## CROOK IS A MAJOR GENERAL

The President Nominates Him For the Terry Succession.

HONORS WORTHILY BESTOWED.

Colonel Brooks Nominated to Be a Brigadier General-The Careers of Both Gallant Officers Reviewed.

The Indian Fighter's Reward. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Representatives Mc-Shane and Dorsey were at the white house this morning and urged upon the president the nominations of Brigadier General Crook to be magor general, and Colonel J. R. Brooks of the Third infantry to be brigadier general, and were assured that the nominations would be made. At noon they informed the BEE correspondent that the nominations would likely come in to-day and surely within a week. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the president's executive clerk appeared at the senate with the nominations in the order named. Both were anticipated some days ago by the BEE, which also anticipated the retirement of General Terry long before there was scarcely any one who could be made to believe it. The nominations give general satisfaction and the Nebraska delegation is very much elated over them. The two senators and three representatives telegraphed Generals Crook and Brooks their congratulations this afternoon, while a score of other legislators and many army officers joined in sending individual telegrams of filicitation. The nominations were merited and are timely. The president was not only anxious to get the nominations off his hands but was glad of an opportunity to recognize these officers, whose confirmations will quickly follow.

The record of Colonel Brooke is prillia nt and is known to not only the people of Nebraska, where he has served with great gallantry, but the country at large. He is the last of the infantry colonels, naving been promoted to his present rank less than ten years ago. He is not a graduate of West Point, but entered the service as a volunteer immediately upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men. After the attack on Fort Sumter he was made captain of the Fourth Pennsylvania infantry and served three months, when he returned home, raised a regiment, became a colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania infantry, served through the war and was mustered out as a brevet general in 1866. In the reorganization of the army that year he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-seventh infantry, was promoted to colonel of the Thirteenth in 1879, and transferred to the third infantry the same year.

The nomination of General George Crook gives general satisfaction, and nothing but words of commendation can be heard in regard to the course of the president, who was guided solely by the magnifi-cent record of this distinguished soldier.

General Crook is a native of Ohio, graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1852 and was assigned to duty in the Forty-eighth infantry, then serving in Cali-fornia and Oregon. He soon became noted for courage, coolness and skill in Indian war-fare, and his name has since become a house-hold word in every state and territory west of the Mississippi river. During the war of the rebellion he became one of the most prominent commanders of the national forces, all of Sheridan's cavalry in Virginia. With the surrender of Lee he was promptly ordered back to his old field of duty in northern California and eastern Idaho to quell the Piutes and Bannocks, then holding high carnival in those states as well as Nevada and Washington territories. He pursued them during the worst winter ever known in that region, and at last brought them to bay in the infernal caverns of the and reducing the remainder to submission This brilliant success induced President Grant to order him to Arizona territory to try his hand upon the Apaches, who had en at hostility since the first coming of the caniards. General Crook first endeavored to secure peace by gentle means, but these failing, he began his epperations with startling energy, attacking the hostiles in their chosen strongholds, and striking blow after blow without an hour of respite. At the head of the Santa Maria, at the canyon of the Salt river, at Turrett Butte, on Superstition mountain, and dozens of other places the Apaches were surprised by forced night marches, thoroughly whipped id forced to surrender to the number They were not permitted to live in peaceful idleness, but were compelled to farm for their living. Only one band was exempted from Crook's control, the Chiracahuas,

Promoted to the position of brigadiergeneral, Crook was transferred to the De-partment of the Platte, where the Sioux, Cheyennes, Bannocks and Utes were elements of danger to the public peace. On his campaign against the Sions and Cheyennes in 1870 and 1877, he led his troops for two winters in the face of bliz-zards in Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, at a temperature of 40° below zero and through a summer of unusual heat and unprecedented rains. The entire command narrowiy es-caped starvation, being reduced for eleven days to a diet of horse meat and water. His troops fought the hostiles on Powder river, Wyo, in February, 1876; attacked and des-troyed the village of Crazy Horse on the Lower Powder in Montana in March; again met and defeated them on the Tongue river, Montana, on June 9, 1876; whisped Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull on the Rosebud, June 17, 1876; again on Goose Creek, Montana, August, 1876; again at Slim Butte, Dakota, September 9, and totally destroyed the vil-lage of the Cheyennes on Willow Creek, Wyoming, in the arctic weather of November 25, 1876. This last blow proved to be too much and the hostiles sent in runners begging for terms. As soon as the ground would admit of marching, 4,400 Indians surrendered at Red Cloud agency, Dakota, in February and March, 1877. In subsequent operations against disaffected Utes and Hannocks, Crook showed the same energy, skill, courage and knowledge of the situation. Re-called to Arizona in 1882 to subdue the Chiracahua Apachas, who were again on the war path, he made the memorable march against them into the heart of the Sierra Madre, three hundred miles across the Mexican border, surprised Geronimo's stronghold, killing nine and inducing the others to surrender. Five hundred and twenty-five Chir acahuas returned to the agency, being every soul of the hostiles, and seventeen white captives were restored to freedom.

