His Discovery. KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.-Elso Allen, confidential clerk of the Austin Investment Company, who left Kansas City May 12 with \$23,000 of his employers' money, will be in town again this

morning, without the money and in charge of a Pinkerton detective. He was arrested in Chicago Tuesday night, after days of hard work in following his trail. When Allen took a train from Kansas City on the evening of Monday, May 12, he left no clew behind him which could in any way enable the detectives to determine what route he had taken except a well filled diary. Superintendent Eppelsheimer, of the local Pinkerton agency did not take charge of the hunt until five days after Allen had left the city. He was quite at sea as to where to look for the embezzler, but during a perusal of Allen's diary he found many tender references to a Miss Lulu Probst, of Marquette, Mich., whom Allen first met at Leon, Kan., several years ago. He also found from the diary that the embezzler had been carrying on a correspondence with her and , he at once began the search for the fugitive on the theory that Allen would join the woman and with his ill-gotten thousands they would fly to some more congenial zone. Subsequent develop-

ments showed that the superintendent's theory was incorrect, but Allen's peferences in his diary to Miss Probst were directly responsible for his capture. A detective was sent to Marquette, Mich., and took quarters in the same house where Miss Probst, who is a school teacher in that city, was boarding In this way he learned that she was carrying on quite an extensive correspondence with "Mr. Thompson," of Chicago. It took the detective some time to secure the address of this Mr. Thompson, but he was finally successful, and when he did get it he lost no time in telegraphing it to the Pinkerton headquarters in Chicago. Detectives shadowed the address until they located Mr. Thompson and Tuesday night arrested He was none other than Elzo Allen, the embezzler.

#### A VERITABLE BENDER.

Williamson, the Sedalia Flend, Proves He a Veritable Hender—The Hody of His Murdered Wife Found.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 29 .- When Thomas Williamson, the farm hand, was arrested for the double murder of Jefferson and Charles Moore, it was hinted that he might have been guilty of wife murder also. This was confirmed yesterday when the body of the murdered wife was exhumed, and the man's innate wickedness and thirst for human blood made apparent

In August last Williamson and his wife lived on a farm six miles northwest of Sedalia on Muddy creek. The house occupied by them consisted of two parts connected by a covered way. The couple occupied one of these rooms as a bedroom, a window in the south overlooking a small kitchen garden. About that time the woman disappeared and the neighbors asked the man where she had gone. He replied that she had gone on a visit to relatives in Illinois. she would, and he accounted for this by through the area from building line to saying that she had died while in building line is 330 feet. lilinois, and he being too poor in purse to have her remains brought home or

that she be buried there. Williamson was there one day and passing near the south window in his old aleeping room pointed to a certain spot about six feet from the house and told Clossier not to dig there, as he had parantp seed sown and would not like to have them disturbed.

YAterday morning Clossier and a neighbor began a search about the preus ises and, recalling the parenip incident, be dug there first. But a few shovels full of dirt had been removed when the body of the unfortunate woman was found. About six feet from the window above referred to a hole some two feet had been crowded, occupying almost a sitting position, with the knees drawn up to the chin. The face was turned to of earth over the head.

## RESTORING RATES.

Agreement in the Northwest-The South-west Trouble Resting With Goald. New York, May 29.—The differences

in regard to passenger rates in the Northwest were all adjusted yesterday and an agreement was signed by all the roads to restore passenger rates to the tariff in effect on December 31. The agreement will go into effect on June 10 and will continue for sixty days. No road can withdraw except on thirty days' notice.

The agreement was signed in Chicago by the officers of all the roads whose executive officers could be reached there, and then Vice-President Goddard. of the Fanta Fe road, brought it to this city. He presented it to President Oakes who signed it for the Northern Pacific & Wisconsin Central roads, and then after the St. Paul directors voted in favor of it President Miller, of that road added his signature.

The situation in the Southwest continues unchanged. The parties having charge of the movement to adjust rates in that section state that the matter rests entirely with Jay Gould.

