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SANDERS' STOLEN TRAIN.

It Reaches Scott City, Kan., in Spite of Obstructions.

WHERE THE ARMY SURRENDERS TO U. S. AUTHORITIES.

Sixty Coxeyites Capture a Coal Car at Clealum, Washington, and Reach Ellensburg, Twenty-Eight Miles Distant, Without an Engine—The Situation at Yakima Still Serious.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—Sanders' reckless army of Commonwealers defied pursuit and laughed at obstacles again today. Three times their stolen train was reported stalled before cars and engines purposely run off the track ahead of them, and each time the railroad officials believed they were masters of the situation. But in less time than it took the railroad company to dump their engines from the track at once place, and tear up the rails at another, the go-ahead wealers had built a new track around the feeble obstructions and relaid the torn-up rails. With their force of something over 400 men these undertakings were but a few hours of enjoyable recreation for the wealers, who, when riding, were packed in their coal cars like sardines in a can.

The army sympathizers were hoping that the dare-devil band might run the gantlet of United States Marshal Neely's hundred Winchesters, and reach Topeka without further molestation. Once at the capital, they believed the train-stealers would be free from care and penalty. The attitude of Governor Lewelling gave this idea encouragement. The Executive said nothing sympathetic when addressed on the subject by interested parties, but neither did he say anything condemnatory. He was entirely non-committal, and abstained from interesting himself in the matter beyond replying to communications sent him by railroad officials or petty peace officers. To one who applied for troops the Governor sent the following:

"*James Hurt, Sheriff, Horace, Kas.:* Telegram asking for troops to arrest 500 men, who stole Missouri Pacific train received. Was train stolen in Kansas? Have any depredations been committed in your county? Have warrants been issued and processes been resisted? Are the men still in your county?

"L. D. LEWELLING, Governor."

The railroad company found themselves in a peculiar fix, the State authorities having declined to help them and the county authorities not caring to do so, preferring to let the wild train move on, to having 600 arrested men to feed and to place on trial. It took legal ingenuity to get the railroad in a position to apprehend the men and the runaway train at all. It depended on their general attorney, Bailey Waggoner, to drag them out of the difficulty, and he succeeded in pressing the United States into service, by getting the Clerk of the United States circuit court at Topeka to issue writs of arrest for the unknown Commonwealers, an action which the leaders condemn as unlawful.

With United States Marshal Neely and a force of fifty men, each armed with a rifle or shot gun, Waggoner started out on a special train from Topeka. The force and firemen were increased, and when the crew reached Scott City, Kas., 100 deputy marshals, each with a gun, were about. The special made an exciting race to that place, as here it was determined to give battle to the foe, if battle there had to be.

Meanwhile the wealers were reported as flying Eastward, having broken camp at Chivington, Col., where they peacefully spent the night rolled in their blankets in the open air, while their train stood still on the main track. Formidable obstructions were reported as being thrown up before them at Diston in the shape of three engines and several boxcars, and the supply of water for their engine was said to be cut off. But the first dispatch of their movements for the day showed them as having passed Sherida Lake, Col., at 10:18 A. M. (mountain time), and as passing the State line into Kansas at 11 o'clock. They were by the "ditch" and other barriers, and their engine was steaming all right. At different points from there Eastward the wealers' wildcat was reported as moving carefully, and roaring by other places at forty miles an hour. The man at the throttle, it was said, was an old Missouri Pacific engineer, and he knew every sag and curve in the road.

The wild train reached Horace, Kas., about 2 o'clock. There they found an Eastward-bound passenger and mail that had been held up by the company. The wealers commanded the crew of this train to move, and after an exchange of dispatches with the Superintendent the train sped away. Regarding that train as a safe pilot, the wealers' special kept close in its wake. The wealers had now a first-class locomotive, having abandoned their rusty old switch engine at Horace, Kas., and appropriated the best passenger engine they could find in the roundhouse.

Without mishap the runaways reached Scott City, which they approached warily. They saw fifty feet of track torn up in front of the station there, and 100 men with 100 rifles lined up on the station platform. The engineer reversed quickly, and threw her wide open. Before the waiting and trembling deputies had time to think, their expected antagonists had disappeared in the distance from whence they came. Then the deputies breathed easier, and were once more courageous.