General Crook is known to the country at large as a firm friend to all Indians anxious

to do right and live at peace. His firm advo-cacy of the cause of the Dakota Poncas in 1881, and his unswerving friendship for such of the Apacne bands as have kept faith with the whites, has attracted favorable attention throughout the country. He will hold his new position for six or seven years, retiring in 1894. His headquarters will, in all proba-

bility, be Chicago. [General George Crock, United States army, was born near Dayton, O., September 6, 1829. He entered the military academy at West Point July 1, 1848. Graduating in 1852, be was assigned as brevet second lieutenant to the Fourth regiment of infantry, and pro-ceeded by way of Nicaraugua to join his reg-iment, then stationed in California. He was promoted to be second lieutenant July 7, 1853; to be first lieutenant March 11, 1856, and to be captain May 4, 1861. During this time he was constantly and actively employed in the various Indian wars which mark the early his

the Pitt river expedition, and was wounded by an arrow in an engagement on the 10th of June in that year. In two other actions (July 2 and July 26), he broke the power of the Indians and restored peace to northern California. In a period of about nine years he was brought in contact with nearly every tribe of Indians in Oregon and Washington territories, his services being always in de-mand where active and arduous work was

came east and obtained (September 12, 1861) the command of a regiment of volunteers from his native state. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio infantry, was ordered for duty in West Virginia. Crook immediately began the work of transforming the raw recruits which constituted his command into trained and disciplined soldiers, and by tact and persistent effort he succeeded in bringing his regiment up to a point of proficiency seldom found in volunteer regiments at that date. During the winter he drilled his men in a large building which he had caused to be erected for the purpose, and by this means had his command in condition to begin active had his command in condition to begin active operations as soon as spring opened. He was appointed May 1, 1862, to the command of a provisional brigade, and May 23, 1863, with inferior numbers inflicted a telling blow on the rebel forces under General Heth at Lewisburg. General Heth in his report of this action stated: "I attained without firing a shot that position in front of Lewisburg which I would have selected. "Victory was in my grasp, instead of which I have to acknowledge a most disgraceful retreat." The rebels were utterly routed and driven demoralized from the field. This was Colonel Crook's first battle in the war of the rebellion, and first battle in the war of the rebellion, and for his gallant and meritorious services on this occasion he was brevetted a major in the regular army. He was wounded in this affair but remained on the field until the end of the fight. The steadiness of the troops on this occasion and their brilliant success is attributable to the drill and discipline they had received during the preceding winter

Colonel Crook was next engaged in the Colonel Crook was next engaged in the northern Virginia campaign (September and October, 1862), and was promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers September 7, 1862, his commission being specifically a reward for gallant and mentorious services. His brigade participated in the battles of South Mountain (September 14, 1862) and Antietam (September 14, 1862), and for his gallant conduct at the latter he was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel in the regular service.

ant-colonel in the regular service.

He was next sent to West Virginia where ne rendered invaluable service from October 1862, to February, 1863, in clearing that state from guerillas and "bushwhackers." He was in command of the independent division was in command of the independent division at Carthage, Tenn., from March to July 1863, participating in the Tennessee campaign with the Army of the Cumberland and the ad-vance on Tullahoma June 24 to July 4, 1863. On July 1 of this year he was placed in command of the Second cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland. In the active campaign which ensued, besides almost daily skirmishing, he was engaged in the action at Hoover's Gap (June 26, 1863), the battle of Chicamaugua (September 19, 1893), the pursuit of General Wheeler's cavalry (October 1-10, 1863). This pursuit was one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. With inferior numbers, General

Crook drove the enemy before him and struck him severe blows at the foot of the Cumberland mountain (October 31), at McMinnville (October 4), and at Farmington (October 7). This brief campaign of ten days required the most constant activity, and for the skill and vigor with which it was con ducted, and for his brilliant services at Farm-ington, General Crook was brevetted a colonel in the regular army. During the ensuing two months he was occupied in difficult and dangerous operations against guerillas, which he conducted with eminent success, clearing the country between Shelbyville, Tenn., and

Rome, Ga.

From February to July, 1864, he was in command of the Kanawha district in West Virginia, conducting a raid on the Virginia & Tennessee railway, which was utterly destroyed for many miles. During the raid he was engaged at Cloyd's mountain (May 9), New River (May 10), and several skirmishes, in all of which he was successful.

In June 1864 he made the raid on Lynch.

In June, 1864, he made the raid on Lynch-burg, Va., which place was reached in spite of the vigorous resistance of the enemy, whose opposition led to continuous and daily skirmishing. The combat at Lynchburg was another victory for General Crook, but his ndvanced position was untenable without fur-ther support, which could not be rendered. With admirable skill be thereupon withdrew is forces to West Virginia in spite of the ef forts of an active and numerous enemy. For his "gallant and distinguished services" on this raid he was brevetted a major general of colunteers. commanded the Department of West

Virginia from July, 1864, to February, 1865, being engaged in the actions of Snicker's Ferry (July 19), Kernstown (July 24), skir-mishes at Hall Town, August, 1864. When General Sheridan began the famous Shenar doah valley campaign, he called Genera Crook to his side as a counsellor, and Crook's brilliant services during that stirring period are world renowned. He participated in the action of Berryville, September 3, the battles of Opequan, September 19, Fisher's Hill, September 22, Strasburg, October 14, and Cedar Creek, October 19. His flank attack on Early at Fisher's Hill was one of the best conducted and most brilliant feats of the war, and was decisive of the campaign. 'Had the heavens opened," it has been said of this affair, "and Crook's forces been seen deafterwards gave the authorities so much scending from the clouds, no greater con-sternation would have been created." His distinguished services demanded recognition, and October 21 he was promoted to be major general of volunteers, and was brevetted a brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign and a major general for his gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fisher's Hill. From March 26 to April 9, 1805, he was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged in the battle of Dinwiddie court house, March 31, Jettersville, April 5, Sailor's Creek, April 6, Farmville, April 7. It was Crook's command that reached Apponent mattox station on April 8, and throwing him-self in advance of Lee's army prevented his further retreat. As a result of this move Lee's escape was cut off and he surrendered on the following day.

