

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Usual Grind in the Star Route Trial.

The Grand Jury Find a Number of New Indictments.

W. D. Washburn on the Mississippi Improvements.

Marks of Respect to the Late Postmaster General.

STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the star route trial to day the examination of S. W. Dorsey was resumed. He denied broadly Reddell's statement of a conversation at the Willard hotel, and declared that it was blackmailing scheme on the part of Reddell, who threatened to have Boaler indicted and to go over to the government. Regarding the affidavit of June, 1881, witness denied he had asked Reddell to make it for the sake of his family, or that he offered him any inducements. The letter dated July 5, 1882, from Reddell to Dorsey, was read by Ingersoll. Reddell writes that he has been considering the step he was about to take for years, he had intended to step himself in connection with the government before he had been indicted, never dreaming that he was liable to indictment, because he had only acted as an agent, but to his cost, he says, he listened to Boaler, and refrained, a course he had regretted ever since, and something he would not do again for any consideration. As a consequence he is now penniless, and will be under a cloud, no matter what the result of the trial is. If he had stuck to the government he would now be free from indictment and perhaps in a good position now. Again he had made up his mind to go over to the government and it was useless for Dorsey to appeal in the name of his family. He knows full well that when Dorsey and Boaler have no use for him he may go to the devil for all they care.

Ingersoll described the Reddell account books, which he said he never saw such books in any of his offices. Reddell never gave or sent him any balance sheets from such books. One book kept by Reddell by witness' authority was an expense book and route book.

Holding twenty eight checks in his hand, Ingersoll offered to put them in evidence as representing all money drawn by Dorsey in the month of June, 1879, from Middleton & Co. He handed the checks to the prosecution with the request that they pick out checks upon which money had been drawn to pay Brady.

Prosecution objected, because they know nothing of the checks.

Ingersoll.—"You know a man who does?"

Merrick.—"He never said he saw a check drawn."

Ingersoll.—"I know he is in a hole."

Merrick.—"Not much of a hole."

Ingersoll.—"It would not take much of a hole to hold him (laughter) but let us have peace."

After recess to day the grand jury came into court with a number of presentments, among them the following: United States vs. Thos. J. Brady, for unlawfully receiving money and postal drafts to the amount of \$50,000 while second assistant postmaster general from James B. Price as a reward for making a contract for mail service with Price on July 13, 1880, upon the star route from Socorro to Silver City, New Mexico; against Wm. Pitt Kellogg and Thos. J. Brady for conspiracy, on April 17, 1880, with James B. Price to defraud the United States by means of false oaths and fraudulent allowance for expedition, and false and fraudulent claims made for increased pay for expedition on post routes from Monroe to Shreveport and from San Antonio to Corpus Christi; against William Pitt Kellogg, setting forth that on April 17, 1880, whilst senator from Louisiana, he did unlawfully receive from James B. Price, contractor, a certain sum in money, postal drafts and promissory notes, altogether of a value of \$20,000, for the service of procuring, persuading and inducing Thos. J. Brady, second assistant postmaster general, to award and allow to Price an increase of pay and compensation for carrying mail, and corruptly influencing the action of said Brady. There is another presentment against Brady for having, on or about April 17, 1880, unlawfully received certain money, postal drafts or notes, being of a total value of \$20,000, as compensation for service of awarding to James B. Price small contracts on each of the routes from Monroe to Shreveport, and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, to carry the mail with increased speed and for increased pay. Witnesses named are John A. Walsh, James B. Price, Joseph Cochrane and J. W. Brady.