Inservent Incurance Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell, acting under the report submitted to him by the department examiners on the condition of offsire of the Manhattan Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Goshen, has written a letter to the Attorney-General saying that from examination it appears that the assets are insufficient to justify the continuarce of the business of the company and requesting him to institute proper logal proceedings in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the charter of the

#### HONORING LEE,

Phote Honored Londor.
RECHMOND, Va., May 30, - The city was

thronged yesterday with people who had come to witness the ceremony of unvailing the Lee statue. Every available space along the line of march to the monument was occupied and the splendid military parade was cheered the echa Governor Mckinney, as president of the Lee Monument Association, called the assemblage to order and introduced General Early as chairman of the meeting. The General, without making any remarks immediately introduced Archer Anderson, the orator of the occasion, who made an eloquent address, going in detail over the main incidents of General Lee's life and paying a splendid tribute to his military genius and many virtues, for which he found a counterpart in the life of Washington alone. At the conclusion of Colonel Anderson's oration the formal ceremony of unvailing the statue was performed by General Joseph E Johnston, amidst booming cannon and the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators.

The parade formed on the north side of Broad street from Adams down to Twelfth street. The line marched generally company front with double ranks. When the procession started the men

described a semi-circle at Adams and Broad street on the south side. As soon as the last veteran organization passed Adams street the military took up their line of march, and when the head of the column of veterans reached Ninth and Main streets they halted and, occupying the south side of the street, reviewed the military. The latter marched up Main street to Eighth and up that street to Franklin so as to pass General Lee's residence, and out Franklin to Shafer. At Shafer the military halted and occupied the south side of the street. The veterans (who had taken up the line of march after the military had been reviewed), passed in review of the military and resumed their place at the head of the column until the monument was reached. Upon arriving at the monument the veterans faced the grand stand with the military behind them, the cavalry bringing up the rear. The artillery was posted north of the pedestal.

The organization on foot were massed immediately in front of the grand stand as they arrived. The mounted veterans passed by their rear and formed on the left near the monument, facing down Franklin, and the mounted Farmers' Alliance formed in their rear. The artillery took position in line west of the infantry, facing west. The volunteer cavalry formed facing the grand stand in the field, near Broad street, their right near the artillery.

The whole line of march was densely crowded and as the old chieftains of the Confederacy were recognized bats would come off and the old yell would come from a thousand throats.

The Lee men ment is in the West end, the most fashionable section of Richmond. The monument is planted at the intersections of two wide avenues, on the summit of ascending grades. It is inclosed in a circle of 200 feet in diameter, with a street 115 feet in width She did not return at the date he said on each side, so that the distance

The redestal of the monument cos sists of two parts, which may be termed even to attend the funeral consented the base and the pedestal proper. The base is formed by a rectangle, with the After Williamson left the farm it was surface inclined upward to a parapet, occupied by a man named Dan Clossier. around which six foundations are located, upon which statues of Lee's Generals may hereafter be placed. In the interior of the gr. u. another incline surface leads up to the pedestal proper. Here the transition from the straight lines of the rectangle to the graceful surves of a cylindrical form have been very skillfully harmonized by the artist. The change is not no-ticed, and upon the front and rear are seen an oval space, upon which bas reliefs are placed, surrounded by a tracery in granite of the laurel, the try and the oak. Above is a lion's head, as if ready for battle. On in diameter and less than three feet the sides are four columns, appearing to deep had been dug. Into this the body support the great weight, but between which a broase tablet appears with the name of Lee gilded beneath a laurel wreath. The pedestal and base are of the west and there was less than a foot white granite and the columns dark blue. The height of the pedestal is forty feet and a few inches, and that of the statue slightly more than twenty feet, making the total height about sixty-one feet above the ground. General Robert E. Lee died October

12, 1870. October 25 following General Juhal A. Early issued a call, addressed to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, to meet in Richmond November 3 to take action to perpetuate his memory. The most-ing was presided over by the late Jefferson Davis, who, with other distinguished Southerners, made addresses and the Lee Monument Association was organized with General Early as president. A ladies' auxiliary association was formed and the two proceeded to collect funds for erecting a monument. Money flowed in freely for a time, but finally interest in the cause seemed to flag, and it was not re-Lee was elected Governor four years ago. The various organizations collecting funds were then consolidated under one name, and he became, as Governor, the president of the Lee Monument As-sociation ex-officia. It is largely due to the efforts of Governor Lee that the monument was completed so soon.