General Crook was next assigned to the ommand of the District of Wilmington, N. C., which he retained from September 1, 1805, to January 15, 1806, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, in which he had attained the highest rank conferred by the government. In the regular service he had likewise received the highest brevet rank attainable, but in actual rank he re mained where he was at the beginning of the war and was still a captain. July 18, 1866, he was promoted to be a major of the Third infantry, and July 28 licutenant colonel of the Twenty-third infantry.

The close of the war brought him no respite and he was at once assigned to even more arduous duties in the west, and in November the general who had lately controlled and di-rected the mevements of over 60,000 men, was engaged in leading sixty men against the savages of Idaho, and with this small force quelling the uprising of the Snake Indians. He was successively placed in com Indians. He was successively placed in command of the districts of Owyhoe and of the lakes and of the Department of the Columbia, until March 22, 1871. The Apache Indians had long been extremely troublesome, and in June, 1871, General Crook was assigned to the command of the department of Arizona and to the task of subjugating these Indians who had successfully defied the power of the whites since the time of Cortez. power of the whites since the time of Cortez. He at once began organizing the troops of his command and studying the character of this intricate problem. The country was little known and the difficulties seemed insuperable. At length everything being ready he took the field in person, and ready he took the field in person, and in a short active campaign, lasting from October, 1872, to April, 1873, he completely crushed his savage opponents and the terri-tory of Arizona was rendered inhabitable and prepared for settlement and development by whites. For his brilliant services in Ari zona he was highly commended in general orders, and in October, 1873, received a well earned reward in a commission as brigadier-

general. He remained in Arizona until March, 1875, when the Sioux troubles in the northwest began to assume dangerous proportions, was at once ordered to the command of tory of California. In 1857 he commanded | Department of the Platte. Taxing the field

At the outbreak of the robellion he at once

and captured many of the hostiles, contributing largely to the successful issue of the
war, and the resulting peace which has
lasted to this day, and which opened up for
settlement the northern and western parts
of Nebraska, the territory of Wyoming and the famous mining region
of the Black Hills, Dakota. In 1878 he suppressed the uprising of the Utes in Colorado.
In General Crook's first service in Arizona one band of Indians had been expressly
excepted from his operations. These were excepted from his operations. These were the Chiricahuas. They were dealt with by a "peace commission," and remained unpunished for the outrages they had committed. As a consequence they retained a confidence in their own powers and a contempt for that of the whites which at a later date when in their own powers and a contempt for that
of the whites, which at a later date, when
armed with modern weapons, rendered them
the most dangerous and warlike of all the
Indians of the continent. In July, 1882, the
Chiricahuas, by their incursions, endangered
the safety of Arizona. Mismanagement had brought about a very unsettled feeling among the previously conquered tribes, and a gen-eral outbreak was threatened. General Crook was at once ordered back to Arizona, Crook was at once ordered back to Arizona, where he soon restored quiet among the reservation Apaches. The Chiricahuas were at the time in Old Mexico, and from their inaccessible natural fortress in the mountain fastnesses in the Sterra Madres sallied forth in bloody raids through Arizona and New Mexico, a perpetual menace to the peace and prosperity of those territories. General Crook conceived the daring plan of penetrating the mountains and atplan of penetrating the mountains and at-tacking the Chiricahuas in their own haunts. He organized a command of 193 scouts from the all but hostile Apaches of the reserva-tions, and forty-two white soldiers, and taking the command in person with this force he crossed the Mexican frontier and disap-peared in the mountains. It may be said that the whole country, and the army in particu-lar, held its breath in suspense and waited anxiously for news from this gallant band. A month passed and still no word came. A few more days and the general and his little force reappeared, bringing with them as captives the whole Chiricahua tribe. As a result of this expedition over six hundred of these Indians

in command of the Big Horn and Yellow-stone expedition, he fought several actions and captured many of the hostiles, contribu-

were placed upon reservations and peace was restored. The character of his allies, the difficult nature of the country and of his enemy, the boldness of his plan and the results obtained will ever mark this expedition as one of the most daring and successful to be found in history. During the two years following the Chiri-cahuas made rapid progress toward civiliza-tion and self support by civilized methods, and for the first time in its history Arizona was entirely free from Indian troubles

of any character.

In 1885 came a renewal of hostilities. A portion of the Chiricanus took the warpath under Mangus and Geronimo. The hostile band was pursued with tircless energy until March, 1886, when the whole band surrendered to General Crock in Mexico. On the way to the United States Geronimo with a way to the United States Geronimo with a party of thirty-three men, women and children escaped. The remainder, seventy-seven in number, were sent by General Crook to Florida. The remnant of the Chiricahuas under Geronimo surrendered to General Miles under a promise of immunity from punishment for their offenses.

ishment for their offenses.

In April, 1886, General Crook was ordered to the command of the department of the Platte, where, in 1887, by his decision and sound judgment, he succeeded in preventing a serious uprising of the White river Utes under Colorow.

under Colorow.
From the beginning of his career in the early days of California to the present time, in a service of nearly forty years, he has been almost constantly in the field. Wherever active and arduous service was required General Crook was in demand, and could be found sharing the hardships and enduring the same fatigues and privations as the private soldiers of his commands. His service during the rebellion was uniformly gallant and meritorious, often brilliant and always marked by good sense and sound judgment. As an Indian fighter his name will ever remain inseparably connected with the history of the west, and his successes on many a field from the Missouri to the Pacific and from the British possessions far into Mexico, have won for him the name of the greatest Indian fighter of our country.