Jan. B. Price, mail contractor, in an affidavit now in possession of the government counsel in the star route cases, deposes that in 1878 he caused a petition, numerously signed by citizens along his route, from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, Texas, to be presented to the postmaster general for the purpose of increasing trips and reducing running time and thereby increase his compensation. Not being successful, he offered Kellogg \$20,000 to assist him in the project. Kellogg promised to see Brady and in the meantime he (Price) paid Kellogg \$1,500 in postal drafts drawn against his (affiant's) pay. He also gave him note for \$3,000, due in four months, which was subsequently paid to Brady. The sum further says that Kellogg, after the investigation of the star route matter, had commenced to become very much alarmed and sometimes told him that he had given all to Brady, deriving no benefit there-

from personally. At other times he said that he had derived but \$2,000 therefrom.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Hon. W. D. Washburn has returned from his trip to New Orleans. He spent several days at New Orleans and, through the kindness of Captain Eddy, who tendered him his boat, he visited the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, 116 miles below New Orleans. He says that before the jetties were constructed the only outlet was through the Southwest Pass, and that no vessel drawing more than fifteen or eighteen feet could pass through it. Now the outlet is through the South Pass, which before was impassable, owing to the bed of alluvial deposit at the entrance to the Gulf damming up the pass. But now, by means of the jetties, a channel of thirty feet deep has been kept open for months, so that the entire commerce of the Mississippi now goes through the South Pass. These jetties consist of two immense walls, running down into the Gulf, two miles in length and 500 or 600 feet apart, erected one on each side of the channel. Between these two huge walls the current is concentrated, and a channel is kept washed out of sufficient depth to

THE LARGEST VESSEL.

Gen. Washburn says that under Eddy's contract with the government, he agrees to keep open a channel of a certain depth and width. If he does not his pay for maintaining the improvement is stopped. He says the capital has an immense dredge boat of extraordinary dimensions, which cost not less than \$150,000, to be used in case of shoalings and the soundings are to a certain depth. In describing the jetties system, and his trip to investigate it, the general says:

"The great trouble in the navigation of the Mississippi has been that above the mouth for miles the river has spread over a great surface of country, crevasses have formed in the levees, the river has broken through its banks, the inevitable result being to shoal the river below. The effect of keeping the river within its banks for a certain width is to give a certain depth to the channel. The jetties system is on the same principle, and is a great success. My trip gave me an excellent insight into the whole jetties system. The captain of the boat understood everything thoroughly, and took great pains to explain it to me. No one can understand the jetties system thoroughly until he has seen it. My investigation has given me a thorough understanding of it, and I am most favorably impressed. The plan recommended to congress by the

for the improvement of navigation above New Orleans, involves the application of precisely the same principle. If I had any doubts before I went there as to the practicability of the Mississippi river commissioner's plans, which I had not, they would be entirely dispelled now. The practicability of the plan below New Orleans was so perfectly clear to me that I have not the slightest doubt in the world that its application above will accomplish precisely what they claim for it."

"General, what will be the result of the failure of congress to make appropriations for carrying on the work of improving the rivers and harbors?"

"People do not have the slightest idea of the loss that is going to result to the country in the damage to property and the detriment to commerce. My opinion is that before long you will hear a great clamor from all parts of the country on account of the stoppage of these works. I had a talk with General Wright, and he feels very badly about it."

"What works will be effected?"

"Most all the works. These Mississippi river works will be damaged more than any other, but all the works will be damaged. As, for instance, the most important improvement, so far as the Northwest is concerned, is that of the Sault Ste. Marie. The tonnage that goes through that river is simply enormous, and it is increasing all the time. The government has built a very extensive canal and lock—the finest piece of masonry in this country—which will take through a steamer drawing 16 feet of water, as large a draft as will admit vessels through the Straits of Mackinac, to Chicago, but there is a space in the

where a vessel drawing only twelve feet can go through. The consequence is, we do not get the benefit of the 16 feet draft in the canal. The difference in the cost of carrying freight in vessels drawing 16 feet and in vessels drawing twelve feet is tremendous. The delay, therefore, in completing this improvement will result in great loss, not only in damage to property, but in injury to commerce. I do not know of so marked an instance where so little money is required to improve the carrying trade as in the improvement of that river, and the loss of one year's time is a great loss to the country. So it is with other improvements. There are Duluth and Superior harbors, where the commerce is going to be very large, and the facilities are inadequate to do the business. The delay, therefore, in completing the improvement will result in very great loss to the country and in great injury to the facilities for doing business. One of the greatest losses results in stopping snagsboats. An appropriation is made every year to operate them. They have all to be laid up. The snagsboats on the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, belonging to the government, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and do a very necessary work every year. It is work that ought to be done, but it will have to stop, and as a consequence navigation on these rivers will be greatly disturbed, just for the want of this small

