city funds were not involved in the Lucas defalcation on the bank. In that case Bardsley must have known about it very soon after he came into office. There is just a remote possibility that he knew of it before, and that explains the evidence which District Attorney Graham found that Bardsley had planned to loan out the public money before he became city treasurer. This, however, is only speculation. There will be nothing in Bardsley statement that will throw light on that point. He will content himself by saying that when his December and January funds came due last year he was obliged, on account of the losses in the bank, to draw money from other funds to meet them.

He will admit also other speculations with the public funds, like his street railway investment and for a similar purpose. Some of these turned out profitably and the money was returned to the treasury. As to the money that went to the Bradford mills, all of that was returned. The profit on the operation of the mills was ample to secure the city, and not a cent was lost there. The house that he bought was another investment on which he hoped to realize for the public. From first to last he did not take one dollar for his own use or profit. On that point he will challenge the closest investigation. It will be impossible to show, he will assert, where there was a loss except in the ways he will point out.

This will be the general extent of his statement. He will not attempt to explain about each particular check that has been discovered, and he will not enter into his relations with Marsh, the fugitive, Yard, the financier, or anybody else. But he will assert that if there had been no loss in the bank he would not be in his present position. Bardsley's long experience in financial matters and financial logic will make this statement, no doubt, full of able and logical reasoning. He was noted for that when he was in the council, and used to argue for a day at a time against increasing the tax rate and an hour against raising some clerk's salary $10 a year.

He might very justly refer to his long and good public service as some presumption that he would not deliberately set out to defraud the city. He was known, in fact, as the great champion of economy when he was in the councils and for twenty years combatted all kinds of extravagance and high taxes. Perhaps his statement may do something toward turning the opinion that has been so bitter against him. It is entitled to almost the weight of a deathbed confession.

Bardsley can scarcely hope to ever be a free man again. In all probability he will end his days in the pen. It is impossible to escape the suggestion that under such circumstances a man would be likely to tell the truth. If this is the truth about Bardsley's case it puts the case of Marsh and the directors of the Keystone bank in a worse light than ever. As far as Marsh is concerned, he becomes the chief thief of all. But how did it happen if Bardsley, as a depositor, knew long ago that the bank's deposits had been filched, the directors knew nothing about it. Or, if they knew, why did not they do something about it? It has been the custom to kick Bardsley all around the lot. Perhaps it is about time some attention was paid to the somnolent directors.

"After Bardsley has read his statement next Tuesday he will be sentenced and taken to the Eastern penitentiary to begin his term of imprisonment. That will be the last that will be heard of his side of the story until the civil suits come on. There is a very fair crop of these growing up. When Bardsley gave up the game he made an assignment to William E. Magill. The city is suing to have the assignee removed and a receiver appointed so that it may get possession of the Bradford mills and the rest of Bardsley's property. Mr. Magill will contest. Then he is suing as assignee to have the $100,000 of West side stock turned over to him, and he has another suit against the receiver of the Keystone bank for the value of the $945,000 of missing due bills. This is the most important and will come up first. Then the issue whether Bardsley's statement is true or false is likely to be determined.

Some things about this business continue to have their slightly humorous sides. Some time ago the investigation committee had before them William G. Huey, a well known stock broker, who testified that A. B. Widener, the street railroad magnate and part owner of the Broadway railway, had told him that he had sold $150,000 worth of Chicago street car stock to Bardsley. Immediately Mr. Widener rushed to the front with a denial. He had never told Mr. Huey that nor anything like it, and Bardsley had never bought any Chicago street car stock. Mr. Huey kept still. Yesterday the stock was found in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank and other discoveries tended to confirm Mr. Huey's statement. Now he writes to a local paper reviling Mr. Widener and triumphing over him.

UNITED THE FAMILY.

Caliph, Central Park's Hippopotamus, Greets His Wife and Daughter.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Caliph and his daughter were formally introduced to each other yesterday morning at Central park. Grand Vizier W. A. Conklin has kept Caliph, the hippopatamus, separated from his wife, Miss Murphy, for nearly a year. Since then she has enriched the menagerie with a daughter, Fatima, and the keeper determined yesterday to introduce the child to her father and allow husband and wife an equal share in the education of the little one. Caliph has been divided from his spouse only by an iron rail, and has no doubt watched Fatima increase in favor and bulk daily.