## GOLD DISCOVERED. Tract in Southern California Spark

ling With the Ore. SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 6.-Reports of rich gold discoveries in Lower California have created much excitement in this city, and prospecting parties have gone to the scene. The San Diego Union ascertained the fact that a number of experts have been in the ower California gold fields and have brought back to their employers a reliable report of rich discoveries. The paper publishes an in-terview with an expert who had been in San Rafael valley. He states that in traveling over the Sierra Madre mountains he discovered a tract thirty miles long and twenty miles wide, in which there are hundreds of veins, averaging from three to twenty feet in width, principally composed of free gold in white quartz, which is easily worked, and assays from \$300 to \$2,200 per ton. The placer grounds are reported to cover thousands of icres, and are said to be rich in gold dust and nuggets.

The White Oaks Road.

Et Paso, Tex., April 6 .-- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. [-Contractor M. R. Locke, of the White Oaks railroad, tele graphs Vice President H. L. Newman that he will be here to-morrow, when all matters will be arranged. Information from the east clearly establishes that this enterprise is backed by the Southern Pacific. A branch of the Missouri Pacific from the Denver & Rio Grande line will run to White Oaks, and the two joint interests will be united, thus af-fording the Missouri Pacific a San Francisco line much shorter than via the Denver & Rio Grande and to the Southern Pacific a route 300 miles shorter to New York.

The Indian Bible Question. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 6 .- At to-day's session of the New York East Methodist conference, resolutions were passed instruct ing the delegates to the conference to ask for the appointment of a committee to consider the matter of the recent order of the governnent prohibiting the use of the Indian bible in Indian mission schools, especially request-ing that consideration be given the question whether the government has the right to prohibit the use of native languages in in-stitutions which receive no pecuniary support from the government.

The River Rising at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 6 .- [Special Tele rram to the Ber. |-The river registered 19.2 feet above low water mark this morning and s rising at a rapid rate. No damage is anticipated to-day although the water is fast coming up to the damage line. Large cakes of ice are being brought down by the swift current and branches of trees and debris indi cate that the river is flooding the low lands above. Reports from Leavenworth indicate a rapid rise there. The water lacks but three feet of running over the abutments at the

east bottoms. Floods in Minnesota.

St. Paul, April 6 .- Many houses and flats at Mankato are flooded up to the middle of the windows and the river is still rising. West Mankato is submerged. Three feet more of water will cover the Milwaukee tracks, and all trains have been abandoned to night on account of the water in the vicinity of Good Thunder. It is said the iron bridge at Garden City has been swept away.

A Family's Sore Distress. WH.KESBARRE, Pa., April 6 .- Mary Sharp

of Wanemec, was engaged in the manufac ture of whiskey this afternoon when the pots containing the same topped over into the hot fire. The fluid blazed, setting fire to her clothing and she was burned to death in a few moments. Three of her children who tried to save her were also burned. The husband and father, John Sharp, who was at work at the time, is reported to have become

THE WRECK AT NEW HAMPTON

Pushing the Work of Clearing Away the Debris.

AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Why the Bridge Gave Way-Accounts of Eye Witnesses-Belief That the Smoker Contains Several Dead Bodies.

The Iowa Railroad Horror. CHICKASAW, Ia., April 6 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-At 4 o'clock this morning work was again renewed on the wreck at New Hampton. Help from other divisions of the road was brought into requisition and fully two hundred men have been at work during the entire day. The water in the Middle Wapsie began to recede about six hours after the accident, and it has up to this time fallen about three feet, and work on the wrecked cars is rendered much easier. The dead and wounded were all taken to New Hampton as fast as they were taken from the wreck, and the dead bodies put in charge of the undertaker, while the wounded were provided with suitable clothing and as comfortable quarters as could be furnished. Drs. Mixer, Babcock, Wright, Gardner and Roome are in constant attendance and are doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering.

One of the most pitiable sights connected with the catastrophe is that furnished by the Heidecker family. They are all provided with comfortable quarters in the Clark house. The family is composed of father and mother and seven children, ranging in ages from one to fifteen years. The father and mother lay in one bed rendered almost speechless and unable to move. Their faces and hands are a complete scald.

In an adjoining room on a wide bed are the three youngest children, burned so badly as to be beyond recognition. At the foot of the bed, stretched out on a cot, is William Heidbed, stretched out on a cot, is William Heidecker, the eldest son. The extent of his injuries cannot be learned. During the entire
day he has hardly moved or uttered a word.
Louis and Peter Heidecker were both
thrown through the window out into the
water as the car plunged down the embankment and succeeded in swimming to the
shore and escaping with but slight injuries.
It is quite probable that at least three more
members of this family will yet die. members of this family will yet die.

All day long numberless people from the farms and from the workshops, business and

professional men have been thronging to the scene and most of them have taken away

RELIC OF THE DISASTER.