appropriation. In my opinion you will find in another year as great a howl for river and harbor appropriations as was raised by metropolitan papers and a certain class of politicians who sought to make cheap political capital by denouncing the appropriation of last year.

RESPECT TO HOWE'S MEMORY.

The officers and employees of the P. O. department met this afternoon. Assistant P. M. General Elmer, president, they adopted resolutions of sympathy for the family of the late Postmaster General, and respect to the deceased as their late superior officer.

Business will be suspended between 2 and 5 o'clock as a mark of respect to Postmaster General Howe.

THE FICTITIOUS REFORMER.

Lady Dixie's Erratic Emanations are Denounced by Patrick Egan.

The Original Pamphlet, the Bribed Pigott and the Corset Story.

Egan and Dixie.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, March 25.—In reply to charges of lady Florence Dixie against Patrick Egan, treasurer of the land league, published in the New York Times, Egan was interviewed today and gave his version of the controversy. In her letter lady Dixie asserted she did not know Richard Pigott, and never had any correspondence with him. Egan points out that the pamphlet of eighty pages placed in the hands of a Dublin printing house last September, containing the grossest possible charges against the land league, bore a page of introduction signed by Lady Dixie, but the remainder of the pamphlet was in the handwriting of Pigott. Proofs were sent him, and after a dozen or so copies were printed, Lady Dixie became frightened at the array of charges and caused all the books to be destroyed and the types broken. "Unfortunately for Lady Dixie," says Mr. Egan, "I have a copy of the pamphlet, and am aware that all her statements were taken from the book. In the face of these facts, what becomes of her ability to the effect that she never met and does not know Pigott. In her letter she calls on me to prove my denial of her charges. As a matter of fact, she has no standing to attack the Land League at all. She has never subscribed a penny toward the fund, and never pretended to have any sympathy with the Land League and is not an Irishwoman. She is not the daughter of a peer. Her recent fabrication about the bogus attack on her should show Americans how much, or rather how little, they know of the world."

THE LAST RIZES.

The Funeral To-Day of the Late Tim. O. Howe.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 27.—Major Tutton and Frank Howe arrived this morning from Washington. Rev. H. M. Simons arrived from Minneapolis this evening and Robert Collier is expected to-night. A dispatch from Madison states that the entire state legislature and all the state officers will be here to-morrow, including 150 persons. A special train, which has been placed at their disposal, will arrive here in the morning. The citizens' committee from Green Bay will reach here to-morrow at 1 o'clock p. m. A delegation of forty-five will be in attendance at the funeral from the Chicago postoffice. The special funeral train will convey the party to Green Bay to-morrow, starting from here at 10 o'clock. Business places in the city are draped in mourning and all business will be suspended during the afternoon of to-morrow. The Kenosha fire department and the various secret orders will attend the funeral in a body. On account of the large numbers to be in attendance it has been decided to hold services in the Unitarian church in order that as many as possible may have an opportunity to see and hear. A committee of the bar will meet the funeral train in Green Bay. The remains will be conveyed first to the house, where short service will be held before proceeding to the grave. About 300 will come from Milwaukee.

The Ball Saucers.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Sexton and Morris were the contestants in the second game in the ball line tournament. The attendance was light and the game was thought to be one sided, Sexton being the favorite in betting 25 to 15, but it was close at times, and anybody's game could end. Sexton, in the 9th inning took a strong lead with a run of 111, remaining at the front throughout, though at one time Morris came to within four points of him, Morris ran 89 in the 20th inning, mainly the result of the skillful use of the cushion and his combination. Score: Morris 532, highest run 89, average 9 and 28—Sexton 600, highest run 111, average 10 and 43—5th.

