OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1893.

# RASH AT SIOUX CITY

ailure of Financial and Commercial Enterprises Involving Several Million Dollars.

), T. HEDGES' ASSIGNMENT BROUGHT IT ON

His Operations Involved the Union Loan and

Trust Company Fatally. OTHER INSTITUTIONS THAT CAME DOWN

Ceveral Companies and Firms Embarrassed by the Trust Company's Assignment.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ARE UNCERTAIN

Those of the Trust Company and Hedges Amount to Nearly Three Millions-Statements Given Out by the Several Assignees.

Stoux Cirr, Ia., April 25 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The most disastrous failure in the history of Sioux City occurred today when the fallure of the Union Loan and Trust company was announced. This financial institution was one of the most important in the city. It had a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and its officers were men who had been leaders in the city enterprises many of which had operated through it.

Large blocks of real estate and other sewrities had been marketed through it, and t had accumulated Habilities as indorser therein. These securities were largely neld abroad. For several months calls have been made for payment and these demands have been more numerous and imperative recently. The general stringency of the money market prevented renewals of paper as it fell due. During the last month A. S. Garretson, while east, sent \$500,000 to the company to meet maturing liabilities, but the load was too great. It is said that Mr. Garretson had arranged in St. Paul for \$1,000,000, which will be here tomorrow, but tomorrow is too late. Creditors were on the ground to attach, and assignment had to

Its Liabilities Unknown,

The assignment was made to E. H. Hubbard, who gave out a general statement showing liabilities to the amount of \$745,-574.58, with the following items: Due to banks, \$14,339.22; debenture bonds and interest, \$233,352; due to depositors, \$497,-

This statement does not include the con tingent habilities. It is reliably reported that the company is liable as indorser for \$1,500,000, in addition to the amount shown by the assignee's statement, and how much

more is not known. A great deal of packing house paper has been handled through the Union Loan and Trust company. A detailed statement will be required to uncover the real amount of the liabilities and there has not been any time to compile it. The statement of the assets aggregates nominally about \$2,000,000. but the actual value of the same is uncertain. In large part they consist of property assigned by the various persons and concerns that have operated through the trust company.

Started by Hedges' Fallare. It appears that the assignment of D. T. Hedges precipitated the failure of the trust company. Hedges was the owner of many auburban additions, and an enormous amount of notes secured by mortgages on sales of lots were negotiated through the trust company and otherwise. He had built a four-mile cable line to one of these additions, and had other extensive liabilities. He filed a general assignment at noon today, with a statement showing liabilities of \$500,000 and assets of \$2,500,000, but the assets in many cases are purely nominal. His 1,7201; shares of the cable railway stock are listed at \$172,050. whereas the property is fully covered by bonds. Hedges also made a deed of trust to the Union Loan and Trust company of 8,000 acres of improved farm lands in this county to secure \$380,000.

Other Enterprises Involved. The failure of D. T. Hedges precipitated the assignment of the trust company. The debtors of the latter were carried down with it. One of the leading debtors was the Sloux City Terminal Railway and Warehouse company, which to secure \$750,000 filed a mortgage today to the trust company covering all its switching facilities, the new union depot. freight depot, warehouses, real estate, rail rond track, franchises, etc.

The Sioux City stove works gave to the trust company a mortgage for \$175,000 on its factory and real estate, and a chatter mort gage for \$175,000 on machinery, stock, equip ments and furniture.

E. R. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the trust company, and D. A. Williams, proprictor of Hotel Garretson, were partners in a ranch and had borrowed extensively through the trust company. Williams gives n mortgage on the hotel property to secure \$73,000 and a chattel mortgage on hotel fixtures for \$50,000, which is assigned by A. S. Garrettson to the trust company. E. R. Smith had personal debts and gives deeds and mortgages in his own name to secure \$100,000 of indebtedness to the Union Loan and Trust company and other creditors.

## Garretson and Haskinson Placked,

A. S. Garretson denies that there is any pecasion for him to make an assignment. He giver deeds to T. P. Gere to farm properties aggregating \$75,000. The object of the deeds does not appear. Mr. Carretson is the leading financier of Sloux City and his interests are very extensive.

Ed Hankinson, the packer, is involved in the loss, but denies that he will make a general assignment, but today he makes an assignment of specified moneys and credits. amount unknown, to El. A. Burgess. Haak inson also transfers to the Washington Park & Spring Grove Street Railway company a considerable amount of real estate. The company in turn is involved, and transfers ill its property and franchises to Anne Haakinson, trustee, for the benefit of credrs. Haakinson at the same time makes large transfers to his brother.

The Hedges Trust company, in which D. T. Hedges is the chief party in interest made a general assignment, without specify ing the purpose of the conveyance.

