THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1893. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MORPHINE ENDED HER LIFE

Mysterious Death of Bright and Beautiful Bessie McNott.

ROMANCE OF A GIRL OF YANKTON

Rumors of Suicide, While Others Say it Was an Overdose of the Deadly Drug Taken for Medicinal Purposes—The Story.

Pretty Bessie McNott is lying in a new-made grave in a Yankton, S. D., cemetery today. Bessie is a stepdaughter of a prominent South Dakotan named George Brown, and she is also known as Bessie Brown.

She died in Omaha last Saturday of morphine poisoning. Her demise was sudden—very sudden, so it is claimed. Some people hint that it is a case of suicide. Others say that she died from the effects of an overdose of morphine, and that she was accustomed to taking the drug as a remedy for headaches. Saturday she was enjoying apparently good health in this city. At 9 o'clock that night the angel of death had spread his dark wings over her young life. On the day following her sudden taking-off (Sunday) her remains were forwarded to her stepfather in Dakota.

Several months ago Bessie, who was a bright, accomplished blonde of prepossessing appearance, arrived in Omaha and made her home while here at a residence in North Omaha. Later on she visited the family of Major John B. Dennis at 2218 Grant street. Since then that place has been her home. Miss McNott, the name she was known by here, had many friends and admirers and as she was a beautiful young lady of about 20 years, attracted attention wherever she went. She went in good society. By her charming, obliging and charitable manner the young woman formed many firm friendships.

These friends have missed her since Saturday night, and on inquiring at the Dennis household have been shocked to learn that she was dead and her remains had been sent to another state for interment.

While sitting out in the yard at her Omaha home Saturday evening Miss McNott was seen falling to the ground. Friends hurried to her assistance and discovered that something was wrong. They did all they could for the girl and then sent for Dr. Impey.

Case of Morphine Poisoning.

The doctor had just stepped off a Twenty-fourth street car and hurried to the side of the girl. He saw at a glance that she was suffering from a severe case of morphine poisoning. He applied all the restoratives and antidotes known to medical science, but after a struggle of two hours between life and death the girl breathed her last.

The stepfather of the girl, George Brown, the proprietor of a large cafe at Yankton, was at once notified and before morning he ordered that the remains be sent to Yankton for burial.

The girl never recovered after the doctor arrived and the cause of her death seems to have been carefully guarded.

On the afternoon of her death, Bessie seemed as cheerful as usual and evinced no desire to leave this world. She had been talking of friends and, according to the story of a friend, she walked out into the yard where she seemed to be seriously thinking of something. Shortly afterward she became unconscious and died. Dr. Impey is positive that death was caused by a large dose of morphine, but she was to far gone when he arrived to be resuscitated.

Her Oft Expressed Wish.

The death certificate was handed to Coroner Maul, who prepared the body, and Sunday morning her remains were forwarded to Yankton on order of Major Dennis, who exhibited a telegram purporting to be from the girl's stepfather. Her oft expressed wish was to be buried by her mother, who is said to be buried in Yankton. The sudden death of Miss McNott and the meager details, caused some comment among her friends and various rumors are afloat. A reporter for THE BEE visited the residence of Major Dennis last night and was informed that all the family, with the exception of the young lady who responded to the reportorial knock on the door, were absent.

She was asked about Miss McNott's death and she replied that the girl died from apoplexy of the brain. The young lady said death came very suddenly and had proven a great shock to all the members of the family.

"Why," said the young lady, "Bessie and I were like two sisters and I really loved her. She was so kind and of such a happy nature that no one could help loving her. She had been at our house for more than four months and had greatly endeared herself to mother and me. Her sudden death was a severe shock to us all."

Too Late to Help Her.

The dose of morphine was a large one and it had been given time to permeate her system before medical aid had been summoned. The family with whom she was living explained that she had been taking morphine at different times for the headache. They think she took an overdose of the drug by mistake, but do not explain why they relate that the cause of her death was from apoplexy of the brain when the physician says it was from morphine poisoning.

The unfortunate young lady is alleged to have passed through quite a romantic career, although she was only 21 years of age. She was beautiful, bright, accomplished and of good physique.

Her beauty attracted many admirers, among whom was a traveling man from Chicago, with whom it is said she became infatuated. It is asserted by an old South Dakotan at present in Omaha, that the traveling man persuaded Bessie to elope with him to an interior Nebraska town, where it is said she was married and afterwards cruelly deserted. Then she went to Sioux City to seek employment as she did not care to return home.

Bessie was engaged to work for Will Beck in a jewelry store. The man knew her father and wrote him about the girl. Before he could arrive she disappeared and shortly afterwards came to Omaha.