The following account of the wreck is given by an eye witness: The train pulled by engine No. 231, J. W. Scagel engineer, Cyrus Morris conductor, passed through New Hampton some hours behind time. New Hampton some hours behind time. Scagel was an old employe of the road and knew every foot of the track over his run. As he pulled out of New Hampton he was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, but when near what is known as the dry bridge, about twenty rods east of the main span over the middle Wapsie he applied his air brake, slacking up the train to about ten miles an hour. He pulled over the dry bridge and then put on steam and at the time of the accident was steam and at the time of the accident was going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. A heavy rain had fall on the night before and a large chunk of ice, an acre in area, had broken loose from a bayou above and coming down had struck the grade about midway between the two bridges. The water lacked about eighteen inches of flowing ever the bridge, but it came with such force that when it struck the grade the upper end sunk into the water and part of the mammoth heet lodged directly across the track.

When the engine struck this it jumped the rails and tore along the track a distance of thirty feet and then plunged down a ten-foot embankment into the water. Nothing remained above but the smoke stack the dome and a part of the cab. The tender tore loose and switched around in front of the engine. The baggage and express car, carrying also pouched mail, passed the engine about a length and a half and then went over the embankment. The smoker, carrying about forty people, seemed to teal cab of the engine, tearing off the entire side The two passenger cars left the track, but were not badly wrecked. The sleeper, con taining about fifteen people, remained on the track. The baggage master and messenger were both in the express car, but neither were seriously injured. The mail pouches express and a lot of baggage were thoroughly soaked, but most, if not all, has been taker out and cared for. The accident occurred shortly after 4 o'clock.

As soon as the uninjured passengers dis covered their terrible plight they made their way out of the cars as best they could and assisted those who were less fortunate A dispatcher left the scene immediately and A dispatcher left the scene immediately and informed the operator at New Hampton. Help was immediately summened and by daylight a hundred people were at work. At 7 o'clock the wrecking train left Mason City with Superintendent Moll and Assistant Superintendent Cable and a large additional force of workers, Attention was first directed to the smoking car where the

SHRIEKS AND CRIES coming from the wounded were such as were never to be forgotten. Crushed through the rear end of the car was the engine and the steam was escaping so rapidly that it was first thought that all the occupants would be burned to death. The car lay on its side and soon strong men were at work breaking through the windows and lifting out the injured.

AugustSharp was found jammed in above the engine, and at the rear of the car he stood imploring help. A strong man grapped an ax, and not until he fell from exhaustion did he quit his work. His last blow inflicted an ugly face wound upon Sharp, who was forced to remain in his terrible position—for nearly four hours before he could be extracted. All this time in front of him lay the man gled corpse of Engineer Seagel, while a little farther on were heard the means of the aged Mr. and Mrs. Heidecker. The body of Willard Andrews was found near him in front of Mrs. Heidecker. Her little babe lay sleeping in a seat. Her first thought was to cling to it, and taking the lifeless and mangled form in her arms.

gled form in her arms

SUE MISSED IT

and then lay it away from her forever.

The dead thus far recovered are as follows:

WILLARD ANDREWS, Lamont, Wis. aged twenty-three years.

CHRISTIAN SURENSEN, Perobyrok Denmark, ticketed from Chicago to Dell tapids.

JOHN B. DUELOS, ticketed from Chi cago to Kimball and directed to friends.

MARY HEIDEKER, aged one year.

J. W. SCHAGEL, Mason City, aged forty

The wounded are: JACOB SCHART, JR. Sioux Falls; severe wounds on wrist and hand. C. J Wieland, Geneva, Ia; both hands, wrists, face and head badly scalded and NICE GONRING, Aurora, Wis ; cut over eye

nd on left cheek, cut on back and right J. M. Christianson, Denmark; head and ace scalded and rib broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Heidecker and five chil-DREN; the man is badly scalded on his hands and face, the woman's skull is broken and she sustained other injuries. The children she sustained other injuries. The are scalded on the head and hands.

JOHN MURPHY, Ossian, Ia ; hands scalded, ARTHUR WHITE. Blackstone, Mass.; head bruised.

John Glausner, Monticello, Wis.; scalded head and face and bruised face.

Frank Studenaker, Boag, Wis.; bruise on head and face and left log.

Daniel Shropp, brakeman, Sioux City; head, face and breast scalded and leg injured.

August Schapp, Wankeska Wis.; held by

AUGUST SCHARP, Waukesha, Wis.; held by

the seat irons in the water for four hours, only his head being out. His head is cut on the left side and both ankles are injured. HENRY SCHOARR, Nora Springs, Ia.; in jured about the head and shoulders and face.

ADAM KAUCH, hands and face scalded.

MARY KAUCH, his wife; scalded on the
right hand and has a scalp wound on the left
side of head.

GUS BEHRINS, Germany; head and face cut and broken ribs.

El-wood Elnens, Marshall, Wis.; head and face cut and bruised and front part of body

PHILLIP GROSS, Fort Atkinson, Ia.;

bruised hand.

Frank Heimmerman, of Waukon, Ia., was known to have been on the ill-fated train but he has not yet been seen. An account book of his has been found in the car and it is feared that his remains are buried in the dathyle.

Nie Ganring, one of the wounded, gives

Nie Ganring, one of the wounded, gives
THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT:

"I was in the smoker. I judge that there
must have been a party of five in it at the
time of the accident. I was reading a letter
from my brother-in-law, stating that he was
dying, when I heard a sharp crash, and felt
as if everything was giving way, and we
were going down a steep decline. Then I
heard the train bumping along on the track.
I raised up and put my hands on the seat but
the next moment I was thrown over and I
lodged in the window. My body, up to my
waist, was submerged in water, and this I
think saved me. The steam from the engine
escaped rapidly which was indeed lucky for
those of us that have survived. Had we rethose of us that have survived. Had we remained in this hot steam a few minutes longer all would have been killed. The train must have been running at the rate of forty

Among the ladies that rendered valuable assistance were: Mrs. Mattason of Brain-ard, Minn., Mrs. Fabriz of Greene, Ia., and Miss Weiss of Crossville, Wis.