## No Banks Interested.

No Sloux City bank is in any way involved in the collapse, which has, in fact, been foreshadowed for some time. Several banks are creditors for comparatively small amounts. but in every case have ample security. Nor is any moreantile establishment, so far as can be ascertained; directly affected. The general feeling is that if the liquidation had. to come it is better to have it over. To what extent there are to be further conse-

quences of the failure time alone will tell. but there is likely to be a great deal of litigation before the final settlement is reached

#### KILLED HIS COUSIN.

Fatal Result of an Extended Family Fend

in town. Curston, Ia., April 25.—[Special Telegram o Tur Brz.]—Prescott, fourteen iniles west of this city on the Burlington, was again the scene of a tracedy today. About noon Edward Higgins, aged 18 years, shot and mortally wounded Joseph Miller, a farmer iving about six miles northwest of Prescott. The affair was the result of a family feint which has existed for the past four years.

Four years ago Thomas Jennings, a cousi: f Miller's, married the latter's sister against Miller's strong protestations on acount of the close relationship. To make it axible to secure a priest to perform the perentian dispensation from the pope. Since the marriage Miller's anger has known no ounds and on numerous occasions the two cave come to blows. Only about a year ago ennings claims that Miller attempted to kill

Jennings claims that Miller attempted takili blin by throwing rocks at him while he was sick from rheumatism.

Today at noon Jennings hogs crossed the road from his place and, while Miller was feeding his stock, crawled through the fence and into the latter's yard. Miller and Dick Batton were in the yard feeding stock and started to eatch the hogs. Jennings and young Higgins came running over and a quarrel ensued in which Miller struck Jennings and was beating him viciously, when Higgins pulled a 32-caliber revolver and commenced shooting.

His first shot took effect in or just below the heart and the second in the hand. Higgins is a cousin of both Miller and Jennings, and has been active in the family quarrel. At 7 o'clock the doctors announced that Miller cannot live, and he has made an

quarrel. At 7 o'clock the doctors amounced that Miller cannot live, and he has made an antermorten statement.

Miller and Jennings are both highly respected citizens. Higgins, after the shooting tamped onto one of Jennings horses and, going to Corning, gave himself up. Jennings is under arrest and is held at Prescott.

This is the second murder at Prescott within a year. within a year.

Swindling Insurance Men Arrested. Devergeour, Ia., April 25.—(Special Telegrain to THE BEE | - Today Daniel B. Thompson of this city was arrested and held to the federal court for using the mails for frautulent purposes. He is president of the Davenport Mutual Fire Insurance company. Ten days ago Joseph W. Lithgow, secretary of the company, was likewise arrested and held, but is out on bonds. The company had no backing or assets, but the officers sold policies and levied enormous assessments on their holders to pay alleged fire losses. They conducted their business entirely by correspondence, and mainly outside of lowa. Remittances came in every mail in large amounts, and from all over the country. The aggregate receipts are estimated in the thousands. Lithgow's reputation is bad. He is now in western lowa. Thompson is regarded as merely his tool. There are cases enough in reserve to keep them both in the penitentiary for life. ulent purposes. He is president of the

Unidentified Dead, HAMBURG, Ia., April 25.—[Special to The Ber. -G. Markley discovered the remains of a dead man near Bloody Island, two miles

south of here, yesterday morning. A jury was empaneled, an inquest held and a verdict rendered to the effect that deceased came to his death from causes unknown. The remains were ouried near where discovered. Following is a description of the corpse: Five feet six inches tall, heavy set, corpse: Five feet six inches tall, heavy set, smooth face, sandy hair; striped pants and vest, no coat, congress shoes and heavy overshoes; had in his pockets a pocketbook containing \$3.60 in silver, two penknives, one bone toothpick, two keys and a pocket mirror with B. M. Sargent, boot and shoe store, 413 Broadway, Council Bluffs, printed upon it. He also ware a plain ring or the little finger. He also were a plain ring on the little finger of the left hand. There were no marks of violence on the body. Further particulars be obtained from D. P. Holly, Ham-

Congregational Churchmen Meet-DES MOINES, Ia., April 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE [-The annual meeting of the Grinnell association of Congregational churches began in this city today, and will continue tomorrow. This is a conference of Congregational churches which are within radius of about fifty miles of Grinnell There are about forty churches in this dis-trict, situated in the counties of Polk Powesheik, Dallas, Jasper, Warren and Madison, 'The representation in convention is three delegates from each church, and in

constitute the delegation. Iowa Old Soldiers at Keokuk Квокик, la., April 25.—The city is ablaze with flags in honor of the veteran soldiers. This is the nineteenth annual encampment of the department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic. Although the stormy weather kept away many, large delegations from Iowa. Missouri and Illinois are here. The parade is set for this afternoon and four big camp fires, with speakers of national reputation, occur tonight. The business session of the encampment occurs tomorrow, closing the reunion of the department as well as that of the lowa Woman's Relief corps.

Odd Fellows Day in Des Moines. DES MOINES, Ia., April 25.- Special Telegram to The Bee. |-Tomorrow will be Odd Fellows day in Des Moines. There will be several thousand of them in the city and many men will bring their wives, for the Rebekahs will also hold forth in full strength of membership. The local lodges have selected committees on reception and enter-tainment who will meet delegates at trains and wait upon them at the halls. The afternoon will be devoted to a grand parade speeches and secret work and in the even ng a grand banqnet will be given.