Since coming to Omaha Bessie has lived a most exemplary life and it is presumed by some that her past troubles have so preyed upon her mind that she determined to end it all via the morphine route.

Looks Like a Suicide.

W. L. Oakley was killed by No. 8, Union Pacific train, at Millard, Neb., at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The remains were brought to Omaha last evening and an inquest will be held today. The man was seen standing on the tracks talking to two companions just as the train was approaching and the two men stepped aside, telling Oakley to get off the track. The man seemed to hesitate with seeming indifference to his danger and paid no attention to his friends, or the signal. The engineer saw that he was going to strike the man and applied the air brakes with full force while he reversed the engine.

It was too late, however, and the wheels crushed him in a horrible manner. His left leg was broken and almost severed. His head was crushed and back broken, causing instant death. The man was a stranger in the vicinity where he was killed and was identified by a letter of recommendation showing that he was a bookkeeper and accountant. He had a letter from I. F. Tracey dated January 23, 1893, written in New York City on a Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific note head, which stated that Oakley had been in their employ, was reliable and left them to seek health in the western country. Another one was found from David E. Austin of the finance department of the comptroller's office in New York City, dated in 1891, stating he had worked there for eight years and was a reliable man. Nothing could be learned of Oakley's family or relatives or where he resided. As the railway company is in no wise to blame for Oakley's death it is not likely that an inquest will be held. It looks as if Oakley stood on the railroad track with suicidal intent and deliberately courted death.

DROPPED DEAD.

Jack Liston Enjoys His Last Laugh and Suddenly Expires.

Jack Liston, one of the most popular switchmen in the employ of the Union Pacific road, lies dead at the home of his mother at 1211 Pierce street, whither he was taken just after midnight.

About 11 o'clock Liston, who had been attending a meeting of Division No. 4 Ancient Order of Hibernians, at Center and Dorcas streets, came north on Thirteenth street in company with Block Watchman Jerry Murphy, Pat Linehan, William Kelly, Thomas Barrett and Philip Terrill. As they came up Thirteenth street one of the party made a facetious remark which caused Liston to laugh heartily and he halted at the edge of the walk to have his laugh out, while the others walked on. Seeing presently that Liston had not followed them, the other men turned back, to find him leaning up against a telegraph post, clutching blindly for it, and tottering on his feet. A couple of his friends came to his assistance, and the others ran to telephone for a cab, but almost before the cab had been called, poor Liston lay dead in the arms of his friends. He was at once taken to the drug store at the corner of Thirteenth and Williams, and Dr. Karten and the coroner were sent for.

Dr. Karten soon arrived, and after a hasty examintion pronounced it a case of apoplexy or heart disease, he could not state which. Mr. Welch, Coroner Maul's representative, turned the body over to Heafey & Heafey, who took charge of it. It is not likely that an inquest will be held.

The dead man was about 26 years of age and was one of the best liked switchmen in the employ of the Union Pacific, for which road he worked in the upper yards. He was sober and industrious and the sole support of his mother, whose grief, when she was called to see the remains of her unfortunate son, was pitiful to see. Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, to which Liston belonged, will take charge of the funeral.

Liston's mother stated that her son had complained of headache for a day or two and to one or two of his friends he mentioned that his stomach was out of order, and that on Monday he got some medicine from Dr. Galbraith to relieve him, but last night he was cheerful and apparently happy and made light of his apparently insignificant ailment only a short time before he was overtaken by death.

STELLMACHER'S SUICIDE.

History of the Man Found Dead in a Basement.

It is now almost sure that the man who was found dead in the basement at Thirteenth and Jackson is the barber who has been running a shop in the basement. His name is Carl Stellmacher instead of Steinmark. A man who has known him ever since he has been in Omaha says that there is no doubt but that he committed suicide. This acquaintance says that Stellmacher was an officer in the Prussian army during the war of 1871. After the war was over he married and moved to Denmark, after which he secured a divorce from his wife.

He removed to Norway and married again. He then came to America, having amassed a considerable competence. He located in Chicago and started a palatial barber shop and furnished up a fine home. His wife died, leaving him a son, who is now living with a Douglas county farmer and is 12 years of ago. He married a third time, but left his wife after she had driven him into bankruptcy.

The deceased then came to Omaha and opened up a small shop. He sought solace for his troubles in drink, and frequently remarked that if it were not for his son he would commit suicide. His friend is of the firm belief that the dead man is Stellmacher, and that he committed self-destruction.