The Missouri Pacific promptly started a train east from Leoti, Kansas, twenty-five miles west of Scott City, to intercept the returning army.

THE ARMY SURRENDERS.

SALINA (Kans.), May 10.—The Commonweal army is now (10 P. M.) reported at Scott City, in consultation with the United States Marshal. Marshal Neely served the writs on the Coxeyites with a posse of twenty-eight men, saying if they refused to surrender the train the Government would be asked for troops to enforce the order in the Federal courts.

DENVER, May 10.—A special to the *News* from Scott City, Kans., announces that the Coxeyites who stole a train at Pueblo have surrendered to the authorities at that place.

The capture of the stolen train was effected at Scott City at 5:30 this evening, the wealers having been compelled to return to that city by the train sent to Modoc. Shortly after the train was stopped Marshal Neely served the writs of replevin. There was a short conference between Sanders and his officers, and it was decided to camp here on the prairie all night. Sanders asked permission of the Mayor for such a proceeding, and the request was quickly granted. In a few minutes there were two dozen bright bonfires burning near the track, and a party of hungry Coxeyites around each. They had little with them to eat, but their mite was eked out to contributions from the citizens, and by 8 o'clock nearly all of the Commonwealers had been fairly fed. Sanders himself was invited to take supper with Superintendent Clark in his private car Magnolia, and accepted the invitation. To provide against surprises of any kind the eastbound mail train was held to obstruct the track, and the armed deputies were set to guard the prairie.

Shortly after supper, or about 9 o'clock, Sanders and his army decided to surrender unconditionally, and it was immediately arranged to take the entire number, 450 of them, to Topeka under arrest. The coal cars were sent to Pueblo and the engine on the Sanders train was hitched to the train of the passenger coaches. In these coaches the Commonwealers were bundled and about midnight the train started for Topeka.

EN ROUTE TO TOPEKA FOR TRIAL.

SALINA (Kans.), May 10.—The war is over. The intrepid Colorado contingent of the Commonweal which has kept Colorado and Kansas in an uproar for two days has surrendered unconditionally to Marshal Neely. They are 450 strong, and every man is under arrest. The surrender was made peaceably, and the entire army is being taken to Topeka for trial. The special train is now en route with the captured army, and is making rapid time on its return trip.

MADE THE STATION WITHOUT AN ENGINE.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 10. — Sixty Coxeyites captured a single gondola coal car at 12:40 this afternoon at Clealum on the Northern Pacific main line, fifteen miles east of the Cascade tunnel. The Industrials guarded every switch, so that the railroad men were powerless to intefere. The coal car was quickly shoved to the main line. Sixty Coxeyites braced their shouldrs against the end and sides, and gave the car a tremendous shove. From Clealum to Ellensburg the track has an easy down grade, the distance being twenty-eight miles. At exactly 12:45 the sixty men jumped aboard the car, then in motion, and started for Ellensburg. The heavy car rolled along at an easy speed, reaching Ellensburg, according to railroad reports, at 7:03 P. M.

In the meantime Superintendent McCabe at Tacoma had ordered all trains near Ellensburg side-tracked, giving the gondola complete right of way. The car was stopped with the brakes at Ellensburg, the sixty Coxeyites joining a hundred or more of their friends there. The former had been hanging about Clealum for two or three days, hobnobbing with the Roslyn miners.

The seizure of the car had been carefully planned.

Industrials all along the line feel in bad humor on account of last night's fight at Yakima. Fifty-nine of the Commonwealers were arrested late this afternoon when encamped near the city, and marched under a heavy guard of Deputy United States Marshals, armed with Winchester rifles, to the County Jail. These were some of the men who captured the train last night and had the encounter with the Marshals. They will be taken on a special train to-night to Seattle, to be tried in the United States court before Judge Hanford.