Behind Closed Dours. DES MOINES, Ia., April 25.- (Special Tele gram to THE BEE |- The committee appointed by the State Temperance alliance to investigate the charges made by the Register against the executive committee of that organization closed the case today, after collecting a large amount of evidence. The ons and becan the preparation of its report. The members refused to give any intimation as to the probable nature of the report.

Deserted His Family. EMERSON, In., April 25 - Special Tele gram to THE BEE. ]-O. R. Kilgore, who lives at the R. G. Duncan farm six miles north of here, deserted his wife and two small chil dren yesterday, leaving for parts unknown. Kilgore heretofore has stood well in the community. He has not been heard from

and it is said there is small probability that he will return soon. He left in company with a worthless fellow named John Hallar. David Ferris' Accomplice Held. Cheston, Ia., April 25. Special Telegran to Tue Bre |-In the preliminary trial of James L. Pease as an accomplice of David Farris in the murder of Thomas Reynolds on Firday last, Judge Davis of the superior court held the prisoner to the grand lury without bonds. The state's witnesses in this case have evinced quite a desire to evade

elling the whole truth relating to this

Causton, Ia., April 25 - Special Telegram to Tur Bur | - A report reached here from Winterset, fa., this evening that Dave Ferris, the murderer of Thomas Reynolds, is in hiding near that place, and officers have been dispatched to arrest him.

Too Much Water in North Dakota.

JAMESTOWS, N. D., April 25 .- It has been storming here for the past twenty-four hours with rain and snow. It is now cor tain that thousands of acres intended by North Dakota farmers to be put in grain this spring will be idle this year on account of

#### THEIR TRIAL WILL PROCEED

Hearing of the State Officials Under Impeachment Begins Next Monday.

CASES WILL BE DELAYED NO LONGER

Judge Maxwell Announces that the Trial Will Be Continued Without Interruption Till Completed-Close of the Arguments on Jurisdiction.

Lasconn, Neb., April 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-If any of the temporarly deposed state officials have secretly flattered themselves with the thought that their trial under the articles of impeachment preferred by the recent legislature might be delayed by the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, their hopes were shattered by the announcement by Chief Justice Maxwell from the bench this evening that the trial would commence next Monday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continue without interruption from day to day until completed.

The announcement came in response to a question from J. R. Webster, one of the attorneys for the respondents. At the request of Governor Crounse the attention of the court was called to the fact that all the business of the state, so far as it required the official co-operation of two or more of the state officials, would be effectually blocked until the determination of the Impeachment trial. It was the expressed wish of the governor that the trial of the secretary of state, attorney general and commissioner of public lands and buildings should be taken up first.

Replying to the governor's suggestion, which was voiced by Attorney Webster, the chief justice stated that the necessities of the case were clearly apparent and therefore the trial of the three officials would be taken up on their merits next Monday. On that day the court will be convened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but on the following days two sessions will be held, one at 9 and lasting till 12 and the other at 1 and continuing until 0. The counsel for the state will be allowed one hour in which to make an opening statement and the attorneys for the defense an equal length of time after the state shall have rested its case.

Judge Donne's Presentation. The arguments before the supreme court, sitting as a court of impeachment, were resumed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Doane opened on behalf of the state with an eloquent and able discussion of the question cloquent and able discussion of the question before the court as to whether or not an ex-officer may be impeashed. Taking up the historical precedents, Judge Doane called the attention of the court to the fact that Warren Hastings had been impeached a year after be had been out of office: Lord Melville had been impeached by the English House of Commons and tried by the House of Lord even though twenty-two years had of Lorus, even though twenty-two years had clapsed after his alleged offenses had been

The first impeachment in the United States, that of Senator Blount, was a notable case bearing directly upon the one now under discussion—Senator Blount was expelled from the senate and afterwards im-

peached.
The major portion of Judge Doane's argument, however, was based upon the Belknap trial. He stated that Belknap's plea to the jurisdiction of the senate to try his case under the articles of impeachment was claborately argued by the very able attorneys on both sides for five days. While he admitted yet he reminded the court that that body contained at that time some of the ablest statesment wisest jurists and most eminent attorneys in the country-men that their judgment would be the law of the

Judgment of Emisent Statesmen.

At the close of the five days' argume the senate, by a vote of 37 to 29, declared that Belknap was amenable to impeach-ment, notwithstanding his, resignation. Senators voted for his impeachment who senators voted for his impeachment who personally would have been glad to have shielded him from the ignominy of a trial and who were bound to him by party ties and by personal friendships; and yet they took a nigher view and recorded their earnest conviction that his piea against the juris-diction of the senate was not well grounded. Judge Doane quoted at length the opinion of Judge Thurman and other eminent senators, ad of whom argued in favor of the juris

He then attacked the proposition of the defense and claimed that if an ex-officer can not be impeached, then the court would be at the will of every officer against whom mpeachment was brought, for such an official, by resigning his office, could escape the penalties of his misdemeanors. The came line of argument would enable every mitted while in office to escape trial by pleading that the indictment had been drawn after his term of office had expired. Under the same assumption one official might be impeached, tried and convicted for crimes and misdemeanors committed during a previous term, while a man whose term had just expired but who had participated in and shared the benefits of the crime and misdemeanors could escape trial.