Yesterday the barriers were torn down. Caliph was in the water tank when the door leading from Miss Murphy's inclosure was opened. Slowly she moved toward the water, followed by her child, while Caliph raised his head from the water and put on a bewitching smile in his hippopotamus way. Matters went well for some time, until Fatima, in a fearless manner, butted against her father's ribs. Caliph seemed to consider the familiarity not licensed by their short acquaintance, and resented it. He opened his ponderous jaws again, this time in anger, and it would have gone badly with Fatima had not the mother taken up the cudgel and sent Caliph into one corner while she hurried Fatima off to their enclosure.

It was then determined to draw the water from the tank and see how Caliph would receive his offspring where he could get a good view of her. The new introduction was at first quite successful, father and daughter smiling amicably one at the other. Miss Murphy was, however, suspicious, and noticing some evidence of evil intent in the subtle mind of her husband, charged him ferociously, and, having proved herself master of the situation, retired to her inclosure with Fatima. By midday Miss Murphy had relented. Caliph promised to bear with the pranks of the child, and she, in her infantile way, promised to behave herself. At last accounts there was no happier family in the menagerie than Caliph and his wife and daughter.

DOUGLASS GREEN'S SEAT SOLD.

The Runaway Wall Street Man Loses His Exchange Membership.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The seat of Douglass Green on the New York stock exchange was yesterday sold to meet his obligations to other members of the exchange. The purchaser was Charles S. Bryan, and the price paid is said to have been $17,500. When Green abandoned his wife and two children and went to Europe with Mrs. Alice Snell McCrea, he left outstanding contracts on the exchange which in closing out realized a loss to him of about $3,000. The amount due by him will be deducted from the proceeds of the sale of his seat. Mrs. Green was awarded alimony by the court which granted her a divorce. When Green's seat on the cotton exchange was sold the amount derived from it was attached to secure the payment of the alimony. It is quite likely that the same course will be pursued by Mrs. Green's lawyers in connection with the sale of the stock exchange seat. Green is in this country now, but is keeping his whereabouts a secret. He is in constant communication with the friends on Wall street who represented him in the disposal of the stock exchange seat. It is understood that he will return to England, where he has established himself in business af the agent of a manufacturing concern.

He Was a Wrec er of Families.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—Robert Robinson, forty-five years of age, of this village, has been arrested for sending indecent letters through the postoffice. Robinson is supposed to be a lunatic. He has had a mania for letter writing for many years. He admitted writing one of the letters, and as all the others are in the same handwriting, he is probably the writer of all. The letters were of the most detestible and meanest character. He would write to a man charging all sorts of evil against his wife and that she was seen in company with other men. Then he would write to the wife and charge her husband with crimes of a similar nature. Some families have been almost broken up by these letters. A woman is said to have instigated Robinson to do this work. He is respectably connected, but his friends knew his weakness and tried to reform him, but without success.

Sticks to the Tramp Story.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 18.—Joe Brennan, the boy who claims to have been assaulted and wantonly injured by three tramps at a farm house in Cedar township near this city, was in Waterloo yesterday, but failed to identify the three suspects brought in from Shell Rock, Ia. About thirty arrests have been made, but Brennan has failed to identify any of them as his assailants. It is believed that Brennan committed the deed himself. He carefully concealed all evidence of the assault before giving the alarm, washing away the blood stains from the barn floor, and destroying the clothes used to bind up the wounds. Officers endeavored to get Brennan to confess. He was very nervous under it, but he still sticks to his tramp story.

Will Demand Nine Hours.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—The international brotherhood of boiler-makers and iron ship-builders have adopted a resolution to establish the nine-hour day at a date to be agreed upon at a later meeting. The schedule, however, is not to be put in force in all cities. Where there are but few men employed no attempt will be made to reduce the number of hours of labor, but where there is a demand for men the nine-hour day will be enforced. The brotherhood is affiliated with the American federation of labor, and this organization will be asked to endorse the action of the boiler-makers at its next convention at Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Co dale Weds Dr. Eastman.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Miss Elaine Goodale, the well known author who is government inspector of Indian schools in North and South Dakota, and Dr. Charles A. Eastman, an Indian of the Sioux tribe who is government physician at Pine Ridge agency, were married today at the Church of the Ascension.

Soldier Lynchers on Trial.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., June 18.—The trial of the seven soldiers charged with the killing of A. H. Hunt, April 24, began in the superior court yesterday. Six of the soldiers will be tried together. Patrick McMenaman has been granted a separate trial. The jury was secured in the afternoon and the trial of the six men opened.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S CAPTURE.