Whitesam Who Won Lectivitie Ky. May M.-A bond of Whitecaps, thirty in number, visited Corydon, Ind., and proceeded to the house occupied by Lucy Noyes and Jane Flay, two nomen of questionable reputation. The women were dragged from bed taken to the edge of town, tied to trees and flogged until they fainted from pain. Their thougs were then cut and the Whitecaps departed, leaving their victims where they had fallen, at the foot of trees, incresible. Resides of requesting him to institute proper their general character the two women or the dissolution of the charter of the fire to buildings at the fair grounds near impany and distribution of its effects. Corpton.

## FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Perritto Accident Near Sea Practice-A Passenger Train Plangue Into an tipro Draw - At Least Thirteen Persons

SAW PRANCISCO, May 31 .- One of the most borrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1:00 yesterday afternoon when the Cakland tarrow gauge train connecting at Cakand with the ferryboats from San Francisco ran through an open draw oridge of the Antonio creek at Webster.

The yacht Juanita had just passed through the draw when the train appeared, going in the direction of Alame-The drawkeeper endeavored at once to close the bridge, but it was too late and the engine, with its tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, passed into the river, which was there quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dunn and Fireman Brien went down with the engine. The former when he saw that the bridge did not close reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time. The weight of couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the ar was sufficient to break open the front of the car and many of the passengers were thrown into the water.

It being a holiday the conductor sons had met their death. The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, ten being taken out in quick succession.

Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

The bodies of six men and two women were brought in after some of the bodies had been left at the receiving hospital where the injured were also taken. In short time thirteen bodies lay on the floor and on the marble slabs of the morgue awaiting identification. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the friends came forward to claim their dead. The list of the identified is as follows:

Martin Kelly, Oakland, assistant chief wharfinger for the State; A. H. Austin, of Austin & Phelps, of San Francisco; Miss Florence Austin; Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, widow of the deceased member of the firm of Moffat, O'Connor, Moffat & Co.; J. D. Cowen, sewing agent at Oakland; E. R. Robinson, San Francisco; Juigi A. Malesta, San Francisco; Captain John Dwyer, Sacramento; Mrs. Willlama, San Francisco; H. Wauld, colored, Honolulu; the two Misses Keenan, of San Francisco.

The thirteenth body was that of a Japanese boy supposed to be H. Malerta. of San Francisco.

A late dispatch says both the engineer

#### and fireman were saved THE FATAL CIGARETTE.

Burning of the Toppe Spring Palese at Fort Worth Several Killed and Many Serionaly Injured Sturing the Panis—Caused by Mayo Sanding Cigarettes.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 31 .- The magnificent Tesas Spring palace is in ashes; fifteen or twenty people are badone are pronounced fatally injured

chairs were being moved from in front and imprisonment - "the President of the grand music stand to make room shall have discretionary power to parfor 500 dancers, R. H. Sellers saw a flash of flame spring up in front of two children seated on the floor in the second gallery under the eastern dome. He gave the alarm and tried to extinguish the flames, being joined in a few seconds by the ten firemen on duty in the building and a hundred or more visitors

A panic seized the 7,000 or 8,000 people in the building and in an instant the wildres confusion ensued. Hundreds of men, however, kept their heads and the policemen behaved like herees and the crowds were got out of the building with comparatively little injury.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the policemen and the citizens, who cometituted themselves a guard of safety. a number of ladies and men jumped from the upper floor and in nearly every ase were badly hurt.