Mr. Ames Construes the Constitution. J. H. Ames, one of the attorneys for ex-Auditor Bentou, followed Judge Doane with a brief argument. He took the ground that in the present case the only guide for the court should be the constitution of Nebraska. He believed that the constitution should b all civil officers of the state should be liable all civil officers of the state should be hade to impeachment, and it provided next that all civil officers except judges of the supreme court should be tried by the supreme court. It made absolutely no provision for a tribunal before which private citizens should be tried under articles of impeachment. Taking up the already much discussed Belknap case, Mr. Ames contended that the counsel for the state had piaced an entirely erroneous interpretation upon the action of the senute in overruling the official's plea of urisdiction. While it was true he that thirty-seven senators voted to over-rule the plea and but twenty-nine to sustain, the trial proceeded because of the action of the president of the senate in ruling that, while it required two thirds of the senaters to convict, a simple majority could overrule a plea in jurisdiction. He claimed that the only true measure of the sentiment nore than one third of the senators arose as their names were called and voted "not guilty," all of them making the specific declaration that they based their vote not that the senate had no jurisdiction to try

R. D. Stearns, also one of the attorneys or ex-Auditor Benton, closed the argument possible misconception of the express lan-guage of the constitution. It had been held that the constitution was not a grant of power to the legislature, but a restriction of of the constitution was plain and not at all ambiguous. It provided for the impeachment of a state officer, but not an ex-officer and not a private citizen. It contained no im-plied powers which enabled the legislature to impeach an ex-official

Alluding to the frequent reference of the attorney for the state to the precedent established by English history Mr. Stearns

said in closing: "Gentlement are here contending for English precedents, and are trying to have have placed a di them applied to our free land, when we have American bills.

refuted them, even so far as our cattle are concerned. They would place our cattle in a better category, and bring precedents here that would subject our men to worse condithat would subject our men to worse condi-tions of affairs than they are willing to have applied to the cattle, which roam the free prairies of Nebraska. I say, we don't want your English precedents. We have left all of them behind. We are beyond them. We have outgrown the practice of your British barbarities and cruelties. In the light and genius of our constitution we want none of these precedents. We are in read of mone of these precedents. We are in need of none of them. Our own constitution is the out-growth of a more liberal spirit, of better times, of more enlightenment and of greater regard for the liberties and rights of the in-

#### Antierpating the Court's Action.

The impeached ex-officials, who moved about he corridors of the capitol or sat in the court room listening to the arguments of the learned counsel could not conceal of the learned coinsel could not concent their exultation upon hearing the report, that somehow had gained corrency, that the decision of the court would be rendered in their favor. Their friends shared with them the gratification this joyous anticipation afforded. Ex-Governor Thayer rejoiced as exultantly as did ex-State Treasurer Hill.

"I have never had any doubt about the decision of the court in my impeachment case," said the latter as waiking in close conversation with the ex-governor, he was overheard to say to a rentleman they met in

overheard to say to a gentleman they met in the corridor. "It is my other case that

worries me."

"What is the probability of the decision?"
inquired the gentleman.

"Oh, there is no doubt the cases will be thrown out of the court for want of jurisdiction. I am confident that Post and Norval will do this. I have never had any doubt about their action. I have known for some time what it would be. Maxwell will probable gender a miposity decision."

"Neither have I." joined in the ex-governor, chipper as could be. "No no; the cases will be thrown out of court just as

"You bet they will." sang out ex Auditor Benton, who stopped for a moment as he was rushing by and overheard the conversation. "I know what I am talking about, and everybody scens to understand it is a foregone conclusion. It was monsense to bring them. They haven't hurt me any, however, I don't keen awake nights thinking about them," he added, with a chuckle of satisfaction.

## KILLED IN A CYCLONE.

Fatal Winds in Okiahoma—Endless Damage

Moore, Okl., April 25.—The country west and southwest of here was swept by a terrible cyclone at 7:30 d'elock this evening. Endless damage was done, just how much will not be known until telegraphic communication destroyea by the storm, is renewed. The news at hand makes it certain that ten people were killed, as many more injured and untold property destroyed. Among the dead are: J. O. CONNERS AND HIS WHOLE FAM-

ILY, consisting of five members, MR. BANKS. H. C. CLEMENTS.

A CHILD OF HENRY BATEMAN. Tom Weaver had his arm broken and was

therwise injured, and is in a serious con-Three of Mr. Banks' family were seriously and perhaps fatally injured. Their house was blown to atoms and the whole

forts had been put forth. Philip Dyer's house was moved twenty feet. His invalid wife and babe, who were in the second story at the time the storm came up, were carried away with the building, but miraculously escaped serious injury.
Frank Brown's house was blown away just as he and the family escaped. Most of the people escaped to their cyclone caves,

family only extricated after desperate ef-

having had warning of the impending danger. Further casualties cannot be ascer tained tonight, but it seems certain that there were more. Though the cyclone lasted but a minute or so, the wreck left in its wake was awful. A path half a mile in width and eight miles long was laid wasted. Houses, barns and everything in its reach went down. Telegraph wires and poles were blown down for miles around and for this reason the particulars o the storm are not now fully known. The same storm passed over Guthric, Okl., but