CHICAGO'S GREAT CALAMITY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Investigating the Cold Storage Fire.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The coroner's jury investigating the World's fair cold storage calamity reached a verdict this afternoon. The jury held to the grand jury the following people: D. H. Burnham, director of works at the World's fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy of the World's fair fire department; J. B. Skinner, president of the Hercules Iron company; Charles A. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules Iron company. The verdict is as follows:

We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death from injuries and burns received at a fire of the Cold Storage building at the World's fair grounds July 10, and we, the jury, find from the evidence that Charles A. McDonald, John B. Skinner, D. H. Burnham and Edward W. Murphy be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence, and there held until discharged by due course of law.

Fire Marshal Murphy was apparently much affected by the result of the investigation.

"I think it unjust and uncalled for," he said. "I was neither negligent nor was I guilty of misconduct at the fire."

President Skinner said the verdict was ambiguous. The fire department and ourselves cannot both be guilty in this case. It must be one or the other.

There was no order of arrest made following the verdict. All four men will be asked to furnish bonds tomorrow morning, however.

The evidence on which Director of Works Burnham was held to the grand jury is that he was aware of the faulty construction of the building and still permitted it to be occupied within the exposition grounds. Skinner and McDonald are held because they built the building, and Murphy because evidence was given that he did not fully investigate the fire before sending the men into the fatal tower. Murphy himself swore that the men were already in the tower when he arrived, having been led up there by Captain Fitzgerald.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

How Importers of Tobacco Escape Paying Duty on Their Goods.

NEW YORK, July 18.—J. Wertheim of the Cigarmakers association was a witness before the committee investigating the affairs of the custom house today. Mr. Wertheim told the investigators that the United States was deprived of $6,000,000 because of the undervaluation of tobacco. "Fillers," said Mr. Wertheim, "are shipped here, and on those the duty is 35 cents per pound. On wrappers, which are the highest product of the Havana tobacco fields, the duty is $2 per per pound. It often occurs that both are mixed together and the duty paid at the rate of 35 cents on the lot. Not only is this government cheated in this way but also in the quantity imported. There are more cigars made in New York by any of the big manufacturers than there are pounds of tobacco imported from Havana.

Congress of Education.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The world's congress of education is meeting with great success. Thanks to splendid work, the native enthusiasm of the school teachers has expanded and the congress is proving one of the most profitable of the many great World's fair gatherings. Every lecture room was crowded today and the overflow filled many of the halls. There was to be seen all denominations and many strange garbs. Sisters of Charity were seated side by side with demure Quakeresses in drab, while the picturesque costume of the Orient was not at all uncommon. The jolliest crowd in attendance appeared to be the deaf mutes.

Bishops Keane and Spalding and Fallows were in attendance, and eminent instructors from England and France and Germany were attentive listeners.

ALL PRISONERS WERE SHOT

Rio Grande do Sul Revolutionists Win a Bloody Victory.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED AT SANTA ANNA

They Meet with Further Reverses by the Seizure of Quantities of Arms at Montevideo by the Uruguayan Authorities.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), July 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Vigorous fighting is reported to be in progress in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. General Saraiva, in command of the revolutionists, pushed forward toward Yaguaron City. The advance posts occupied by government troops were taken. All prisoners captured were shot by the revolutionists.

Efforts of the insurgents at Santa Anna were unsuccessful. The Castilhista forces charged upon the revolutionists and drove them back. Several men were killed. The revolutionists met with a further reverse by the seizure of arms intended for them by the Uruguayan authorities in Montevideo.

Seeking Favors from Britons.

An attempt has been made by the British minister to induce the Chilian government to favor London banks in its arrangements for the collection of the duties on nitrates from the Tarapaca bank. The law requires the bank to guarantee first class bills in payment of nitrate duties. The deposit of sufficient security by the banks for the payment of the duties is required to be made. The bank of Tarapaca, which controls, through Colonel North a majority of the nitrate concerns gave security for only a small sum in comparison with that given by the national banks. The Chilian government demanded that the securities be increased and then the Tarapaca bank offered to deposit the required security in London, the plan the British minister asked the Chilian government to adopt; but the minister of foreign affairs refuses to look upon the British minister's suggestion as anything more than an informal one. The Chilian government maintains the attitude that it has the right to direct its financial affairs in its own way, unembarrassed by foreign intervention.

Argentina Economizing.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says unusual measures for economy have been adopted by the government of Argentina. Several war ships have been taken out of commission, the sailors discharged and the pay of officers reduced to one-half the usual salaries.

Quirno Costa is to be sent back to Chili as the minister from Argentina. Julio Foster will be sent to the United States as the official representative of the nitrate interests. It is hoped he may cause their extensive use by farmers. The anniversary of Uruguayan independence is being celebrated in Montevideo.

Scandals in Peru.

LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.), July 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—There is a great deal of excitement in Peru over the scandals growing out of the discovery of frauds in the collection of taxes. Government employes and many leading supporters of Caceres, the official and military candidate for president, are connected with the plots to defraud the government. It is believed that nearly half a million soles have been stolen. In view of these exposures, General Caceres has abandoned his proposed tour through central and southern portions of Peru. The resources of the government for August will be insignificant.

Bonilla Will Renew the War.

PANAMA, Colombia (via Galveston, Tex.), July 18.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Policarpo Bonilla declares that hostilities will soon be resumed in Honduras. Bonilla has recovered from the wounds he received during the recent revolution in that republic, which resulted in the victory for General Vasquez, who is now ruling the country in a most tyrannical way. Bonilla is anxious to renew the fight and has gone to Honduras to join his followers, who are still in arms in the eastern provinces. Just before he started the revolutionary leader declared that active war would soon begin. He is convinced that Vasquez will be finally overthrown. Generals Gutierrez, Davila and Fiallos accompanied Bonilla on his journey.

Nathan Crowell, a well known American engineer, died suddenly yesterday in Colon. He was formerly in the service of the Peruvian government and had much to do with the building of the railroads of that republic. Lately he had superintended the dredging work of the Panama Canal company.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

M. Develle Tells What Will Be Expected from the Latter Country.

PARIS, July 18.—In accordance with his announced intention M. Dreyfus today questioned the government in the Chamber of Deputies as to the French operations in Siam. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, said the government disavowed any intention to interfere with the Siamese independence. At the same time the government intended to insist that the treaties between France and Siam be respected. The interference of a third power in the dispute will not be tolerated. If Siam did not make complete reparation for the murder of M. Grosgurin, the French inspector of the native militia, by a Siamese mandarin, and other acts for which France demanded satisfaction, a French fleet would blockade the Meklong river and, if necessary, bombard Bangkok to enforce the demands of France. Sufficient warning would be given the powers.

The Chamber by an unanimous vote adopted the order of the day, expressing confidence in the government.

Besides referring to the Grosgurin murder, the Khone islands incident and the bombardment of Bangkok, M. Develle spoke at some length concerning Great Britain's part in the difficulty. He said he must answer the accusation that he had acted humbly toward England. Now, the fact was that both the earl of Roseberry and Marquis Dufferin, British ambassador in Paris, had given positive assurances that England would not interfere in Siam. The statements of Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the British foreign office in the House of Commons, yesterday had, therefore, greatly surprised the government. The remarks made by him as to the sending of British war ships to Siamese waters were regarded by the minister as quite irreconcilable with the promises mentioned. Baron d'Estournelles, French charge d'affaires in London, had visited the earl of Roseberry to express the intense surprise felt by the French government in view of Sir Edward Grey's declarations. The earl of Rosebery replied that Sir Edward's words had been misinterpreted as to the mission of the British gunboats, as well as those that might be sent in Siamese waters later, and which would be merely to protect British subjects in Siam and not to back Siam in her quarrel with France.

The Soir says: M. Develle has telegraphed M. Pavie, French minister resident in Bangkok, the terms of an ultimatum to be presented forthwith to the Siamese government. Twenty-four hours are allowed for the reply to France's demand.

A dispatch from Bangkok says the Siamese government admits that the French citizens who were injured and those who have been the subject of vexations are entitled to indemnity, and has offered to make a deposit pending proceedings to determine the amount of damages. Every attempt to get a definite statement of claims, however, is said to have failed.

TRYON TOOK THE BLAME.

Commander of the Fleet Assumed Responsibility for the Victoria's Loss.

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MALTA, July 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—At the court martial today Commander Hawkins-Smith and Lord Gilford both declared that Tryon stated to them that the collision was all his fault, all his doing.

I heard it stated outside the court that at the moment before the Victoria disappeared Tryon was seen entering the door of the chart house, from which he could not hope to escape.

Captain Bourke this morning resumed the stand in the court martial resulting from the sinking of the British battleship Victoria, off Tripoli, Syria. Bourke testified that he became aware of the danger of collision almost as soon as the Victoria began to turn. Admiral Tryon had consulted nobody about the maneuvers. It had been customary to use thirty degrees helm, but Tryon changed it to twenty-eight degrees.

Lord Gilliford, flag lieutenant of the squadron, testified that after the collision Admiral Tryon said to him: "It was all my fault."