The coroner's jury have been in session all day long, but it is thought that they will not

day long, but it is thought that they will not reach a verdict for several days.

A special car from Milwaukee, carrying W. G. Collins, assistant general superintendent; W. D. Carrick, general baggage agent; J. Milligan, claim agent, and M. Brosnihan, traveling freight agent, arrived on the scene at 8 o'clock this morning.

By some the company is quite severely criticized. For many years this has been considered a dangerous part of the road, especially during high water seasons. The

pecially during high water seasons. The Wapsie is naturally a small stream, but in times of heavy rains its overflows its banks and is converted into a large river. There are but two 150-foot-wide channels through which the water must pass. The grade now acts as a dam, the water above being almost two feet higher than the water below the

The wrecking crew quit work at 7 o'clock but will resume operations early in the morning. It will be several days before the wreck will be cleared away. The smoker will be the next car to be taken out, and it is expected that several more bodies will be found. The fireman miraculously escaped by being thrown out through the window of his cab on top of the smoker.

A Brakeman Fatally Injured.

BOONE, Ia., April 6.-|Special Telegram to the Bre.|-To-day a brakeman named Frank Linered was thrown from a freight train west of town and had his skull broken. Pieces of the skull were pressed into the brain and he cannot live. He was unmarried and about thirty years old.

Railroad Wreck. ELMIRA, N. Y., April 6 .- The engine of the passenger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway left the track about fifty miles east of Buffalo, about midnight, killing the fireman and badly injur-ing the engineer. The passengers are safe. The cause of the accident was a washout of

A Frightful Accident.

New York, April 6 .- Last night, at the Delaware iron foundry, six men while engaged in casting a large cylinder, were prepitated into the mould together with the ladic and moiten iron. Two of them were so fearfully burned they cannot survive, and the other four are also burned.

OHIO'S CENTENNARY.

Speeches From Distinguished Guests at Marietta. MARIETTA, Ohio, April 6.-The city

crowded with distinguished guests, come to attend the centennial celebration. The public exercises to-day were by the historical society. Hon. Wm. P. Cutler, of this city. read a paper on the subject of a monumental structure at Marietta to commemorate the important historical event that came as a fulfillment of the past as well as a foundation of the future. After speaking at great length on the services and sacrifices of the men who opened to civilization the first gate way to this great valley on April 7, 1887, he offered a resolution that the society will en courage the erection of a monumental structure at Marietta, and will co-operate with the centennial monument association in ef

forts to procure pecuniary aid.

After the annual election of officers, exPresident Hayes was introduced and warmly
received. He said he was very glad to join
this centennial celebration, which is of a character that demands attention from all and for which we have not time enough. He believed in as many celebrations as can be given, and hopes yet to attend more of them. He was followed by Senator Hoar, who spoke of the pride which Massachusetts had for her share in the founding of Ohio. There are probably no two communities on the face of the earth, said he, more alike in opinion, character with history, then these through ion, character and history than these two great commonwealths.

The afternoon was spent in driving to the ancient mounds, the site of the old fort, and other places of interest. At the evening meeting a distinguished audience filled the hall. The principal address was by Henry Smith, whose subject was " Talk About Monarchists and Jacobins." It treated of the political contest in the ter-ritory northwest of the Ohio river in the early years of the state, having particular reference to the life and public service of Governor Jeremiah Morrow. He paid a high tribute to the settlers of the territory He cited opinions showing the statesmanship of General St. Clair as governor of the new territory, particularly concerning St. Clair's views of the restrictions to be placed on citizenship. Coming from a monarchical and aristocratic government, immigrants brought with them ideas at war with republican with them ideas at war with republican principles, and being victims of oppression they would be too often moved to view all forms of law unjust. St. Clair held that a period be allowed for educating the new comers before entrusting them with all the responsibilities of cittzenship. A moderate share of property he deemed essential to make an elector independent. The speaker then sketched the grayty of the party surit then sketched the growth of the party spiri then known as federalist and anti-federalist quoting from a letter of St. Clair, saying "Although we are near neighbors, the people on this side of the river are the very antipose of the Kentuckians." Refer-ring to the admission of Ohio into the union, Mr. Smith brought forth new matter to show there was unfair political scheming and tampering with the ordinance of 1787, and this led to the introduction of Jeremiah Morrow, Dr. Edward Tiffin and Colonel Thomas Worthington, leaders of the repub-lican party of Jefferson. In conclusion, after referring to some of the dangers of the country, the chief of which

is the pride of money and combinations that destroy individual enterprise, Mr. Smith said: "Let us not despair of the republic, but acquiring the faith that strengthe ned the immortal Lincoln, I believe that Providence will find a way for rendering for good the enormous wealth in the possession of the few, and transforming to conservative American citizens the refugees of Europe without the horrors of crime and bloody rev olution."

To-morrow will be the real centennial day.

A Prominent Iowan Dead. DES MOINES, Ia., April 6.-Edward James Holmes, for many years clerk of the supreme court of Iowa, died to day.