A good audience witnessed the game to-night between Schaefer and Wallace. Up to the twenty-seventh inning the game was uninteresting as Schaefer was not at all ambitious to hurry matters, but in this inning, after knocking the ivories about care-

lessly for sixty points, he changed his tactics and went in for a large run and held the balls at the right hand side rail for twenty shots, seldom making any change, but using red to cushion and to kiss his own ball on the white. At 100 he changed to the end rail and at 161 had them under perfect control. Then he changed them to the side rail again, and with here and there a force up against the table, clocked away with marvellous rapidity. At 200 the whole audience burst into long and continued applause, and there was a general sigh of regret when, on the 206th, he barely missed a one cushion stroke. After this the game was short and sweet, ending in just two hours. Score: Schaefer, 600; highest run, 206; average 17 and 22 3/4; Wallace, 336; highest run, 42; average 10 and 6 3/4.

To-morrow afternoon, Daly and Morris; evening, Vignaux and Dion.

SAD DEATH.

A Beautiful Girl in Council Bluffs Pays the Price of Her Indiscretion.

The Supposed Seducer Escapes, Leaving His Victim a Corpse.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 27.—On the 13th of this month a young couple named in the city, putting up at the Revere house, registering as J. M. Griswold and wife, from DeWitt, Nebraska. The young man was one of the bartenders at the Emigrant house at the Union Pacific depot. Everything went along smoothly till the night of the 18th inst., when the supposed wife was taken sick. There seems to have been no nurse in attendance until Thursday, the 22d inst., when a German lady named Mrs. Thorpe was employed and remained with her during the day time, there being no one else the supposed husband there at night till the close of the unfortunate girl's life, which occurred Monday, about 1:30 p. m. The lady nurse found Dr. Ballinger attending the patient when she came, and says the same doctor had been in attendance all the time. Arrangements were made first to send the girl back to DeWitt, and then something to have the burial take place here yesterday at 3:30 p. m. Yesterday morning the supposed husband left the Revere house at 5 o'clock, claiming the company would not let him off from his work except to just attend the funeral, and agreed to be back to the hotel at 2 p. m. on yesterday to prepare himself for the funeral services, leaving the care of the whole household to the woman, but the villain did not put in an appearance at 2 o'clock as was expected at the appointed time of the funeral. The landlady thought something was wrong and telephoned to the transfer, then he was informed that Johnny, the supposed husband, had left there at 3:30 to come to the Revere house, and still at this writing (midnight) no trace can be found of him. The maiden name of the girl was Della Brown and lived at Dillon, Jefferson county, Neb., as we learned from letters sent to her—one from an operator on the B. & M. road at Dillon, dated June 28, 1882; letter from Lincoln dated February 25, 1883, signed Walker; and one from Council Bluffs dated January 18, 1883, signed J. M. Bear, which is supposed to be the real name of the villain who was the original cause of the girl's death. The girl was about 18 years old, light hair and fair complexion. The man, John M. Bear, was about 21 or 22 years old, rather short and chunky, with a round and smooth shaved face, light hair and light complexion. The young man had the latter part of last year lived at Wilbur, Neb. The girl acknowledged that she had been delivered of a child before she (the nurse) came there, and claimed to her that she had been married to this man two years and three months. Had nature taken its course she would not have been confined before the last of September, and the last of her life she acted as though she had been poisoned or drugged. She tried to get the doctor and her claimed husband not to give her any more of those powders, as she said it seemed as if they would tear her stomach in two. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning, when new features and facts will be developed.

LESLIE'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper announces a new departure. Place will be given to a series of papers, in which will be discussed the latest aspects of capital and labor, free trade and protection, the question of the people against monopoly, the rights and restrictions of corporate power, the future of the merchant marine, the sphere and influence of the daily press, and other kindred topics of national interest. In connection with these discussions are mentioned the names of George F. Hoar, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., President Seelye, Edward Atkinson, Henry George, General Walker and others.