Continuing, Captain Bourke said that had the vice admiral been aft, he certainly would not have sent to ask permission to alter the speed of the ship. He (witness) had never been in a similar position before. He did not directly tell the vice admiral that performing the maneuvers in a distance of six cable lengths would, in his opinion, result in a collision. He did not think the vice admiral was confusing the radius with the diameter of the circle. He supposed something else was going to happen. Like everybody else, he had unbounded confidence in Vice Admiral Tryon. He believed that Sir George must have known how to get out of the difficulty.

When asked to explain how it was that the signal for "six cables" was flying after the vice admiral had virtually assented to eight cables, Captain Bourke replied that it was after Staff Commander Hawkins-Smith had left the cabin that the vice admiral summoned Flag Lieutenant Gillford and ordered him to signal "six cables." This order, Captain Bourke believed, was a written one. About thirty seconds elapsed between Captain Bourke's last appeal and the reversal of the port screw by the vice admiral's order.

Captain Bourke was questioned closely as to what was Tryon's manner of receiving the suggestions concerning the signals for the fatal maneuver. He replied that the admiral's answers were rather short and sharp.

Captain Bourke—I know the admiral considered the Victoria a bad flagship because his flags were forward, whilst it was his business to look aft.

Captain Winslow, the prosecutor—Did you consider the manoeuver ordered an unprecedented one?

Captain Bourke—Certainly; I never had to do it before.

ITALIAN TOWNS DESTROYED.

Voghera and Casteggio Visited by a Cyclone—Many Killed and Injured.

ROME, July 18.—A tornado swept down suddenly today on Voghera and Casteggio, in Piedmont. Hundreds of villages were wrecked. In one section of Voghera hardly a house was left standing. Not a structure in either town was left intact. Hundreds of persons were injured. The number of dead is not known, as the bodies are buried in the ruins. Only seven bodies have been recovered. The militia have been called out to help in the work of rescue and ambulance corps have been sent for from near by cities. Voghera is a manufacturing city with some 10,000 inhabitants. Casteggio, which is five miles from here, has about 5,000 inhabitants.

To Cancel His Debts.

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BERLIN, July 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Prince Max of Saxony, who created a sensation a few days ago by suddenly leaving the army, has entered a monastery at Eichstadt. He is 23 years of age.

BIG CROWDS AT THE FAIR.

Advantage Taken of the Good Weather—Test of Harvest Machines.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Ideal weather greeted visitors to the World's fair this morning. The skies were clear and the temperature just right for outdoor exercise, and a bracing breeze came off Lake Michigan. Visitors were not slow to take advantage of conditions and began to flock into the grounds early. Not since the Fourth of July have the ticket takers been kept so busy.

The exhibit of the republic of Uruguay was formally opened to the public today and is exceedingly creditable.

The World's fair field trial of mowing machines took place at Wayne, Ill., today on the farm of Mr. M. W. Dunham, one of the most prominent farmers of the northwest. Many of the World's fair exhibitors refused to participate because of the expense and the short notice given to competitors, and the only mowers entered in the contests were those of the McCormick Harvesting company of Chicago and the William M. Whitely company of Muncie, Ind. The judges were Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell college, Hon. H. C. Wheeler of Odebolt, Ia., one of the largest farmers in the world and recently the republican candidate for governor of Iowa, and Calvin Young, a manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y.

The field in which the test occurred was covered with heavy timothy of a yield about three tons to the acre. The teams for the test were selected from the draft horses on the farm of Mr. Dunham. The weight of the McCormick and Whitely mowers was about equal—630 and 635 pounds each. The five foot bar Whitely machine cut one acre of timothy in exactly 32½ minutes. Five stops were required to be made in order to clear the bar of clogging grass.

The McCormick five-foot bar machine cut one acre of timothy in exactly the time required by the Whitely mower—32½ minutes, but the McCormick mower was compelled to stop to clear the bar on but one occasion, and this was due to the impediment of a rusty spike which caught in the sickle.

The next trial was with the "Big Four" McCormick machine, a seven-foot bar mower, which weighs about 750 pounds. The Whitely company did not compete in this trial as no seven-foot bar machine is turned out by it. One acre of timothy was cut in 26½ minutes, as compared with 32½ minutes for the five-foot bar.

The judges announced no formal conclusions today, but will present a detailed report to Chief Buchanan within a few days.

Movements of Ocean Steamers July 18.

At Boston—Arrived—Philadelphia, from Liverpool.

At New York—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm, from Bremen; Dresden, from Bremen.

At Bremen—Arrived—Elbe, from New York; Darmstadt, from Baltimore.

At London—Sighted—Circassia, from New York; Rhaetia, from New York.

At Hamburg—Arrived—Gothia, from New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived—Sorrento, from Baltimore.

Daughters of Bethel.

The Daughters of Bethel gave an enjoyable sociable and entertainment at their hall on Harney street last evening.