GERMAN BOUDOIR POLITICS. Bismarck Opposed to the Battenburg

Alliance.
[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
BERLIN, April 6.—[New York Herald Cable Special to the Bre. |-Boudoir politics for two days have been engrossing Berliners Yesterday it was whispered the English queen and the junior Battenburg were com ing to aid the English kaiserine in marrying her daughter to the senior Battenburg. Today Berliners hear through semi-official authority that Prince Alexander's suit is postponed only to revive if the kaiser dies-that in short only funeral baked meats can be set forth on the marriage tables because Russia cannot object to a young emperor's sister marrying the czar's enemy while the czar must object to that enemy wedding an emperor's daughter. Yesterday boudoir politics were saying that both the kaiser and crown prince had been in speeches complimenting the iron chancellor for policy's sake in order to placate his opposition to the new Battenberg wedlock. To-day the idea of Bismarck resigning because of a mother-inlaw, a grandmother and a czar is pronounced a silly idea, wherefore an amended and re-edited version—with awkward glasses-of the crown prince's recent flattery of Bismarck by the medium of a sort of after dinner speech, is this evening semi-

state craft. .So the royal romance and the imperial canards are already throttled. The result of these boudoir political sensations has been to revive and deepen German prejudice against English influence. It is now doubtful if the empress' mother visits the empress daughter

officially printed, and the young man has

been enjoined to never indulge again in any

metaphor-a which is always forbidden by

at all. Prince Bismarck is represented as looking much worried yesterday. He passed an hour with the emperor, and immediately afterward an hour and a half alone with the empress. Knowing ones say Prince Alexander was about to visit Berlin, but that now he will not come. Bismarck detests petticoat influence as much as Richelieu used it, and that for a long time a chanceller crisis will be

VICTORIA OBJECTS. Beecher's Book Contains Allusions

She Don't Like. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, April 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Beg.]—The Beecher

book was in the press of Sampson, Low & Co., when to-day the firm received a letter notice from the solictor of John Biddulph Martin, an influential banker and prominent city man, to the effect that chapter 24, page 513, coincident New York edition, reflected a false libel against Mrs. Victoria Martin, his wife, in these words: "After vainly attempting to obtain money from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in November, 1872." To-day, also, the same solicitor cabled the New York publishers, Messrs. Webster, to the same effect. Mr. Martin has also seen the London firm, who courteously said they would suppress all

allusions objectionable.

This afternoon I saw Mrs. Martin, who is unchanged in face, figure or manners since l last saw her many years ago in New York. Mr. Martin is a man of large wealth and high social position. He lives at 7 Hyde Park Gate, just off the park drive, with every luxurious surrounding. Said Mrs. Martin: "The paragraph is wholly false, and as lawyers phrase it, it is so in generals, in essentials, in colour, and in particulars. The publishers have kindly given me a copy of the proof sheet. The charge amounts to blackmail. I do not be lieve Mr. Beecher ever made or wrote such a charge. I challenge the production of any such MSS, of his at any risk of personal annoyance to my husband, and I am prepared to bring the libellers to task. Whither has the chivalry of American editors and writers fled since I quitted America, that alleged occur rences sixteen and even twenty years ago should be even referred to, much less falsi fled in order to strike at a woman."

What the New York publishers may say is best known in their city. Mr. and Mrs Martin, however, seem very strenuous in their intention to fight what they insist is calumny.

Battenberg Snubbed.

Berlin, April 6.-The National Gazette says the renewed efforts to obtain the consent of the emperor to the marriage of his daughter, Princess Victoria, to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, have not been successful. For this reason there are no longer any grounds for a secret conflict between Prince Bismarck and the emperor and herefore there is no question whatever of Bismarck resigning.

Fight With Spaniards.

Madrid, April 6 .- Advices from Zoolos say fighting recently broke out between the Spanish garrison and Zoolo natives and ten Spaniards and 100 natives were killed and many wounded, including a number of of-The new viceroy general has been instructed to enforce Spanish supremacy in the Phillipine, Caroline, Mariana and Pelew islands.

The Moorish Difficulty. LONDON, April 6 .- A dispatch from Tan giers says everything remains quiet. It is generally expected a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the American and Moorish governments will be effected through the mediation of the British, French and Italian ministers.

DUBLIN, April 6.-Father Kennedy and sixteen farmers of the County Cork have been convicted of attending a national league meeting in the proclaimed district and sen-

Will Supend Operations . Rome. April 6.—The cabinet has decided stop military operations in Africa during the summer. The special colonial corps will remain at Massawah, and the rest of the troop will return to Italy.

enced to three month's imprisonment.

Battenberg May Get Her. BERLIN, April 6.—It is affirmed to night that Emperor Frederick insists upon the marriage of his daughter to Prince Alex-

Massing Our Navy on Tangiers. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] GIBRALTAR, April 6 .- [New York Herald lable-Special to the BEE ]-The frigate Lancaster has arrived.

Mormons in Session

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 6 .- The world's conference of the re-organized Church of Jesus Christ, or, as it is ordinarily termed, Latter Day Saints, began here to day, President Joseph Smith presiding. The corner stone of the new church was laid.

He Was a Thief.

Scott City, Kan., April 6.—On Thursday morning \$2,000 in currency was stolen from the Pacific express office at Horace, Greely county, by J. H. Draper, the newly appointed night operator. He came from Arkansas about two months ago.

## WHY TALMAGE WENT DRY,

The Wets Say There Was Crooked Work Done

AND DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

The Arson Charge Against Brownell Dismissed-Hog Thieves Bound Over-Odd Fellows at Fremont.