He Surrenders His Heart and Hand to Miss Georgie Kilbourne.

WEDDED AT KEOKUK AT HIGH NOON.

The Only Military Display the Appearance of the Commander-in-Chief and His Staff in Full Uniform.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 18.—The marriage of General John M. Schofield, commander-in-chief of the army of United States, to Miss Georgie Kilbourne of this city, was solemnized in St. John's Episcopal church here at high noon today, the officiating clergyman being Rev. R. C. Mellilwaine.

As far as consistent with the high rank of General Schofield and the social prominence of his bride, to-day's wedding was devoid of display, the only military features being that the general and staff appeared in full uniform. Only intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. A special train bearing the wedding party arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The party was met by a citizens' committee and escorted to the Hotel Keokuk amid waving of flags and music. The city was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Just before noon the wedding party left the house of Miss Kilbourne's mother. Inside the church was beautifully decorated with festoons of oak leaves and evergreens, studded with roses, and there was an abundance of other cut flowers. A canopy covered with silk flags extended from the entrance to the carriage.

Arriving at the door six ushers preceeded the party down the aisle. U. B. Schofield came first, followed by the bride's mother, General Schofield and Miss Kilbourne, Lieutenants Bliss and Andrews bringing up the rear.

The bride wore a superb costume of white corded silk, with demi-train, Louis Quinze jacket and white bonnet. Her hands were encased in white gloves and she carried a silver prayer book. Mrs. Kilbourne, the bride's mother, gave her away.

At precisely 12 o'clock the prelate, R. C. Mcliwaine, pronounced them man and wife. He was assisted in the ceremony by Bishop Perry of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa. The ceremony was impressive and beautiful.

The prominent persons in attendance from abroad included General Schofield's sister, Mrs. Wise, Miss Caroline Wise, Mrs. Edward Kibbourne and her daughters Jennie and Colin, and Edith William Tyffe of Chicago, Captain C. B. Schofield, Washington; Lieutenant A. D. Andrews, Lieutenant T. N. Bliss, and Miss Andrews, New York; Rev. James Schofield and two daughters, Independence, Ia.; Hon. and Mrs. Hiram Barney, New York; U. B. Schofield, Washington, a son of the general; Mrs. C. J. Ball, St. Louis; George H. Devoe, Kansas City; W. R. Poe, John Squires, R. F. Bradford, St. Louis.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bridal party left the church. A wedding breakfast was partaken of at the home of Mrs. Kilbourne which was as free from ostentation as the preceding portion of the ceremonies. From 12:30 to 2:30 this afternoon those holding invitations were received at the family residence.

Promptly at 2:45 Company A, Second regiment National guard, and the camp of Sons of Veterans escorted General Schofield to the Hotel Keokuk, where a public reception was held. Four to five hundred children, each carrying small flags, were presented in addition to veterans and citizens.

The presents were numerous and costly. Late this afternoon General Schofield and bride, together with Lieutenants Andrews and Bliss, left in a special car for San Francisco and other western points.

There was no decided opposition on the part of the Schofield family to the marriage, but it is said that they, like many of the general's friends, did not think it a wise thing for him to marry one young enough to be his daughter. They were very fond of Miss Kilbourne and the general's daughter is reported as saying that if marrying is necessary to her father's happiness she is glad that it is with one of whom she is herself so fond. This expected opposition added quite a spice to the romance, but the good judgement of Mrs. Andrews, her love for her father, as well as the fondness for her friend, dulled its point.

After the honeymoon General and Mrs. Schofield will return to Washington and will reside at 1224 Connecticut avenue. The general has lived there for the past two years, and it is a comfortable and well arranged residence.

The bride, Miss Georgia Kilbourne, is the daughter of one of the wealthiest as well as best known men in Iowa, Mr. George Kilbourne. Her grandfather, David Kilbourne, was a capitalist and contractor, who moved from New York to Iowa in its very infancy and projected many of its first railroads and public improvements. Miss Kilbourne's mother was a Miss Wells, whose father, Prof. Wells, conducted a military school for boys at Peekskill. By her family connection and association she has been a great deal in the army circle and has many near and dear friends in this branch of the public service. When she was a little girl she visited at West Point and there met the daughter of General Schofield, now Mrs. Andrews. Since then they have been warm friends. At the latter's brilliant marriage four or five years ago at Governor's Island Miss Kilbourne was first bridesmaid.