did no damage there. Devasta ion in Missourt

BELTON, Ms . April 25,-The destruction by the tornado near here last evening was terrible, but not widespread. Houses, hay racks, horses, cattle, farming implements, trees and fencing were laid waste. No lives were lost, but several percons were badly bruised. The house of Alexander Lightcap and George Long and the Hunk school house were completely swept away. Lightcap, his wife and three children; D. M. Clendennin and two children and Louis Les lie were all bruised by flying debris. At the Long homestead Mrs. Long was struck on head with a falling stone and her brother. Mr. Breedlove, was also injured. The house of Heary George was unroofed and his stable demolished. George W Scott had his barn unroofed and his stable demolished. Alexander Mulien, an old man. was badly bruised. Robert Mullen was carried around the barn and thrown over a fence. The ruins in the line of the storm have been viewed by over 1,000 people, and subscriptions are being taken for the suf

## AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PACIFIC.

cae of Her Crew. San Francisco, Cal., April 25.—The Ameri can ship Alaska, which has been looked for at this port for the last few days and for the safety of which apprehensions were felt, is lying at the bottom of the ocean off Trinidad on the northern California coast. The cap tain and crew of fifteen arrived here this morning on the schooner Melacthor. The Alaska was bound for this port from Whatcom, Wash., with 1,800 tons of coal. She left Whatcom on with 1,800 the 11th inst. and shortly after the tug dropped her off Cape Flattery she sprung a leak. The water came in first at the rate of an inch an hour, but rapidly in-creased to three inches. On last Thursday, despite all work, the water began to rise and from inches the flood rose to feet. O the 22d inst., shortly after noon, the Me acthor hove in sight and was signaled. ne there was twelve feet of water in d. The boats were launched and the ship abandoned with no hope of her floating The Alaska was owned by Samuel Blair, built in Kennebec, Met, in 1868. She was valued at \$20,000, with an insurance of

South Dakota Prisoners Sentenced. Hot Springs, S. D., April 25 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Judge Gardner of the circuit court tonight sentenced James Kirby, convicted of incest, to the peniten tiary at Sioux Falls for ten years; Aughey, grand larceny, two years; Henry Clark grand larceny, one year; and fined Ernest Thoeleche, petit larceny, \$100. Court adjourned tonight till May.

American Bl is Discounted.

Toroxto, Out., April 25 .- The city banks will accept United States silver certificates only at a discount of I per cent. The banks take ordinary American greenbacks at par from their customers, but will not accept them at all from strangers. Business houses have placed a discount of 5 per cent on all

# IN THE MAJESTY OF PEACE

Opening of the Great Naval Display in New York Harbor.

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP FROM THE ROADS

Fine Display Made by the United States. Squadrons-A Piessant Trip and Fast Time Made-Their Neisy Welcome at Anchor.

New York, April 25.—The overture to the great naval display set for the day after to morrow took place today. The Spanish war ships arrived in the lower bay last night with the Columbus caravels, Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta and anchored. Early this. norning turn cut these primitive vessels oose from the war ships and towed them up the North river to the accompaniment of the booming gues of the Miantonomah and the forts along the way, and the screaming of tugs and all sorts of crafts. Arrived at Ninety sixth street they dropped anchor to remain till the time for them to take part in the great international naval pageant. Meanwhile the Spanish war ships remained. at anchor in the lower bay awaiting the arrival of the other vessels of war from Hampton Roads.

As to the great land pageant, it is now es timated there will be 3,000 United States sallers and marines in line, a like number from the foreign vessels, together with 4,000 United States troops and naval re-

Opening Ceremony at New York.

Opening Ceremony at New York.

On the peak of the Neversink highlands at noon a significant ceremony took place. Some time ago William O. McDowell of Newark, N. J., returning from Europe, had his attention called to the fact that when vessels first came in sight of land no United States flag was visible. He determined to remedy the defect. As a result, a national liberty pole was creeted on the spot mentioned to catch the eye of returning travelers and approaching tourists simultaneously with the sight of land, and he secured an order from the government to the keepers of the lighthouse at that point to keepers of the lighthouse at that point to keep "Old Glory" always floating from the peak. Among the company who assembled to witness the first flag-raising on this staff was Mrs. H. P. P. Stafford of Rhode Island, a descendant of Lieutenant Stafford of the a descendant of Lieutenant Stafford of the navy, who, during the engazement between Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard and the British ship Serapis, jumped into the sea and rescued a flag shot away by a ball from the Serapis. Mrs. Stafford inherited the flag from him. She is now 80 years of age. She came today with the precious relic, and amid the booming of the Miantonomah's guns it was hoisted at the top of the peak for a moment. Then Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the vice president of the United States, as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Captain Caulkius, raised the standard United tain Caulkius, raised the standard United States flag to the top, and the cannons boomed again. The subsequent ceremonies included a patriotic address by Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo and the read-

ing of a poem.

The Russian man-of-war Dmitri Donskoi, the flagship of the Russian contingent, arrived off Sandy Hook and exchanged greeting with the United States steamship Dolphin, having Secretary Herbert on board, the Dolphin having just arrived from Hamp

End of the Great Fleet's Journey.