HICKS KICKS.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Rev. Hicks of Washington, Guiteau's spiritual adviser, has entered suit against The American for \$35,000 damages for a publication asserting that Hicks disposed of Guiteau's bones for a money consideration.

The Bradwood Casualty.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BRADWOOD, Ill., March 27.—Four bodies were recovered to-night and will be brought up to-morrow. All bodies not identified yesterday were fully identified to-day.

TEXAS PETE TAKEN.

Capture of a Lad who is Known as a Dangerous Desperado.

A Beardless Boy with Revolvers the Terror of the Republican Valley.

Scrapped in and Brought to Denver Charged as the Leader in a Riot.

Denver Tribune, March 26.

Deputy Sheriff B. F. Pinneo, of Weld county, arrived in the city last night with an important prisoner. The name of Texas Pete, the terror of the Republican valley, has become familiar in Colorado. He is one of that class of cowboys who arise to distinction through an insatiable and morbid ambition to be known to the world as a bully. Texas Pete is a boy of only 19 years. He came from Texas two years ago, and became

ONE OF THE WILD BOYS.

of the plains in the capacity of a "cowpuncher," as the herdsmen are commonly called. The name was given him because he has for some reason, which is regarded as mysterious, and all the more so because of his youth, withheld his identity. It is believed that his real name is Peter King.

For the past few months he has been in the employ of a man who is also famous for having burnt a man to death in Nebraska a few years ago. The ranch is situated near Wray's Station, in the Republican valley, Weld county, 166 miles from Denver. For several months the name of Texas Pete has been a source of dread among peaceable people in that section. In his stature and style he is what the boys of Denver would call a "big kid"—one of those swaggering

bully boys with buckskin leggings and a broad-brimmed white hat, with big spurs on his boots and a big pistol in his belt—a character of the kind that would become a doer and very hard sort of a creature under the surveillance of the police of the city. But while out upon the plains, away from legal or moral restraint, he has become one of those budding young desperados who so often deservedly have their small brains blown out at the hands of some peaceable citizen whom they try to bulldoze.

Texas Pete is associated with about half a dozen young men of his ilk, as

THE LEADER OF THE GANG.

While not convicted of any bloody crime, the whole party have been indicted by the grand jury of Weld county for riot.

About a month ago it was announced that a dance would take place at the city hall. As is usual, such an affair brought all the cowboys for many days of their fair. Their chief amusement is, first to get full of whisky, then fire their pistols indiscriminately in the air and intimidate the unarmed citizens. It so happened the night of the ball that the weather was very disagreeable and the dance was postponed. This caused the boys to become disagreeable. To make up for their disappointment they began to drink, and when they were drunk they turned loose volley after volley upon the houses at the station. A number of bullets went whizzing through the residence of Postmaster Masters, and he and his family narrowly escaped being shot. It is also reported that they fired a number of shots through a passing train. Mr. Masters was the principal witness, and caused the indictment of the whole party before the court at Greeley.

THE ARREST.

On Saturday last Deputy Sheriff Pinneo and his son-in-law James Arthur, went out to Wray station with warrants for the whole party. The officers arrived at the station in the night, and sat on the depot platform till the break of day, when they started out on foot a distance of two miles, to the camp of the young desperado. Having received all necessary directions, the officer found the cabin without difficulty. Concealing himself behind a spring house, with a Winchester rifle and two revolvers, he waited until the party had entered the cabin to inform Texas Pete of their mission. The officers expected to find all the men together. But it so happened that Pete was that night separated from his companions in the riot. When Mr. Arthur rapped, the young man came to the door. When informed of the purpose of the visit he

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

without resistance. Had he been with his comrades there would no doubt have been a different scene. For a week they have kept their horses saddled, ready for a stampede or a fight. But this night they slept without guard and without preparation. Mr. Pinneo quickly secured his prisoner, placed him on a freight train and started for Denver. As soon as it was known that the officers were in the country and that their leader had been captured, the rest of the gang, who were encamped a mile or two distant, rode to the station and surrendered to Mr. Arthur, with him, six in number, this morning, and at once start for Greeley.