In personal appearance the bride is pleasing and attractive, but she is not considered a beauty by any means. She has a petite figure, fair complexion and light brown hair—she dresses in good taste, but is not a devotee to fashion. Since she left Washington early in the spring she has been most of the time in New York and only lately returned to Keokuk.

As she had no need to marry for money and the honors of General Schofield's position are at best short lived, it is easy to see that her only motive in rewarding his devotion and attention was because she really loved him. It never has happened before that a commander of the United States army became a bridegroom while he held that position, so that in this respect the event has a particular interest.

Unearthed an Old Crime.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—In tearing down an old shed on the Beck farm Monday workmen found the skeleton of Calvin Beck, who mysteriously disappeared in January, 1888. The neighbors have always believed that Calvin was murdered by his brother, but repeated search of the premises failed to reveal the body. The brother died some time ago and the farm lately passed into new hands. Calvin's skull bore marks of having been cracked by blows. It is supposed that he had refused to turn over property to his brother while the latter was being sued by a woman he had wronged, and that was the motive for the deed.

Big Council at Pine Ridge.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., June 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A big council is in session here considering the transfer of the Brules to this agency. At the council yesterday, at which Commissioners Pierce and Harries were present, speeches were made by Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, White Bird and Blue Horse. The Brules insist upon returning and the action of the commission largely depends upon the vote of the Ogallalas, now there. A three-fourths vote is required to effect a transfer.

Not Yet Ready.

LONDON, June 18.—A deputation consisting of members of the imperial federation league, headed by Lord Brassey, waited upon the premier, Lord Salisbury, in order to urge him to convoke a conference of the self-governing British colonies to consider the question of partaking in the privilege and in the responsibilities of an united empire. After indicating the difficulties with which the government would have to contend with in order to make a united empire similar to the United States, which Lord Salisbury described as a zolverein or kreigsverein, he concluded with the statement that he could not summon a conference of colonial states until a definite scheme of federation had been prepared.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Additional Particulars of the Cloudburst in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Additional particulars of the cloudburst near the mining city of Los Catorce, Mex., are to the effect that the habitations occupied by the miners were swept away and the tunnel of the Guadaloup mine was filled with water, drowning several miners. A number of people living in cliff dwellings were buried alive. At La Cruses and El Patrero, on one side of the mountain, and at Los Catorce on the other, fifteen dead bodies have been recovered and there is believed to be many more. The total number of those who lost their lives are thought to be fifty. A hundred pack animals were drowned and roads destroyed. The mining company's loss is heavy.

Trouble Promised in the Strip.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., June 18.—Treasurer Ross of the Cherokee nation has opened quarters here and will prosecute a vigorous campaign against the cattlemen who have just invaded the Cherokee strip against the orders of the government. He says there are now 15,000 cattle on the strip in violation of the law. He will will demand of each cattleman the payment of $1 per head for the privilege of grazing their cattle on the strip. If this is not paid he will order out the Indian police and drive them off. The cattlemen who have their headquarters here are defiant and say that they will neither pay nor vacate. They will fight the Indian police.

The Storm in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 18.—Reports from all over the state show that the rain the past twenty-four hours has been exceedingly heavy and some damage and loss of life is reported. The Rock Island road at Casey is washed out and trains delayed. The town is inundated and two girls reported drowned there. Lightning struck the insane asylum at Clarinda, but little damage was done. Crops were damaged by hail and stock killed by lightning in the vicinity of Fort Dodge.

Patti Will Entertain Them.

LONDON, June 18.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Mme. Adelina Patti, who is coming here on Friday, has invited Mrs. McKee Mrs. Harrison, Minister Lincoln and Edward Rosewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, and his son, who returned with her in her special on Monday, to visit her at her castle, Craig-y-Nos, Wales. The ladies had arranged to depart for Paris on Monday, but Patti's invitation will cause them to prolong their stay in England for a few days.

Celery Beds Flooded.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 18.—Three hundred acres of celery ground was flooded with one to four feet of water last night by a dam from the paper mill breaking through, caused by heavy rains. The southern part of the city is flooded and many houses moved from their foundations can be reached only with boats. The celery will be ruined if the water covers it long. The damage is estimated at $10,000.