Shortly before I o'clock the lookout in the crowsnest of the vicious-looking, double-tur-reted monitor Miantonomah, which was lying the fleet in sight. As the Philadelphia, in the lead, neared the Sandy Hook lightship at 1:50 p m., the fog whistle of the light ship gave a series of welcoming toots but the big white flagship swong around in majestic silence and crossing the bar and entering Dennis channel, set the pace at a good ten and a half knots an hour the Newark following close in her wake, and the Atlanta, the regular distance behind. Once fairly in the channel, the Philadelphia signaled the fleet to proceed with reference to formation. The vessels of the starboard column slowed down and allowed the American fleet to round the lightship first. Then the Blake and the other British ships followed, safely crossing the bar before flood tide, the squadrons of each column alternating until all had safely rounded and entered the channel.

## Welcomed by the Miantonomah.

The big guns of the Miantonomah beomed velcome, but the Hook was passed in silence. The leading vessels of the fleet turned to the southwest spit about 3:45, and entered the main ship channel. It was still raining, but the weather was not so thick as to serious! impede the movements of the fleet. Once in the channel, the Philadelphia slackened speed to about eight knots, so as to allow the other vessels to catch up and the entire fleet proceeded in single file and impressive ilence up the bay to the anchorage grounds. Despite the obscurity of the weather the ocession was exceedingly Gravesend bay was reached at 2:30 and the Philadelphia opened the salutes by firing fifteen guns in honor of the Russian ad-miral's flagship, the band on board the Philidelphia playing the Russian national air

gun as a signal to come to anchor and the Newark passed the signal to the other ves-sels of the squadron, which instantly A ficet of guard boats under Captain Rogers kept the anchorage ground clear, while numberless yachts and tug boats and crowded excursion steamers circled around as close as permitted. It was exactly 3.47 when the Philadelphia let go her anchor right off Craven shoal buoy and swung around with the strong flood tide with her nose pointing for Sandy Hook. The Instant the Philadelphia let go her anchor the Associated Press correspondents on board the flagship transferred to their colleagues or

The Russian promptly acknowledged the salute. At 3:30 the Philadelphia fired on

the special tug their story of the trip, which

Voyage from Hampton Roads. The voyage of 270 miles from Fort Monroe to the anchorage was a delightful one When the first sailed out of Hampton Roads yesterday morning it consisted of twenty-seven ships, formed in two columns. In this position, and with the torpedo boat Cushing tossing like a cork under the port quarter of the Philadelphia, the combined fleet passes out to sea. In the bright sunshine the men of war presented a scene to charm the eye and stir the imagination. This was es pecially true of the United States vessels which kept in excellent line and position. I was no wonder that Admiral Hopkins sig nalled his compliments to Admiral Gherard very pretty.

e vessels went steadily out to sea unti-The vessels went steadily out to sea until the Cape Henry lighthouse was some dis-tance astern. "Prepare to change your course," said the silent flags, and a few minutes later the bows of the Philadelphia and the Blake, instead of being headed straight across the Atlantic were turned northeasterly in the direction of New York harbor. Like sheep in a pasture all the other vessels, as they reached the place where their leaders had turned, also swum around. The picture which they presente: was extremely beautiful. Every vessel in the squadron followed at the prescribed dis-tance, presenting an array of gleaning hulls and gustening guns that dazzled the eye.

The starboard column was also int

The sky was bright with azure, there was not even a ground swell perceptible, and the ocean and the day were altogether as perfect

knots sent the leaders plunging ahead through the sen and presently it became evident that some of the vessels could not keep the pace. The starboard column became demoralized soon after the hills of Cape Henry had disappeared from sight. The vous benisse!" Comment is superfluous.

Brazilians were speedily left in the rear and Brazilians were speedily left in the rear and presently the gap between the Artheuse and the Hussard grew wider and wider. The Italians were also but mere speeks on the horizon. Shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Jean Bart, evidently weary of following the Hussard at a small's pace, sheered off to the right and then ran ahead of the little gunseat, taking a position directly astern of the Artheuse. Further and further the Hussard dropped into the rear.

Good Seam inship of the English. All this time it was interesting to observe the English squadron. The Biake kept abreast of the Philadelphia and the Aus-tralia, the Magicicone, the Tartar followed eventy and steadily. No charge of course or speed disturbed the regularity from such other. "They know how to sail in a squadron," remarked Admiral Cherard, as he lanced with the admiration of a gratified ritie at the confident skill with which the ritishers executed every maneuver. He ritishers executed every maneuver. He snew, too, that the eyes of Admiral Hop-cius and the English officers were upon him,

and he was extremely anxious about the proper conduct of his shies.

The fleet salied in double column yesterday afternoon, and until the eyening quarters were sounded on the borle. Signals were then made for each column to double. The Chicago, with the ships astern flocking after her like chickens after a hen, came up abreast of the Philadelphia, the Russian French and Italian ships went around to the right of the English squadron until they were parallel with them, and then four col-umns abreast, the ships settled down for an ill-night run. The night scene at sea was brilliant. The

numerous ministered and red and green lights of the men-of-war studded the sky as if an array of gigantic planets had been sprang into being while the red and white cleetric lanterns of the Ardols signals flashed and dled like glowyorms. The moonlight bated the own, while curling rithous of bated the ocean, while curling ribbons of yeastly form broke gently from each ves sel's bow. At 40 o'clock this morning the American

At 10 o clock this morning the American and foreign vessels were signaled from the Phinotelphia to fail in line similar to that which they presented on leaving Humpton Roads. In this formation the procession of ships headed for Sandy Hook.