Over a hundred Industrials are still at Yakima, and claim they will take the first east-bound freight. Deputy Marshal Ed. Minsch of Tacoma is there in charge of about fifty special, and Jos. Warren, with twenty-seven men, all armed with rifles, arrived this morning from Spokane. It is claimed that some of the sympathizers at Yakima incited the Commonwealers to resistance, and did much to precipitate the conflict of last night. A special dispatch says that the Clerk of the United States court is there with citations for ten of those who made the most inflammatory remarks.

Judge Hanford of the United States Circuit Court has arrived at Yakima from Spokane. The situation there still looks serious.

Of the Industrials injured last night, Nick Weaver of Seattle was shot in the back, McAppee in the ankle and "Seattle" Savage was shot in the head. Savage was taken to the hospital. All are doing well. Deputy Marshals Chidester and Jolly, who were shot in the fight, were brought to Tacoma to-day. Jolly's wound is serious, it being through the bowels. He is not expected to live. Chidester is but slightly hurt by a ball in the thigh. The Marshals say that two shots were fired by the Commonwealers before the Marshals used their guns.

THE TRAIN SIDETRACKED.

BOISE CITY (Ida.), May 10.—The Commonwealers at Caldwell got aboard a train to-day, and about fifty of them stopped at Nampa. There are 200 at Huntington. These got aboard an east-bound freight to-day, announcing that they would ride until put off by force. The train was sidetracked and is held here.

COXEY'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—General Coxey appeared before the District Commissioners to-day and after assuring them he was using all possible diligence in seeking a new camping ground was given until to-morrow afternoon to vacate the premises.

KELLY'S ARMY.

DES MOINES, May 10.—Kelly's army, on its way down the Des Moines River to-night, reached a point in Marion County, between forty and forty-five miles from Des Moines. There is no fixed camp, but the army was well supplied with provisions to-day, the farmers of the country though which they passed bringing ample quantities.

THE SPARROW AND THISTLE.

What Should be Done to Exterminate Them.

WASHINGTON, May 10. — With the spring comes renewed agitation for the suppression of the English sparrow. Dr. Chart Merriam, Ornothologist of the Agricultural Department, says the sparrows are now spreading over the fruit-growing districts of California, where, if repressive measures are not quickly inaugurated they are destined to levy a heavy tribute. The best way to fight the pests is by the destruction of the nests and the young. Ninety per cent. of the nests may be reached by a long pole and hook. The stronghold of the sparrow in the city are the masses of Japanese and English ivy and the Virginia creeper on the churches. Multitudes of young birds may be destroyed by dousing the vines with water at night.

All bills for the extermination of the Russian thistle have been reported adversely to the House. The Committee on Agriculture says the extermination of the thistle is certain if each farmer gives sufficient attention to the destruction of weeds before they mature and the State and local authorities destroy them in the highways.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED.

Fatal Battle Between Peace Officers and Soldiers.

RIO GRANDE CITY, May 10.—At a fiesta in the suburbs of the town a battle occurred between peace officers and United States soldiers. The trouble began with the arrest of five soldiers for carrying pistols. In trying to arrest one of the soldier a peace officer shot at him. Later the shooting was renewed, and Corporal Inglehart was shot through the head and killed instantly. An onlooker was shot in the abdomen and died. The excitement has quieted, and the military and civil authorities are taking every precaution to prevent further trouble.

The Stillwater Storm.

STILLWATER (Minn.), May 10.—As a result of last night's storm the streets are impassable in the business portions of the city, and hundreds of teams and men are at work. A conservative estimate places the total damage at $59,000. The St. Paul and Duluth Road is badly washed out. No storm of equal severity has ever been known here.

Half the Population Homeless.

