TELEGRAPHIC.

HIS MANY CRIMES.

Holmes Tells the Story of a Life Full of Iniquity.

SWINDLED INSURANCE COMPANIES

Sank the Body of a Murdered Woman in a Lake—A Number of Persons Implicated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—A special to Mr. H. H. Holmes, accompanied by Mrs. Pizzel and a pretty woman who calls herself Mrs. Hedgen, arrived in this city today in the custody of Detective Crawford, and Special Agent Perry of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association.

After the arrival the party was closeted with Superintendent of Police Linden until late in the afternoon. When the conference was over Detective Crawford detailed the story of the trip, the most important feature of which was the relation made to him by Holmes of the story of his whole life. It reads like the most sensational of romances.

He said he was raised in Burlington, Vt., and was well educated in the schools there that at 15 he was a teacher. For some time afterwards he went to college there, and later in Detroit, Mich. Here he formed the acquaintance of a medical student named Jerome, furnishes the copy in New York in the present case. He refused to divulge his name.

During vacations they worked on farms to raise their college expenses, but one summer they found themselves without means, and then the natural man suggested the idea of getting a body and beating an insurance company. This was twelve years ago. The young gay lid his hand for HOLMES. They obtained a body in Chicago, took it away, arranged the details of identification and successfully got the money, with which they continued their studies. He refused to name the company thus swindled. They worked the scheme afterwards with success, Holmes confessed, amassing sums ranging from $10,000 to $20,000.

Once Holmes got his life insured for $50,000. He went to a hotel in Illinois (name). At that time he was married. He secured a corpse in Chicago, carried it home and took the body to an unused spot not far from the hotel. Then he entered all his event, returned to the hotel, asked for Holmes and engaged a room to wait for him. He had brought the head with him, and burned it beyond recognition in the fireplace of the hotel. The woman, however, left through the mother of the wife which she discovered is intending to tell the police, and Holmes fled to the West.

Resuming his story he said that while living in Chicago, a few eighteen months ago, he fell in with a typewriter girl, and furnished a house in the suburbs, where they lived together. A younger sister came to visit them, and the women grew so jealous of her that in a quarrel one day she struck her over the head with a stool and killed her. To save the woman with whom he lived, Holmes said he put the body in a trunk, sealed it with cement and sank it in the lake.

This girl had property in Texas, and he and Pizzel took it off her hands and sold her shares. It was worth, he said, $40,000, and after getting it in their hands, they went through Texas buying purchases of horses on notes on the property, but as they never had a legal title to the property, the notes were worthless, and it is for this offer that they are wanted in Fort Worth. To save this property, Holmes said he and Pizzel formed the scheme of swindling the Fidelity company. He said the detective that for the crimes he committed he deserved to be hanged a dozen times.

Holmes is not lacking for money, as he himself admits that at the present time he is supporting nearly two dozen persons, including the girl mentioned, her mother and an Indiana brother, two orphans in Chicago who live in one of the properties, three separate alleged wives and their children and his mother and father in Kankakee. He would not give the name of the woman. He firmly maintained that Pizzel is sore to San Salvador, and that he will hear from him through the personal column of a certain New York newspaper. Mr. Perry said that as a result of his interview, it had been decided to arrest a member of other persons whose names would not yet be given out.

No Recount There.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—A special to the Bee from Kimball says: The supreme court today refused to entertain the motion to compel the canvassing board of Lodge Pole precinct of Cheyenne county to show cause why Bryan's vote should not be counted. The board had been closed, and the board complained the court from mandamus deemed to be sufficient. The gubernatorial contest is daily becoming more remote.

African Explorer Married.

COLOGNE, Nov. 20.—Baron Wissman, the African explorer, was married here today to Miss Herwig Lingen. The father of the bride is a wealthy manufacturer. It is understood Major Wissman will leave the German colonial service.

Election Squabble Compromised.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The squabble over the election of congressman in the Tenth Georgia district has been settled. J. J. C. Black, the incumbent, who received a majority of 7,000 on the face of the returns, in reply to Tom Watson's offer to withdraw, has proposed to submit the matter to a second election next year. Watson today signified his acceptance of the proposition. Black will take his commission, but will resign on March 4.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS.

Interment of the Remains of Fremont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The body of General John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder" and first candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket, has never been interred, but has remained for several years in the receiving vault of Rosehill cemetery. It seems Mrs. Fremont, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal., expected that the ceremonies take place at once, and so privately expressed.

As a result, the body will be buried in Rosehill cemetery on the Hudson Thursday afternoon under the auspices of the Associate Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California.

THE SOLD CONTROVERSY.

Serious Trouble Anticipated in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Colonel Lee (Colored), who left for Congress on the Kolb Democratic ticket against Governor Winston in the Eighth Alabama district, is at Pulaski, Tennessee, now, from the Democratic headquarters here, from the Democratic headquarters of Kolb men, of whom it was determined to leave the Republican party today. Mr. Crawford says Colonel Kolb will be duly sworn in as governor on the 1st of December by some magistrate selected by a committee for that, and will then proceed to perform the functions of governor.