ACCEPTED THE SITUATION

Railroad Presidents Decide Not to Buck the Maximum Rate Law.

ORDERED NEW FREIGHT SCHEDULES

Long and Short Haul Points Will Make Considerable Complication—Decided in Reference to this Particular Point—A Graceful Surrender.

CHICAGO, July 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a well attended meeting of railway presidents held here today to consider what was to be done in reference to freight rates in Nebraska in connection with the maximum freight rate bill which soon goes into effect. The president of nearly every road in that state was present and the whole matter was gone over carefully. All thought of resisting the application of these rates was abandoned and the result of the meeting was the instruction to the freight agents to go ahead and prepare a new freight schedule, based on the requirements of the Nebraska law.

Not a Light Task.

The preparation of that schedule embraces a good many difficulties, and the freight agents who took up the problem this afternoon in the general meeting have before them a complicated task. The law provides for a definite mileage rate, and one of the troublesome complications that follows the putting such law into execution is the difficulty of equalizing the rates on the roads running to the same point, but reaching it over varying mileage. The question arises as to whether or not the longer line will put in the rate based on the mileage schedule provided by law, and thus have a higher rate than the shorter line, or whether it will ignore that schedule and meet the rate of its more direct competitor.

Settled in Several Ways.

That question was taken up by the presidents and was decided in various ways to fit various cases. To some points the longer lines will put in rates even lower than the law provides so as to meet the competition of the shorter lines, while in others competitive business will be sacrificed and no rates lower than those made absolutely necessary by the law will be put in force.

OBJECT TO CHEAP RATES.

Roads That Do Not Look with Favor on Cuts to the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville and Queen & Crescent lines have joined in a call for a meeting to be held here on Thursday of this week for the purpose of considering World's fair rates. The roads are not in favor of putting down the rates any more than can be avoided and the meeting will probably spend more time considering ways and means of preventing the advent of cheap rates into their territory than it will spend in the consideration of cheaper rates to the World's fair. The southern roads have been kept very busy of late in handling their summer tourist business and as long as they can do a large business at the present rates they naturally see no reason for immediate reductions.

The proposal of some of the western roads to establish one-fare rates, as outlined yesterday, is booked to meet some decided opposition when the meeting convenes on Friday. All the roads agree that the reduced rates will come at some time, but that they will not come on Friday is practically assured and it may be August 1 before they are in effect. The opposition to the rates was more pronounced today than it was yesterday.

AFTER THE SHORT LINE.

Illinois Central Believed to Have Control of the Road.

SIOUX CITY, July 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—It was officially announced here today that on August 1 or thereabouts the Sioux City, O'Neill & Western road, extending from this city 135 miles west to O'Neill, and the Missouri Bridge property, consisting of a partially completed bridge across the Missouri river, will pass into the hands of the Illinois Central. President Fish and Vice President Hanrahan of the Central have been in the city twice in the past few days on business in connection with the deal. At the same time the Sioux City and Northern road, extending from this city to Garretson, will go to the Great Northern. J. J. Hill of St. Paul and other Great Northern people are here tonight arranging the details of the deal.

The Great Northern will also control the Terminal company's switching tracks and the union depot. The terms of the deal are not announced but it is believed the Sioux City and Northern was purchased and the Short Line leased on the assumption by the Illinois Central of its bonded indebtedness

Withdew the Rates.

DES MOINES, July 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The railway commissioners convened this morning for a short session to investigate a few cases, among which was the live stock rate that has been bitterly fought by the stock shippers throughout the state. Parties appeared before the board last week and argued against the company's newly established rates, and the company being notified, telegraphed the commissioners that it would be represented, but this morning another telegram from the company announced that the rates had been withdrawn.

Violated the Agreement.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Iron Mountain road has issued an order permitting passengers riding on special World's fair excursion tickets to ride in any car they please. This is a violation of the agreement under which the tickets were issued and may result in demoralizing southern rates. The Missouri Pacific says it took this action because it discovered other roads were violating the agreement in the same manner.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

His Body Arrives at New York—Arrangements for the Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The body of Anthony J. Drexel arrived here today on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. The yacht Corsair, belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan, with A. J. Drexel, jr., George W. Drexel, John R. Drexel, George W. Childs, J. W. Paul and Mr. Morgan on board met the Kaiser Wilhelm at quarantine. J. H. Harges, of the firm of Drexel & Harges of Paris, had the body in charge.

J. H. Wright, one of the members of the firm of Drexel & Co., with Mr. Childs, Mr. Morgan and the dead banker's son-in-law, James W. Paul, were in waiting at the dock. After a short delay the body was put on a special train, which started immediately for Philadelphia with the entire party.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow from Mr. Drexel's late residence. The interment will take place in Woodlawn cemetery.