Fatal Lesson in Swimming.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., June 18.—While several small girls were wading barefoot in the river nears Parkersford, Frank Bixby came along and said he would teach them to swim. He seized two of the girls, one under each arm, and waded out into the water beyond his depth. One of the girls escaped, but Bixby and Jennie Kneer, aged ten, sank, and both were drowned. It is thought Bixby was intoxicated.

President Starts for Cape May.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The president has been working unusually hard since his return from the Pacific coast and is thoroughly tired out. He therefore decided to take a short vacation, and accompanied Mrs. Harrison and his grandchildren to the summer home at Cape May Point today. The president will return to work next Tuesday in time for the regular cabinet meeting.

Double Murder in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 18.—At Monument, Grant county, a blacksmith named Churchill shot and killed his assistant during a quarrel. Churchill escaped on horseback and meeting a man he supposed was a member of the sheriff's posse, shot and mortally wounded him. A posse is in hot pursuit and he will probably be lynched if caught.

MORSMAN AND THE MONSTER.

Just a Little Wisconsin Lake Fishing Narrative.

A happy smile irradiated the countenance of Mr. E. M. Morsman yesterday, even extending to the roots of his graying hair and deepening the burnt sienna color of his face, as he told, in a pleasantly descriptive vein, of his long and arduous tussle with a monster muskellunge, which he landed after an hour and twenty minutes. And in front of the Pacific express company's building, rested a long box, which contained the subject of the narrator's story, a beautiful specimen of the leading species of fresh water fish—and never did disciples of Isaac Walton dwell with fonder memory upon that week's outing amid the beautiful scenery of the north Wisconsin lakes than Mr. Morsman, who, with Mr. C. E. Yost, Mr. Guy C. Barton and Mr. Lyman Richardson, has just returned from Twin lakes, near the Michigan line.

For a week the quartette of ardent nimrods camped on the banks of the lakes, which are becoming the favorite fishing grounds of the followers of Charles Cotton and his more renowned master, the gentle Walton. Here may be found muskellunge, pike, pickerel and rock bass, but as the Omaha gentleman were out for big game, the pike and rock bass were little thought of.

Mr. Yost, however, deserves the honor of catching the largest muskellunge, a veritable king among the fish, a thirty pounder, and he had less difficulty in landing his catch than did Mr. Morsman in his twenty-six pounder. However, they are both contented that in the fight between brain and cunning the former triumphed in every case.

Mr. Barton and Mr. Mr. Richardson while not so successful in striking muskellunge were surfeited with pike and rock bass fishing, which to the enthusiastic fisherman is quite as exciting as attempting to land the king of the fresh water pisces.

In addition to the twenty-six pounder Mr. Morsman caught several smaller muskellunge which attracted great attention yesterday afternoon in front of the express company's building.

The muskellunge is a very handsome fish, and according to the zoologists is a large American pike, esox nobilior. Its name was given it by the American Indians and it is found in the great lakes, the northern lakes and the St. Lawrence river. It is finely marked and in point of gaminess is very suggestive of the salmon. They often, providing the line is not taut, will rise out of the water, and, as Mr. Morsman says, "Stand on their tails and shake their heads at the bold fisherman who is fast at the other end of the line."

In His Element

"Uncle Jimmie" Cannon, the well known old Indian Scout, is in the city visiting his old friends previous to joining the expedition into Southern Utah and northern Arizona, which is being fitted out for the purpose of excavating the buried city. The veteran scout is enthusiastic on the subject and says that everything has been fully arranged and that the explorers will begin work on July 15. He says some interesting antiquities will be unearthed as the result of this expedition.

ITS WESTERN INVESTMENTS.

They Are What Caused the Stories About the New York Life.

WALL STREET WANTED THE MONEY.

Rival Companies Gave the Rumors the Widest Circulation—Novel Sights Planned for the World's Fair—Chicago Matters.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, June 18.