When asked whether Governor Kolb would assume, Mr. Crawford said: "The Governor Kolb will be duly sworn in, and the support of the administration, while we do not know what he will do, we know what Napoleon will about the right.

"Comparatively few Kolb men from the back districts were at the convention last week, because they were afraid to get there, and we cannot tell how many will respond to the call on the 1st of December. Many of them are too poor to travel.

"There will be a contest made in the House against six of the Democratic candidates, who are given certificates of election, and we will present such indisputable evidence of frauds that the committee cannot overlook them."

Senator Pugh of Alabama arrived this morning direct from his home. He says he had received no information of Captain Kolb's intention to issue a manifesto, and that he was as much surprised as any non-resident of Alabama could have been on reading the pronouncements in the morning papers.

Senator Pugh declined to discuss the matter further than to say that if Captain Kolb should attempt to put his plans into execution, he feared and believed there would be serious trouble. The manner in reply to a question, said Governor Jones was a man of courage and determination.

THOROUGH ADVICE.

Plot to Destroy Japan's Navy—Another Version.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 20.—The steamship Empress of China arrived in from today with Yokohama advices to the 5th inst. Some excitement has been created in Yokohama by the action of the O. & O. steamship Gaelic in her outward voyage to Hong Kong, in order to be a source of information as to the body to be made by the Japanese authorities.

A group of custom house officers came on board and asked permission to examine the cargo, explaining that they had received notice that contraband goods had been shipped at San Francisco. Captain Foster protested against the search, but answer was offered no opposition. The proceedings were conducted with perfect courtesy on both sides. After inspection the investigation was given ordered the ship allowed to go on her way. Nothing liable to seizure was found.

While the examination at Yokohama was proceeding a close intelligence was received that the suspected dynamite had transferred themselves and belongings to the French mail steamer Sydney and were on the way to Shanghai, by way of K. Ko. In obedience to telegrams sent to the latter port, permission to search the ship was obtained from the French consul, as the discovery was not made that a passenger sailing (name) John Brown, an American, was found to be an American, was found to be a new name on the way. The search for this John Tib to July 15th. They are supposed from one to four.

Number—(name) Wang, Chinese minister to Japan, is reported to have received a telegram from Li Hung Chang stating that the Japanese government has requested China to send troops to suppress a rebellion of the Tung Hsiu.

Number—(name), minister of foreign affairs of Japan, is very politely stated:

"It is only I long to declare that although the words 'minority state' appear in your note, the Japanese government has never recognized Corea as a minority state of China."

Number three is a notice from the Japanese government, that it intends sending troops to Corea to suppress the rebellion.

In number four China shows her teeth for the first time. It is a letter from the Tsung Li Yamen, the Chinese foreign office, to the Japanese minister at Peking. The letter expresses surprise that Japan should send troops to Corea when it has not been so requested by Corea. It also the following significant language:

"The sole object of your country in sending troops is evidently to protect the legation, consulate and commercial people in Corea and consequently it may not be necessary on the part of your country to dispatch a great number of troops and besides no application therefore has been made by Corea. It is requested that no troops shall proceed to the interior of Corea as their may not cause alarm to her people, moreover, since it is feared that in the event the soldiers of the two nations should meet in the way cases of mischievous accidents might occur, owing to the difference of language and military etiquette. We beg to request in addition that you will be good enough to telegraph the purport of this communication to the government of Japan."

Number five is Japan's answer to the Tsung Li Yamen in which Japan accuses China of treachery.

"As to the number of troops to be sent to Corea, the Japanese government is competent to exercise their own judgment. Although no restriction is placed upon the movement of the Japanese troops in Corea, they will not be sent where their presence is not deemed necessary. The Japanese troops are under strict discipline and the Japanese government is confident they will not precipitate a collision with the Chinese forces. It is hoped China has adopted similar precautions."

Number six is an offer of the Japanese government to join China in a general readjustment of Corea on modern lines.

Number seven is China's rejection of the offer in which she says:

"The idea may be excellent, but the time seems of improvement must be left to Corea herself."

Number eight is from Japan to China, stating that Japan cannot longer disregard the law of self-preservation which impels her to reform the disgraceful condition of Corea at the root of her frequent revolutions.

Number nine is also from Japan to China, stating that as China has declined to join in the administrative reform of Corea, the only conclusion declinable is that the Chinese government "is disposed to precipitate complications."

This closes the correspondence, the last letter being dated eleven days before the Chinese transport, Kowshing, carrying the Chinese troops to Corea, was sunk by Japan. Japan's ultimatum of war followed six days later.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

The Sultan Sends a Commission to Armenia.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the commission appointed by the sultan to inquire into the reported massacre of Armenians is composed of Abdullah Pasha, general of division; Tewfik Pasha, general of brigade, both of whom are close to the sultan; Moujir, an official belonging to the ministry of the interior, and Omer Bey, colonel of the savirgar bank. They will start on Sunday for Sassun, the scene of the outrages.