Disfigured by Vitriol.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Mary Corby, a widow of middle age, was frightfully burned about the back, neck and face last night by having a bottle of vitriol thrown over her by Peter Shetterback. Mrs. Corby is the landlady of a rooming house and Shetterback, until about a week ago was a roomer in the house. He has frequently besought Mrs. Corby to wed him and last night, after another refusal, threw the vitriol. Shetterback escaped.

OLNEY DESIRES A CHANGE.

He Would Like to Fill the Vacancy on the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, July 18.

In the Department of Justice today it was a matter of gossip that Attorney General Olney of Massachusetts would be appointed to the vacancy on the bench caused by the death of Justice Blatchford of New York. It is known that Mr. Olney is dissatisfied with his present position because it partakes too much of politics. Mr. Olney is a fine lawyer and would make a good judge. He neither likes nor understands the politics of his present office.

President Cleveland likes Mr. Olney and has great confidence in his legal ability, and would like to appoint him to a place on the bench. The chief drawback is the fact that Justice Gray also hails from Massachusetts, and it is not regarded as very probable that a second justice will be chosen from that state.

A strong pressure is being brought to bear on the president to cause him to take the new justice from some of the easterly states of the south. The south complains, and justly, that she is not properly represented on the supreme bench. She has but one of the nine justices composing the court—Judge Jackson of Tennessee.

If the new justice should be chosen from one of the southern states east of the Alleghenies he is apt to be either Judge Alvey of Maryland, now chief justice of the court of appeals of the district, or Major Joseph B. Cummings of Augusta, Ga., a very able lawyer. Should it go to one of the southern states west of the Alleghenies the choice of the president would probably fall upon Senator Lindsay of Kentucky. Senator Lindsay would undoubtedly accept the position were it tendered to him. Either one of these gentlemen would adorn the supreme bench.

Wanted in Nebraska.

James E. Botts, a young colored man, was arrested here this morning by Detectives Rhodes and Lacey for the authorities of Lincoln, Neb., where he is charged with forgery, and the Nebraska authorities were notified. Botts is a man of about 33 years of age, and has been prominent among the colored people of Nebraska. He was the promoter of quite a number of schemes to advance the interests of the race, and it is alleged that by his forgery, etc., he raised quite an amount of money. He is charged with the forgery of a check for $175 in Lincoln on May 30 last. The officers found him on C street in this city, where he was engaged as a saw filer. They got him just in time, as he had received a letter this morning from Nebraska, stating that he would be sent for, and he was preparing to leave.

P. S. H.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was ninety-seven, of which thirty-eight were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death.

WILL BE PERMITTED TO VOTE.

Utah Mormons to Be Restored to All Their Privileges as Citizens.

SALT LAKE, July 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The long mooted question, will the polygamous Mormons be allowed to vote, was settled by the Utah commission in the affirmative today. On June 19, through the secretary of the interior, the commission asked for an official opinion from the attorney general of the United States as to the effect which President Harrison's amnesty proclamation would have upon the right of persons heretofore disfranchised to register and vote. Yesterday the following telegram was received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—A. R. Williams, Chairman Utah Commission, Salt Lake: Under date of 12th inst. attorney general declined to render an opinion on the question presented in your letter of the 10th ult., having no authority to advise commissioners in exercise of duties of their office.

WILLIAM H. SIMS, Acting Secretary.

The Utah commission devoted the whole of this morning to a thorough discussion of the question, and this afternoon the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A difference of opinion appears to exist as to the efficacy of the amnesty granted by ex-President Harrison to relieve certain offenders in Utah from prior disability to vote; and,

Whereas, In the interest of elective government, that doubt ought to be solved in favor of the accused; therefore be it

Resolved, That any person in the territory qualified to vote and who has abstained from committing any such offense since November 1, 1890, ought, in the opinion of the commission, for the reason aforesaid, to be permitted to register.

R. S. Robertson, A. B. Williams and John A. McClernand, three members of the Utah commission, subjoin a note to the resolutions which says they are of the opinion that President Harrison's proclamation, without further legislation, does not restore the privilege of voting to those disfranchised persons, but concur in the resolutions pending such legislation.

DISABLED A MAN-OF-WAR.

United States Ship Mohican Disabled by a Shot from a Hawaiian Poacher.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., July 18.—Advices from Alaska state that the United States man-of-war Mohican was fired upon in Bering sea and disabled June 25 by the Hawaiian steamer Alexandria, which sailed from San Francisco last April. The Mohican discovered the Alexandria in the act of raiding seal rookeries and tried to intercept her, firing two shots across her bow. The Alexandria returned the fire, striking the Mohican amidships, disabling her engines. The Mohican went to Unalaska for repairs and the Alexandria escaped.