THE FIRST VISIT TO DENVER.

Upon arriving in this city, Sheriff Pinneo took his prisoner to the American hotel, and took a bed and room with him. On the way to the city Mr. Pinneo asked the young scapegoat how he would like to see his name in The Tribune as "Texas Pete, the terror of the Republican valley."

"I wouldn't care a G-d-d-n," was the answer, and that was all he had to say.

Reporter of The Tribune called upon him a few minutes after his arrival. He sat in his room with his overcoat around him, his big white hat drooped over his eyes and his boots upon the window sill. The

sheriff informed him that a newspaper man had called to see him. He glanced at the reporter across his shoulder and then looked out the window with a care, shrug and swagger, but said nothing.

"Mr. Pinneo informed me that he had your prisoner, and I called to ask if you had any statements to make?" "Don't know as I have," he said unkindly, with another shake of the head in a truly

BUFFALO BILL STYLE.

of bluff. "If you want to you may say this is my first trip to Denver, and I've seen something in my life." This was all that could be obtained from Texas Pete, and the reporter took his leave about as bad looking and reckless young fellow as ever crossed the plains. Mr. Pinneo will take him to Greeley to-day for trial.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

LORNE AND THE PERAGE.

LONDON, March 29.—It is stated that the Marquis of Lorne, upon his return to England from Canada, is to be raised to the peerage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Towfik Bey, formerly the minister of finance, has been appointed the Turkish minister at Washington.

ARE ALL INCLUDED.

ODESSA, March 27.—A socialist manifesto in circulation in the southern part of Russia, inviting the people to avail themselves of coming fetes on the occasion of the coronation of the czar to pillage the houses of nobles and Jews. A deputation of nobles has gone to St. Petersburg to ask Count Tolstol, minister of the interior, to provide for the protection of their property.

FOUND GUILTY.

BELFAST, March 27.—The jury have rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of six members of the Armagh assassination society.

RECOVERED.

BERLIN, March 27.—Emperor William has completely recovered his health.

LINCOLNSHIRE RACES.

LONDON, March 27.—The race for the Lincolnshire handicap was won by Knight of Burnley, Scobell second, Sulphur third. There were seven starters. Betting last night was 9 to 1 against the winner. After 300 yards were run, John Kiley's chestnut filly Greek Maid struck Aranza, destroying that chance of winning she ever had. Knight of Burnley won by three-quarters of a length. There was a distance of four lengths between the second and third horses.

KILDARE, March 27.—Michael Boyton was arrested to-day.

PARIS, March 27.—The American artists are excited over the clause in the new American tariff increasing the tax on works of art, and will petition congress to repeal the same. The committee includes Healy, Bridgman, Sargent, Knicker, Stranquist, Pearce, Delenbaugh and Stewart.

BRITAIN, March 27.—Trial of the alleged Prince Obolensky and Baron Pittinghous, has commenced.

LONDON, March 27.—Alfred Ollint, the celebrated landscape and marine painter is dead.

St. PETERSBURG, March 27.—It is reported that several officers of the Finland guard have been arrested for dialogal.

BRITAIN, March 27.—Emperor William is suffering from catarrh of the stomach and swelling of the neck. He has been unable to receive Gen. Caprioli, chief of the ministry of marine.

LONDON, March 27.—The queen has intimated an intention to visit Sandregham next week.

Louisiana Election Frauds.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27.—The election fraud cases continued to-day. William Buckley, deputy sheriff, serving as supervisor, swore he could not identify his own signature on the tally sheets. He was arrested for perjury. John Badar, brother of the so-called United States supervisor, representing the democratic party, testified he didn't know his brother's signature.