Al Haynes, chief bydraulic engineer of the Fort Worth & Denver, while working heroically to get a number of ladies out of the fire's way, was badly

burned and died at 11:30 o'clock. A little girl siz years old was thrown from a window in the second story and

killied. A large number, mostly ladies, were seriously injured by jumping from the building

Russell Harrison, the son of President Harrison, was with the Leslie news paper party viewing the palace when the fire broke out. When the punic came he threw bisself in front of the main exit from the second story and called to the people to more carefully, then moved and directed the crowd until the people moved down the statrony like an army of soldiers. Several ladies who fainted were reacued by him. His example inspired a number of men to

aid in the work of reacuing the people. The list of injured grows larger every bour. Miss Annette Propper had her opine injured; Mrs. O. S. Kennedy, badly bruised, being trampled on: Mim fallie Burgees, left log fractured and head out: Judge Holland, head severely out. Two boys smoking eigerottes reused the fre.

The loss will reach \$150,000, with only Sominal insurance.

The Illinois Stday

Currass. May \$1.-A large meeting tral Music Hall to protest against the Compulsory Education law of this State. Speeches were made in English and fermes in which suggestions of political action against these who favored this law were received with much favor. A resolution was passed railing on tion-erace Fifer to include in his call for a special eresion of the State Legislature to take action on World's Fair matters the subject of the repeal of this law al-on. The object of this was to eliminate on. The object of this was to bline policy BUTTER-Creamer; this question from the next State policy Poss

### GERMANS IN AMERICA

Why They Profer the English Language t

Their Native Tenges. There are, in round numbers nearly 12,000,000 Germans and their deacend ante in the United States Competent statisticians declare that half of them speak their mother language, that only a fourth can speak it passably well, and that scancely a tenth of the number ever give the home literature of Germany any attention. The first generation speaks and understands German, the second understands the language, the third is no longer able either to speak, to read or to write it. Describing the causes which led Germans to neglect their native speech, one writer says: The English language is not beautiful, but it to curt, pleasant and eigerous. A German American merchant, however much be may love his mother tongue, will prefer to speak English in his business transactions; and so the Gorman artisan at his work, or the German lawyer in the courts in talking English one need only open one's mouth half as the engine and the first car broke the wide as in talking German, for the sounds in English are mostly formed in the front part of the mouth, while the whole of the mechanism of speech is less exercised in English than it is in German. Moreover, all English expressions and forms of utterance which do not belong to actence or poetry are, so to speak, stereotyped or crystalized. stated that probably twenty-five per to that it requires less reflection to use them correctly than it does to use German equivalents. Finally, English is lacking in the richness of forms which German possesses, and its construction is extraordinarily simple as compared with the construction of German. The ordinary man can get along very well with 600 English words for the employment of which in phrases he needs scarcely any syntax, while for the same purposes the German needs at least 2,000 words, and a certain routine or order in the construction of his sentences. It is for these reasons that the second generation, wherever the choice must be made between the two languagea, selects English."

The German immigrant, whether he become a farmer or an artisan, a storekeeper or a merchant, needs English in both business and politics, and when, for the second generation, it has become aquest on of maintaining two languages, the tendency to drop the less useful speech is irresistible.

To these considerations should be added the fact that the greatness . German literature has never been transplanted to American soil. The immi grant English brought to these shores a vigorous speech, in which they learned to rival the finest literary productions of the mother country. But for tier many there has thus far been no such renascence. It is true that she sends us some of the most profound thinkers of the age, but they soon learn on these shores to think, write and speak in English, and thus America benefits by the intellectual activity of men who, in spite of foreign birth, are glad to call Emerson, Longfellow and Hawthorne their own .- Boston Herald.

The President's Parduning Power. The Constitution of the United States gives to the President "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in ly hurt; one man was burned to death; cases of impeachment. The United a child was killed, and three other per- States statutes further provide that when any affender is sentenced to two At 10:30 o'clock last night, just as the kinds of punishment—that is, to a fine don or result, in whole or in part, either one of the two kinds without in any manner impairing the validity of the other kind, or of any portion of either hind, not pardoned or remitted Further, by the articles of war, the President has the power to postpone or prevent the death sentence declared by court-martial by postponing or with holding his consent - Chicago Inter Ocean.

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Woman is man's superior in a great mar-wars, and the worst of it is she haves - Remorville Journal

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