"The real secret of the stories about the financial difficulties of the New York Life insurance company," said George W. Perkins, inspector of agencies, this morning, "lies in the fact that the company is investing a large amount of money in the west which would otherwise remain in New York. Five years ago, when it was decided by the management of the company to begin these investments, the move was met with the strongest opposition in Wall street, and even many of the trustees of the company though it unwise. Pressdent Beers, however, and those who supported his view, took the position that as the company was drawing so largely from the west it ought to return some of its income in the shape of investments there. This policy has been justified by the results in Nebraska alone. Our business now amounts to $200,000 per year and the building we erected in Omaha is making good returns on the investment. To ascertain the exact value of our property at Omaha and other western cities, we wired to each city, asking whether or not the company's holdings there could be disposed of now for as much as they cost. Each reply assured us that the ground is worth frrom 30 to 60 per cent more in the market today than what was given for it. Anyone who is at all familiar with New York city must know that properties at the Plaza hotel and the Yosemite apartment building are situated in a part of New York where real estate has during the past two or three years appreciated in value to a marked degree. The New York Times of June 16 contained an interview with James T. Pierce, insurance commissioner for New York state. In reply to a question if an examination of the company's affairs would be necessary, that gentleman promptly replied:

"'I hardly see why. The company is as sound as a nut.'"

As to the Spanish-American defalcation, Mr. Perkins said: "Mr. Merzbacher didn't take funds belonging to the New York Life insurance company, but from his partner, and the company holds Mr. Sanchez, and the entire contract, under which the business in the Spanish-American department for the last ten or fifteen years has been placed, as security for any possible emergency.

The rumors of the financial difficulties of the company have originated in Wall street, which is opposed to this expenditure of the company's money in the west and rival institutions have given it the widest circulation possible.

NOVELTIES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

D. R. Proctor says, notwithstanding the prediction of the world's directors that his tower will not be built: "The tower is just as sure of going up as any of the buildings. I will admit that it has been delayed, and much too long to suit me, but it is a sure thing now."

M. V. Gill of Dubuque, Ia., proposes to Chief Skiff to erect on the exposition grounds a mineral mountain. It is to be 1,000 feet high, the framework to be of timber covered with earth. The summit may be reached by a tunnel to the center of the mountain and thence by an elevator or by a winding electric railway seven miles long around the surface. There are to be several stations on this railway, each characteristic of mines—gold, silver, lead, salt, etc. Beside the mountain is to be a volcano, 250 feet high, which is to be kept in a state of constant eruption by means of natural gas.

PREFERRED DEATH TO MARRIAGE.

A girl named Katie McIntyre, to please a sister, promised to marry a young man named James Lundy. Yesterday the wedding was to have occurred, but the girl took poison and died in great agony.

LARABEE ON IOWA POLITICS.

"The republicans of Iowa must steer clear of the machine politicians at their approaching convention at Cedar Rapids. If they will do this and see that the interests of the farmers are protected they will find smooth sailing and have no trouble in regaining control of the state."

This is the opinion of ex-Governor Larabee, who was at the Palmer for a few hours today. "Whatever cause may be assigned for the democratic victory two years ago," said he, "the real reason lay in the fact that the republicans had at the head of their ticket a man who was unpopular with the farming element of the state. The farmers have always been a power in Iowa and their strength is greater today than ever before because they are better organized and are working together more for their mutual interests. They constitute the majority of the voters and the party which expects to succeed must keep in touch with them. To adopt any other course is to court certain disaster."

Speaking of railroad legislation the ex-governor said: "We have the best system of interest laws in the country and the people are entirely satisfied with them. Notwithstanding any reports that may have been circulated to the contrary, they are just what the business community wants and the state is prospering under them. Any further enactments that may be made will be of a minor nature and calculated to facilitate their operation. There is no danger whatever that they will be repealed."

According to Mr. Larabee the prohibition sentiment in the state is as strong as it ever was and the republicans will make a grave mistake if they retreat an inch from their record on this question. We have lost all we can lose and there would be nothing to gain by a change of front, even if we should ignore the moral aspect of the question and consider it only from a political standpoint.

WESTERN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

Among the western people in Chicago today were the following:

At the Grand Pacific—E. E. Leech, Big Springs, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. Craig, L. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Hedges, Sioux City, Ia.

At the Auditorium—M. P. Chuman, Yankton, S. D.; C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, S. D.; W. E. Davidson, Kearney, Neb.; George N. Seymour, Edgar, Neb.

At the Palmer—J. H. McConlogue, Mason City, Ia.; Joel Eaton, Council Bluffs; W. J. Casper, Lincoln, Neb.

At the Tremont—Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Hall, Salt Lake, Utah; Samuel L. Platt, E. J. Pense, Nichola, Idaho.

At the Sherman—C. H. Winow, Sioux Falls, S. D.; George B. Stewart, Sioux City, Ia.; Frank W. Smith, Glendin, Mont.

ATKINSON.

A Boy Missing.