How They Made Port, Just outside the lightship, and when Ad miral Gherard was discussing his noonday breakfast, the Argentine cruiser. Nueve de Julio, appeared in sight and made its presence known ty a salute of liften guiss to the admiral's flag. As soon as the salute had been returned, the fleet was signaled to high larger than the back by the property of the salute had been returned, the fleet was signaled to push into the bay in single column. The flugship and Admiral Benham's squadron steamed ahead, the Englishmen fell in, and then followed Admiral Walker's squadron and the Russians, the Hollanders, the Frenchmen, the Germans and the Italians in the order named. The Brazilian ships were not in sight when the anchorage was made. It was fully 5 o'clock before the Brazilian fleet got into its place at the foot of the starboard column and the Miantenemah get into

board column and the Minitenemah get into her berth at the rear of the port column. Each initional salute was answered by Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton in turn, firing their 15-inch smoothbores, and 8-inch ritle guns. The sharp boom of the cannon from the ships and forts bellowed over the water in a rumble that broke in a crash when the sound ways strong a warship and when the sound waves struck a warship and made the noise seem like an extra sharp crash of thunder, such as often interrupts the steady roar of a hard thunder.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

With Frightful Force a Rusaway Train Dashes Into Another-Many Fatalities. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25 .- A special to the Commercial Gazette says: A frightful wreck occurred on the Bare Rocks road shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. In coming down this evening the train, composed of an engine with two cars loaded with large block stone, became unmanageable and

speed. little son, Russell, and a farmer. John E. Pyle, with his wife and daughter, while on the cars were some twenty laborers returning from their day's work. At the foot of the grade were standing a number of cars loaded with stone. Into these the runaway trrin dashed with fearful velocity.

The engine and cars were thrown from the track and Pyle, his wife and daughter were buried under the debris. When taken out, they were dead. The engineer and his son were severely scalded, and the latter perhaps fatally. A number of the laborers jumped from the train, but those who stayed on were buried in the wreck.

At this writing seven dead bodies have been taken from the wreck. How many more there are cannot as yet be told. A special train carrying a corps of physicians started from here as soon as the extent of the accident was known.

FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO.

First Regiment Armory Burned-Two Lives Lost. Chicago, Ill., April 25,- Chicago's First regiment armory, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames, which soon were beyond the control of the first detachment of engines that arrived, also consumed nearly all the belong ings of the Tracadera Restaurant and Amuse ment company, who were to have occupied the building during the World's fair. Shortly after the fire broke out an expression shattered the north and south walls, causing the roof to fall. It is known that two men lost their lives in the flames. They are:

JOHN NELSON, colored. COLORED MAN, unknown, watter Two negro walters were taken out of the third story window and removed to St Lune's hospital. They were fatally burned.

They are:

E. W. LATHAN. CHIBS. WIGGISS. It is the accepted story of the firemen that the flames started near the powder magagine, causing the first explosion that partly wrecked the ouilding. Other explosions folsmaller reports, caused by the discharge of the cartridges. The property was insured for \$40,000. The less on the building, which ost \$150,000, will be almost total, and the

Some electric light linemen stringing wires or the Trocadero performances were caught at the third story and escaped through the windows to the ledge, from which they were rescued in the nick of time by the firemen, hally burned. Rumors that several other linemen were in the building and that half a dozen fivemen were buried under a falling wall were not confirmed by investigation

(Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.) Roses, April 25.— New York Herald Cable -Special to Tuz Bzz | - From every point of view the tournament at the Villa Borchese today was a success.

I hear that Baron Marschall you Bieber stein, the German secretary of foreign affairs, had a private audience with the pope oday lasting an hour and a half. The various political questions which were (volded or lightly touched on Sunday were discussed. Aprepos of Sunday's audience, I can guarantee the accuracy of the following incident: On leaving the pope the emperor was heard to say to Leo XIII: "Que dieu

## WILL FIGHT THE MEASURE

Nebraska's Freight Rate Bill Very Unpopular with Railroads.

ITS MERITS DISCUSSED AT CHICAGO

Interested Lines Meet for the Purpose of Making Arrangements to Oppose Ita Enforcement - World's Fair Rates Still Unsettled.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 25. - A meeting of the lines interested in the Nebraska freight rate bill was held today. Nothing was done beyoud discussing the rate in a general way, although it is practically cortain that the roads will make a strong fight against the bill. No active steps will be taken, however, until the attorneys have had time to fully consider the legal aspect of the case. The feeling against the uill is very pronounced, however, for if it goes into effect, itwill only be after the roads have thoroughly tested its strength and constitutionality.