VICTIM OF A DEFALTER.

The Cashier of the Chemical National Bank, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Chemical National Bank, one of the most prosperous and most conservative institutions in the country, has, of the Forty-one in half a century, been made the victim of a defaulter. The amount involved so far as known is $15,715, and John H. Tait, who was the paying teller, is the official accused.

The matter is peculiar, inasmuch as the officials of the bank declare that not a cent of the money went to his own use. The proof of this is that he could have taken $1,000,000 as well as a few thousands, and it has been so stolen. Three-fourths of the sum, they say, he lost to personal friends, and the rest, it is said, is due to efforts made by Tait to pay up cash. Although the first losses were made more than a year ago, the average having been carefully hidden, was not discovered by William H. Kimball, the national bank examiner, which he began upon the institution officially last May, but it was he who unraveled these peculiar transactions, having in a private capacity been employed to look over the books. Tait has been in the service of the bank for twenty-eight years and is nearly fifty years old. It is known that he never speculated and that he lived within his means.

When Tait was brought before President Williams he burst into tears and confessed that he had done wrong, but his manner and demeanor was not such as really did the mental powers seem to be impaired, that he could make no satisfactory explanation. Tait is a prominent member of the Memorial church and Sunday school. He has offered his handsome residence in Mount Vernon for sale.

MONGOLIAN DIPLOMACY.

Letters Between China and Japan Previous to the War.

China Shows Her Teeth, Japan Puts Life Into—Four Corea Nearly a Football Between Them.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20.—The Japanese government has anticipated the usual effort of China to the foreign powers in furnish the complete official correspondence leading up to the present war and has itself made public the correspondence. The official letters between China and Japan give the first account of the sharp diplomatic results between the countries, as to a new cause for the war. The letters run from June 7th to July 18th. They are numbered from one to nine.

Number one is from Wang, Chinese minister to Japan. It follows Japan has a telegram from Li Hung Chang stating that the Corean government has requested China to send troops to suppress a rebellion of the Tung Hsiu.

Number two is from Mohn, minister of foreign affairs of Japan. It very politely states:

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Prospectus for Volume XVI.

1894-95.

In this volume we propose to introduce the following special features among many other interesting articles of general interest:

Shining Lights. How They Acquired Brightness.

Under this heading we design giving a series of biographical sketches of some of the prominent living men of our community, and tell what means they adopted to attain success. These articles will be illustrated with half-tone engravings of the persons mentioned.

Temple Manifestations.

There have been many remarkable experiences of Latter-day Saints in our temples which have never been recorded. These incidents have a tendency to create and encourage faith and consequently the knowledge of them should be widely disseminated. A series of articles on this subject will be presented in Volume XVI of THE CONTRIBUTOR.

Sermons from the Prophets

will be the title of a series of articles by Dr. M. H. Hardy, containing the choicest gems of thought of the leading men of this dispensation. This collection will be of incalculable value to all young people, and will be compiled with special reference to Mutual Improvement work.

Beyond the Arctic Circle.

Continuing through Volume XVI will be published an intensely interesting narrative, more illustrated, of experiences and observations in the Land of the Midnight Sun, by Elder Nephi Anderson.

The Study of Self.

Professors George H. Brimhall, M. H. Hardy and other able instructors will handle this subject and present with ideas to young men as will enable them to better understand themselves, and thus more readily approach the Divine Model whose life and character we should constantly keep in mind.

Prof. N. L. Nelson, whose excellent articles in Volume XV of THE CONTRIBUTOR have been of such great service to all readers will continue to write on

Preaching and Preaching.

in the first six numbers of Volume XVI. These articles will be devoted especially to the composition and delivery of sermons.

In the remaining six numbers of the volume PROF. NELSON will write on

Mormonism and Theosophy,

a subject which, in these times, is of special interest, and should be carefully studied by the Latter-day Saints.

Reminiscences of the Scandinavian Mission

will be treated by Elder Andrew Jensen, than whom no person is better qualified to write upon this very interesting subject. In this series much heretofore unpublished history and many facts and incidents not generally known will appear.

M. I. A. Manual, Part II.,

prepared by Professor M. H. Hardy and George H. Brimhall, and approved of by all the M. I. A. general officers, will be published in Volume XVI. Every association member should study carefully these lessons. In the new volume will be issued the

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it will be the aim to present in an instructive and entertaining manner, items of general interest and benefit concerning Mutual Improvement work. In order to make this department of general value we cordially invite those actively engaged in association work to give us the benefit of their suggestions.

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throughout the world will receive attention, and everything of interest or profit connected therewith will be communicated to our readers.

As Writers

for the coming volume we will have some of the most able among the people. Every effort will be used to make THE CONTRIBUTOR what it should be—a worthy organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of Zion.

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