The U. F. and Credit Mobilier.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

BOSTON, March 27.—The full bench of the supreme court is engaged hearing arguments on the questions of law arising on a bill in equity brought by the Union Pacific railroad against the Credit Mobilier of America for injunction to restrain the Credit Mobilier from producing suits at law against the Union Pacific company to recover balance due the Credit Mobilier for construction of 246 miles of the Union Pacific railroad. The amount involved is \$1,998,000.

A Terrible Crime.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Battle Creek, Michigan, special says: A man named Johnson, living near Johnston, suspected a hired man with undue intimacy with the former's wife, and finding him alone in a dense woods, bound and gagged him and succeeded in securely pinning him to a tree. After mutilating his person, the assailant left Frey, and the latter was discovered by a search party two days afterwards, unconscious and his limbs badly broken, but he was recovered. Johnson and his wife have fled.

Larger Than Supposed.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Fond du Lac special states: Investigation of the affairs of the lumber firm of Paige Brothers, of Davenport, Iowa, one partner in which recently suicided, causes unexpected developments, and the firm's liabilities are now declared to exceed a half of million.

THE LAST OF THE LOST.

Arrival in New York of the Last Survivors of the Jeannette Expedition.

The Pleasures of Traveling Over the Snow Covered Steppes of Siberia.

The Reception in New York—The Party in Good Health.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Ensign H. J. Hunt of the Rogers and steamship J. W. Bartlett, H. W. Leach, F. E. Hansen and John Loutchback, members of the crew of the Jeannette, arrived to-day on board the steamer Westphalia. The party left Bolshun at the mouth of the Lena the 25th of October last. The first stage of their journey was to Verkhokolauk, and occupied ten days. It took ten days more to reach Yakoutsk, nine days to reach Viten and two to reach Kirinsk. There one of the party, Anghin, the Indian hunter, who was suffering from small pox, became so ill it was impossible for him to proceed further and Ensign Hunt sent forward to Irkutsk, a distance of four days, Stamen, Leach and Loutchback, remaining at Kirinsk and waiting for Anghin and others of the party until the Indian finally died on January 5th. The party was again united at Irkutsk and proceeded together to Krutsk, a distance of four days. There they continued to journey to Orenburg, on the borders of Russia, a distance of twenty-four days, all over the snowy steppes of Siberia, traveling night and day. At Orenburg they exchanged their sleds for steam cars and traveled by railroad to St. Petersburg, where they remained one week. They then proceeded direct to Hamburg, where on the 14th inst., they went on board the Westphalia.

On the arrival of the steamer at its pier Ensign Hunt and the seamen of the Jeannette were welcomed by Lieut. Melville and Engineer Jaquo, who had come over from the Brooklyn navy yard in tug. They spent some time together in one of the cabins of the vessel and then accompanied the lieutenant and engineer in a tug to the navy yard. The party will probably remain here until Thursday and then go to Washington, where the four surviving seamen will testify before the Jeannette inquiry committee. They say they do not yet know what testimony has been given by other witnesses nor what they can add to what has already been told, as they know nothing beyond what was also known to those who have already been examined. Ensign Hunt and members of his party, are in excellent health, and the seamen show no trace of the trials they passed at their return to this country, and look forward with eagerness to the pleasure of again meeting friends from whom they have been so long separated, and arriving at the navy yard the party called upon Commodore Upham, and at his invitation dined with him at his residence. The party all look as if they enjoyed the best of health.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Jeannette court of inquiry will reconvene at the navy department on Friday, the 30th inst.

Business Failure.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—The failure of P. P. Marlike's Sons, paper manufacturers, is the principal topic in commercial circles to-day. As stated last night, the liabilities are \$400,000; assets close to a million. Mr. Krider, the chief book keeper, followed Captain Markle to Chicago at the request of the latter's brother, and succeeded without much difficulty in persuading him to make an assignment for his conduct beyond stating that he was tired and wanted rest. He had been drinking, and was still under the influence of liquor. He made no offer to return the money, although acquainted with the fact that his action had ruined the firm. As the