The annual statement of the Burlington road for 1802 has been published. The earnings of the road show an increase of \$5,086,-207 over 1891, but the expenses have increased almost as much. The increase in net carnings was \$1,100,513, and against this comes an increase in fixed charges of \$054,-345, leaving an increase of \$154,080 in the surplus for the year.

#### World's Pair Rates.

World's Fair Rates.

A meeting of all the rate clerks in the Central Traffic association has oven called for Thursday to prepare sheets in accordance with the recently published World's fair rates. How long these sheets will be of uso is a matter of conjecture, but matters are steadily drifting toward a point where they will amount to atout so much waste paper. The Santa Fe has now withdrawn from the beyorth instituted some time ago against the Union Pacific on account of the deman tof that could for the long haul on all California business. The immediate result of this move of the Santa Fe will be to make the Colorado fight more bitter than ever, and until that row is settled it is practically assured that there will be a lively warfare in western World's fair rates. western World's fair rates.

#### Asks for a Receiver.

A bill asking for a receiver for the Lehigh Coal and iron company has been filed in the United States court by James D. Hurd. Similar bills, it is stated by attorneys, have been filed at St. Paul, Minn, and at Milwau-kee, Duluth, West, Superior, and Madison, Wis, in all of which ethes the company has extensive interests. The assets are \$1,750,000 and the liabilities \$1,250,000. The comood and the liabilities \$1,250,000. The complainants set out that the defendant islargely involved by promissory notes, direct and contingent. Its present liabilities for pills payable is \$50,825; contingent liabilities, \$208,527. Holders of most of these notes are coal companies and firms now insolvent. At Milwaukee last night L. R. Doty of Chicago was appointed receiver for the company.

## WEST TO WORK.

Union Pacific Strikers Resumed Work Yesterday According to Agreement.
As agreed at the conference Monday the striking Union Pacific from workers went to work yesterday morning and the strike ended simultaneously with that on the Santa

Fe system. The scenes about the shops when the striking machinery constructors entered the yards were dramatic in many instances, for the sympathy of every man in the shops was

Pandemonium reigns once more in the boiler shop where for seven days quietness and almost deathlike silence have found an abiding place. Dead fires in the blacksmith shop glow once more, while the raddy flames as they leap upward bring into bold relief the happy contented faces of the 'smiths that homes are once more possible, families have again providing heads. In the machine shops men congratulated one another that the battle was ended, if not won at least enough gained to warrant their returning to work. And so the second greatest strike in the

history of the Union Pacine, after a week's duration, terminated. Mr. McConnell when seen yesterday morn-Mr. McConnell when seen yesterday morn-ing wore a very happy expression and received the congratulations that came by wire and person with a quiet satisfaction that showed how thoroughly delighted he was over the amicable adjustment of the difficulties on

the part of his employes.

When asked as to the basis of settlement Mr. McConnell replied that it would be some-what out of place to say anything about the agreement reached, except that it was mu-tually satisfactory. He said the meetings tually satisfactory. He said the meetings held with the conference committee were conducted upon a very friendly basis, and after the first day the lines of difference rapidly decreased.

# IN THE MIDST OF A RATE WAR.

Colorado Roads Commesce a Fierce Fight for Traffic, DENVER, Colo., April 25 .- The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has met the World's fair rate of \$49 to Chicago and return which was put into effect this morning by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and has gone still lower. Commencing tomorrow, the 26th, the Rio Grande will make the round trip rate to Chicago \$45. This rate will apply not only from Deuver, but also from Pueblo and Colorado Springs. The Rio Grande round trip to St. Louis has been put at \$17. Besides this a one way rate from Denver to Chicago of \$28.65 and to St Louis of \$24.65 will go into effect tomor-row. This appears to be but the beginning of the rate war, for on April 28 the Rio Grande will make a sweeping reduction in its rates from Deuver to New Mexico, Arlzona and California points San Francisco will be cut from \$55 to \$48.45; Santa Fe, N. M. from \$17.80 to \$5; Deming, N. M., from \$28.95 to \$47.70, and El Paso, Tex., from The Santa Fe will undoubtedly meet the Rio Grande's reduced rates tomorrow.

## TO EXTEND THE SOO.

Goux Falls Citizens Hope to Secure a New Rattroad. Sioux Falls, S. D., April 25 - [Special Felegram to THE BEE. |-A party of five members of the Sioux Palls Commercial club left this morning for Watertown to meet similar committees from that city and Madison to devise a plan to induce the Soo line, which now touches the extreme northwestern corner of the state, to build down to Sloux Falls by way of the other cities. The Soo now has a right of way 100 feet wide north and south through the Sisseton reser-

vation and its officers have expressed con siderable favor toward the scheme.

Failed to Adjust the Difficulty. Toleno, O., April 25. Negotiations for the settlement of the difficulty between the Ann Arpor road and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has been in progress here several days, has resulted in nothing, The railway officials were firm in standing by the proposition they had down at first-that none of the present engineers shall be discharged without cause and that the old men must make applications and accept po-sitions as they may become vacant. These terms the advisory committee here could not meet and today left for their homes, leaving

the status precisely as it was. At Fastnet-Passed-Majestic, from New

York At Philadelphia-Arrived-Lord Clive from Liverpool.