Louie Bray, the 9 year old son of S. L. Bray has been missing from his home at 6524 Pinkney street, since last Friday noon. No cause is known why he left. He had on a dark suit, light straw hat with a blue band, is bare footed, has dark hair with a dark complexion and large grey eyes. Any information to his parents at above address, will be thankfully received.

Can't Build the Barn.

An enterprising citizen, on June 9, 1891, obtained from the council a building permit for a livery barn on Harney street near Twenty-fourth. Property owners in that locality hearing thereof Tuesday afternoon last, immediately prepared a petition and protest requesting a reconsideration by the council of its action in the matter. The petition was signed by property owners representing 2,000 feet street frontage. The council reconsidered its action, granted the protest and instructed the building superintendent not to issue said permit.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

Notes from the Milwaukee Disaster at Coon Rapids.

Mr. J. W. Craig, traveling representative of THE BEE was on the Milwaukee flyer that went through the bridge near Coon Rapids on Tuesday night and tells some thrilling as well as amusing incidents in connection with the disaster.

"It was simply awful for a moment," said Mr. Craig, in recounting his adventure, "and then the ludicrous features of the situation manifested themselves. I was in the chair car and had just given the conductor my mileage when we felt the first shock. The conductor rushed into the smoker and in another instant we were rolling down the forty-foot embankment at the side of the track. I was in the side of the car that struck the ground and there were probably twenty people in that coach. After the first shock and when we had reached terra firma, one man calmly arose and said very deliberately 'Gentlemen, it is not safe here,' and then disappeared through an open window in the top side of the car. Two women to whom I had not been introduced were clinging to me in the darkness and yelling murder. I finally got away and followed my deliberate friend out through the skylight, but how I accomplished the feat I will never know.

"Once outside, I was impressed with the awful extent of the disaster. The engine had struck a tie that had been placed on the bridge just at the trestle work. The trucks of the engine had left the track, but the drive wheels stuck to the rails and carried the engine entirely across the creek.

"Then the bridge fell, and the mail, express and baggage cars went with it to the bottom of the creek. The engine on the far side of the creek was overturned. The fall of the bridge with the two cars upset the rest of the train. Had the train not been vestibuled, or had the connections between the cars broken part of the passenger cars would have gone into the river. As it was the cars with their human cargoes laid along just on the edge of the creek, and one more push would have dumped them into it.

"It was as dark as Egypt's kitchen, and it was some time before we could get any idea as to the extent of the damage to the passengers. Engineer Little and Fireman Rouse were across the creek and dumped out in the mud. A farmer's boy came along with a lantern and they called him. The boy probably thought it was a voice from the grave, as a streak of light disappearing in the distance was the only result of their call for help.

"The baggage car and express car were mashed to pieces and poor Burt Oldroyd was lying dead under the ruins and his friend, Clarence Grable, pinned down in a helpless manner. He lay two hours with the rain beating in his face before he could be released.

"Two men who were playing a game of cards in one of the sleepers were discussing the value of their hands in a spirited manner when a vision of loveliness in a night robe shot from an upper birth directly in their laps. Fortunately the lights went out when the wreck occurred and the friendly darkness concealed the blushes of the card players while they gallantly wrapped their caller in a quilt and escorted her to a neighboring farm house, where she remained in seclusion until the next morning when her clothing was recovered from the wreck.

"There is no doubt," concluded Mr. Craig, "that the wreck was caused by the placing of a railroad tie across the track, and I understand an arrest of the suspected parties will be made soon. There is also no doubt but that the Milwaukee's equipment of its train with electric lights prevented a terrible conflagration. When the wreck occurred every light on the train was instantly extinguished. Had coal oil lamps been in use nothing could have prevented a fire, in which case there would have been a great loss of life, as it was two hours before all of the passengers were out of the cars."

IN THE COURTS.

Matters That are Occupying the Judges' Attention.

In the suit of the National Bank of Commerce against Charles Corbett the defendant has filed an answer and therein alleges that he does not owe one cent of the $27,000 that the bank seeks to recover.

In his answer Corbett avers that during the year 1886 he entered into an agreement with the bank, by which he was to loan its money, pay 1½ per cent per month interest for the use of the money and turn over notes as collateral security for all money that the bank advanced him to carry on his business. His plan of operation was to seek customers, make the loans, add in the commissions, draw checks on the bank and then deposit the notes as security.