July 1, however, the revenue cutter Rush overhauled the Alexandria and the Steamer St. Paul with contraband skins on board seized them and sent them with prize crews to Sitka.

Could Not Have Been the Alexandria.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The news of the disabling of the war ship Mohican by a sealer in the Bering sea is questioned by the sealing men here. Donald Ross, of Ross & Hewlett, the firm that fitted out the Alexandria, said that if the Mohican was fired into it was by some other vessel. On June 1 the Alexandria was in Hokodate, Japan, while the battle with the Mohican is said to have occurred March 25, and the Alexandria sailed from here in April and had no cannon on board. From here she went to Honolulu and then to Japan, it is said, where she has been ever since. Ross says it is probable that the Mohican mistook the Russian gunboat for a poacher and fired across her bows, for which she got a shot in return.

Naval Officers Don't Believe It.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Navy department officials do not credit the report that the United States steamer Mohican was fired on and disabled by a poaching sealer in Alaskan waters on June 25. One reason for this is the receipt of a telegram this morning from Captain Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush, dated the 17th, saying that by command of Commander Ludlow of the Mohican, he had seized the sealers St. Paul and Alexander, but making no mention of the disabling of the Mohican. It is not believed he would have omitted to mention so important an event.

Struck a Heavy Flow of Water.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 18.—Percy Hagerman, secretary of the Mollie Gibson Mining company, says that the reports that the mine is flooded are untrue. There has been a flow of water struck, but it does not interfere with work.

THE COMPTROLLER'S VIEWS

Cause of the Present Financial Depression, as Seen by Him.

HIS TALK TO NEW YORK'S FINANCIERS

In an After Dinner Speech He Expresses Himself—The West is Blamed for the Greater Part of the Present Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Comptroller of Currency James H. Eckels was a guest of his predecessor, Ex-Comptroller A. D. Hepburn, at dinner at the Union League club this evening. The affair was stated by the distinguished diners to be a purely social one, given as a compliment to the new comptroller and for the purpose of enabling him to meet the New York bankers.

The gathering of so many of the leading financiers of the country, and the presence in this city of the comptroller of the currency, attracted much attention, and the meeting between Mr. Eckels and the bankers was regarded more as a conference on the monetary situation and the prospective measures for its relief than as a purely social meeting.

As Mr. Hepburn is not a member of the Union League club, the dinner was given in the names of Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, and Fred D. Tappen of the Gallatin National bank. President George B. Williams of the Chemical National bank and president of the Clearing House association, presided.

Comptroller Eckels' Remarks.

Comptroller Eckels, in response to a few words of welcome from his host, Comptroller Hepburn, said:

"When I accepted the invitation to be present this evening it was that I might indulge myself in the personal pleasure of meeting some of the representatives of the great financial institutions of your city. I did not then, nor do I now, intend to make a formal address, but there are one or two things that may not be inappropriate to the time or occasion.

"The condition which confronts the American people requires thoughtful attention of every citizen who has at heart the interest of the country. It is not a time of panic, because we have passed the period in our history when a panic is a possibility; but it is one of slow liquidation, the result of undue speculation and unwise financial legislation. Nothing is to be gained by taking on a fright that is unwarranted by the immediate past or the immediate future. What the American people ought to do in the midst of the failures that have occurred is not to give way to uncalled-for alarm but to study the character of the institutions which have failed; the causes which have produced them and the localities in which they have occurred. After such a study let them view the solvent institutions everywhere about them and the conclusion that must irresistibly follow is that the legitimate life of the country is not threatened, but instead, it will come out of the present turmoil the stronger for having passed through it.

Finds Fault with the West.

"In conservative business centers the failures have been few either in banking or other lines. Bad banking at such times is dangerous and must inevitably bring disaster upon those who engage in it. The present stringency has simply hastened the closing of some banks, because they were inherently weak. Others have closed as a resultant effect of having kept alive the operations of speculators in the extreme west and in portions of the south. The art has not been discovered of making something out of nothing and the financier who stakes his all upon an unbuilt city reaching out into the waste places of the earth, must bring about the ruin of his own kindred institutions which have trusted in him and pinned their faith to assets yet unborn.

"Disasters have fallen upon the speculative institutions of boom cities of the states of Washington, California, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, which have in turn injured solvent ones, but the states of New England and the east and the middle states, and those of the northwest not less than of the south, have thus far escaped; and, why? Because the foundations upon which they are built is rock, and not sand