Preparing to Contest.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 6.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Several gentlemen from Talmage, who are not in sympathy with the dry result of the late election at that place, were in the city to day making arrangements and taking legal advice towards contesting the election and claiming fraud on the part of the prohibitionists. Brownell Discharged.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 6.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |- James Brownell, ar-

rested near Syracuse by an Omaha detective Thursday, charged with setting fire to the barn of his brother-in-law. George W. War-ner, several weeks ago, had his trial to-day before Judge Jones and was discharged for want of evidence. A Crete Burglar Caught. CRETE, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—John Clark, who was impli-

brought to this place by Detective Pound. He plead not guilty, waived examination be-fore Judge Achilling and was remanded to jail at Lincoln to wait trial. He could not furnish the \$1,000 bond required.

cated in the robbing of Charles Arens'

clothing store in this city on the night of

April 3, 1888, was arrested in Lincoln and

Sale of a Valuable Horse. HASTINGS, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to the Bes.]—The noted three-year-old inbred Wilkes stallion, McClure, 4,970, was to day sold by A. H. Cramer to Church Howe & Son, of Nemaha county. McClure is said by prominent horsemen who have seen him to be individually one of the best specimens of the Wilkes family in existence. The price paid has not been made public.

Politics at Bennet.

BENNET, Neb., April 4.-[Special to the BEE.]-The following board of trustees of this village were elected yesterday: Geo. Crane, Enos Bertz, J. E. Vanderlip, O. A. Pierce and J. H. Dickson. The new board contains two republicans, two democrats and one independent. The republicans and dem-cerats each had a ticket in the field, and were about equally divided, but the prohibs voted for men from both tickets and decided the election as above.

Budd and Summers Bound Over. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 6.- [Special

Telegram to the Brr. ]-George L. Budd and Charles P. Summers, the two men arrested for wholesale hog stealing, had their preliminary trial to-day and were bound over to the district court. Summers confessed and, among other things, told of Budd is that the woman he represents as his wife and who is lying very ill and in want in the southern part of the city was not his wife but a woman with whom he had cloped from Fairbury, Neb., some time since.

Odd Fellows at Fremont. FREMONT, Neb., April 6 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Centennial Lodge of Odd Fellows was paid a magnificent compilment to-night at its regular meeting. There were present representative members of the order from Lincoln, Omnha North Bend. York, Schuyler, David City, Wahoo, Arlington, Blair, Stanton, Norfolk, Pilger, Ainsworth, Osceola, Newman's Grove, Ord and Hooper. Altogether there are 150 visitors. The Lincoln delegation, fifty strong, came on a special train this evening. The gathering was purely voluntary, the visitors coming to see the splendid team work of the banner

lodge of the west in conferring degrees and making initiations. Visiting Odd Fellows.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 6 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-About forty Odd Fellows from this place departed to-day for Fremont to pay a fraternal visit to the Fremont lodge

Brought Back to Life.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 6 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Swift, suffering for some time with typhoid-pneumonia, sank rapidly yesterday and last night was pronounced dead by the attending physician and this pinion was concurred in by all present, there being all the appearance of death. The grie of the family and heart-rending cries of the mother as she clasped the body of the child seemed to awake it as from a deep sleep, for she opened her eyes, breathed and has been growing rapidly better since. She is now pronounced out of danger. The case is a renarkable one and the physicians do not pretend to be able to explain it.

Greeley Center Incorporates.

GREELEY CENTER, Neb., April 6 .- | Special o the BEE. |-At a recent meeting of the county commissioners, Greeley Center was duly incorporated. J. C. White, R. B. Hutche ison, J. B. Gaffney, D. J. Farrell and C. A. Antrim were appointed as town trustees for the ensuing year. This movement is in keeping with the many improvements being made, and means better streets, better sidewalks and a large, commodious school house; all in the near future. With such live men on the board of trustees, public improvements assured, as fast as means can be found. merous dwellings and business houses are already in course of erection, and men are already coming in and purchasing farms throughout the county. Active measures are being taken to secure a flour and a paper mills and there is but little doubt of success.

At War Again.

GRANT, Neb., April 6 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. ]-County Attorney Brierly and John McKenzie, a banker of Madrid, were arrested by Sheriff Winchell in Grant to-day and bound over in a bond of \$300 each to ap pear before Justice Beltzer, of Venago, next Thursday, to show cause why they shall not be placed under bonds to keep the peace. 15 is said they made threats upon the lives of certain individuals in Grant, hence the place ing of papers in the hands of the officers for

their arrest.
ARRESTS AND COUNTER ARRESTS. MADRID, Neb., April 6.—[Special Tele-gram to the Ber. ]—To-day C. M. C. Wool-man, of the Grant Enterprise, and D. J. Fink and B. F. Smith, of Grant, were arrested on a charge preferred by John McKenzie and S. B. Brierly, of Madrid, for riot and assault on complainants on the day of the county seat election, February 28.

Later in the afternoon D. J. Fink went before a state of the reason of the reason.

fore a justice of the peace and swore a com-plaint for breach of the peace against Brierly and McKenzie, who were then arrested but gave bail and obtained a change of venue to Justice Beltzer, of Venango. Brierly is county attorney and McKenzie a banker of Madrid, both with unblemished reputations.

GRANT, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram to the Brie.]—John McKenzie and S. B. Brierly, of Madrid, to-day filed complaint before the probate court alleging that they had been assaulted maliciously and with riotous intent by certain parties in Grant on election day, February 28, and warrants of arrest were placed in the hands of Sheriff Winchell for C. M. C. Woolman, D. J. Fink, B. F.