This worked well, but there was trouble later on. Instead of the bank giving Corbett credit for the notes deposited, it charged the amount loaned against his account, and when he was ready to make a settlement he found that interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per month had been charged against him on every dollar he had loaned for the bank. This he refused to pay and suit was brought. He now claims that the debt has been paid, by the payment of usurious interest that amounts to more than the face of the original notes.

NEBRASKA UNIVERSALISTS.

Their Eleventh Annual Conference to Meet in Omaha.

The eleventh annual session of the Nebraska Universalist State Conference association will convene in Omaha this afternoon and continue in session three days.

One of the important features of the conference will be the dedication of the new Universalist church at Eighteenth and Lathrop on Sunday next.

The officers of the state association are: Rev. E. H. Chapin, president; Rev. Q. H. Shinn, vice president; Mrs. Ellen Stockton, secretary; J. D. Russell, treasurer.

Following is the programme of the coming conference:

FRIDAY.

Business meeting..... 2:30 p. m
Sermon, Rev. J. H. Palmer..... 8:00 p. m

SATURDAY.

Conference meeting, leader, Rev. W. W. Merritt..... 9:30 a. m
Business meeting..... 10:30 a. m
Sermon, Rev. J. S. Cantwell..... 11:00 a. m
Business meeting..... 2:30 p. m
Topic: "How can we best advance the interests in Universalism in the state?" Addresses by Rev. Mary Girard Andrews and Hon. C. A. Holmes..... 3:30 p. m
Sermon..... 8:00 p. m

SUNDAY.

Conference meeting, leader, Rev. Q. H. Shinn..... 9:30 a. m
Dedication sermon, Rev. M. D. Shutler..... 10:30 a. m
Meeting of Y. P. C. U. Addresses by Miss Carrie Budlong, Miss Maud Sexton, Mr. Frank Brown and Rev. J. E. Reyes..... 3:00 p. m
Sermon, Rev. G. L. Demarest, D.D..... 7:30 p. m

A Story of a Patriot.

General Butler says of the late Joslah Abbott of Massachusetts that on the morning of his departure for Washington with his regiment at the outbreak of the civil war, the judge came aboard the cars, sat down beside him and, pulling a roll of bills from his pocket, said: "Butler, you are going where you will see great suffering of the poor soldiers under you, take this, and as long as it lasts relieve that suffering, so far as it will give relief, and when it is gone, if you see need, send to me for more."

The "hat detector," which is a strip of silver engraved with the wearer's name to fasten into the lining of the hat for the purpose of identification by the owner, is being widely adopted.

Souvenir pen holders are among the newest creations. The idea adopted in the spoon fad is followed by the makers of these latest aspirants for favor.

MUST EMPLOY UNION LABOR.

Report of a Council Committee on the City Hall Work.

CHARGES AGAINST CONTRACTOR COOTS.

Union Men Allege Unjust Discriminations in Favor of Scab Labor—Harper Brothers Denounce J. Clarke Russell.

Carrying out the provisions of a resolution adopted some time ago, Messrs. Morearty, Tuttle, Osthoff and Specht as a special committee of the council, met yesterday to hear complaints filed against Superintendent Coots of the city hall, by the labor organizations of the city.

The delegates before the committee claim that Coots has discriminated against union labor; that whenever he had found a union man at work upon the building the man had been discharged and a scab employed in his place.

In addition to this the delegates charge that John Schroder was a competitor for the setting of the steam boilers and was the lowest bidder by $800. Notwithstanding this the contract was awarded to Bates, Smith & Co. of Chicago, simply because they would agree to employ scab labor and Schroder would not.

The committee concluded its labors and will report that it is the wish of the council, everything being equal, that Superintendent Coots shall notify all sub-contractors to give preference to union labor; that when it is necessary to discharge men on account of lack of employment, everything being equal, the non-union men shall be the first to go.

"WE DON'T KNOW HIM."

Harper Brothers Refuse to Acknowledge Their Alleged Agent.

We do not know J. Clarke Russell. Forward particulars. HARPER BROTHERS.

This was the telegram received at noon yesterday by the Commercial National bank in answer to a telegraphic query sent to New York yesterday.

It confirms the suspicions of a number of business men, who for the past twenty-four hours have been nursing with mingled doubt and fear good sized vacancies in their pocket-books, while over the hills and far away Mr. "J. Clarke Russell" is caressing his easily acquired wealth and thinking how much better