NORWAY (Me.), May 10.—Half of the 3,000 people in this town are homeless today in consequence of the conflagration last night. The loss is about $239,000; insurance, $139,000.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Seven Armed Men Loot a Bank at Southwest City, Missouri,

SECURING BETWEEN THREE AND FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A United States Marshal, Three Citizens and One of the Robbers Wounded—The Bandits Make Good Their Escape—Much Damage Done by a Tornado at Mount Vernon, Indiana.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A special to the *Republic* from Noel, Mo., says: At 3 o'clock this afternoon seven men armed with Winchesters and revolvers rode into Southwest City, Mo., and robbed the bank, getting all the money the bank contained, between $3,000 and $4,000. They evidently came from the Territory and were experts. They did the job in a very business-like manner. Two of them were stationed on the sidewalk, one entered the bank with a sack, and the others guarded the doors. About 100 shots were fired by the robbers and four prominent citizens were badly wounded. J. S. Seabourn and C. L. Seabourn were both shot through the groin. Marte Hembree had a shoulder broken by a bullet, and S. F. Felton, United States Marshal, received a flesh wound in the leg.

The robbers were about ten minutes going through the bank. Afterwards they mounted their horses and started for the Nation at a full gallop. As they were leaving the outskirts someone fired several shots at them, killing a horse and wounding a robber. He immediately sesured another horse from a farmer who was passing and followed his pals.

No resistance was offered by the citizens. The wounded men were shot while standing on the sidewalk. A posse was made up and has started in pursuit, but the robbers have a good start, and will probable get away.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Comparison Rates Under the McKinley Act and the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senator Jones of Arkansas was asked to-day what foundation there was for the intimations or statements that the amendments recently presented by him, as is understood on behalf of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee, are not materially below the rates in the McKinley bill.

"They are," he said, "utterly without foundation in fact. A very vivid imagination or a reckless disregard of plain facts must have suggested these statements. Take, for example, two of the most important schedules in the bill—wool and iron. I have made a careful comparative statement of the rates in the McKinley bill and the present bill as we propose to amend it, both reduced to ad valorem rates, for better comparison."

The rates on wool are as follows, the first figures representing the tariff under the McKinley bill and the second the tariff under the amended Senate bill:

Unwashed wool—class 1, 59.63, free; washed, 48.86, free; scoured, 66.69, free.

Unwashed wool—class 2, 56.23, free; sorted, 91.68, free.

Hair, 50.13, free; valued at 13 cents or less per pound, wool—class 3, 32, free; sorted, 64.00, free.

Camel's hair costing less than 13 cents per pound, 32, free; camel's hair over 13 cents, 50, free; sorted, 100, free.

Noils, 92.27, free; shoddy, mungo and flocks, 52.50, 15; mungo flocks and carbonized wool, 34.62, 15; tops and rovings, 83.35, 15.

Yarns valued at not over 30 cents per pound, 278.66, 50.30; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 105.32, 30.

Woolen and worsted cloth valued at not over 30 cents per pound, 163.09, 40; valued at not over 40 cents per pound. 114.86, 40; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 99.50, 40.

Shawls, valued at not over 40 cents per pound, 150.30, 50.35; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 88.60, 40.

Knit fabrics, not over 40 cents per pound, 136, 35; knit fabrics, over forty cents per pound, 82.25, 40; knit wearing apparel, 94.09, 50.

Blankets, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 88.22, 25; valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 100, 30; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 103.90, 35; valued at over 50 cents per pound, 80.33, 35.

Hats, of wool, and flannels show relatively the same decrease in duties as on blankets.

Dress goods—Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per yard, 93.93, 40; valued above 15 cents per yard, 88.60, 40; weighing over four ounces per square yard, 103.80, 400.

Other manufactures of wools not specially provided for—Valued at not over 30 cents per pound, 159.60, 40; valued at not over 40 cents per pound, 142.59, 40; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 87.03, 50.

Wool of worsted webbings, gorgins, etc., 93.82, 50.

Clothing, ready made cloaks, dolmans, etc., 81.23, 50.

IRON SCHEDULE.

The comparison of the iron schedule is as follows: Spiegeleisen, 25.54, 16; pig iron, 40.94, 25; rolled and flat iron, from 25 to 23, 25; bars, from 35 to 62, 25; beams and girders, 74.64, 45; boiler and plate iron, from 31 to 54, 25 and 30; steel rails, from 44 to 58, 26 to 34; iron in sheets and taggers iron, from 39 to 70, 28 to 55; iron, pickled, etc., from 34 to 72, 23 to 52; tin plate, 78, 40; steel ingots, from 24 to 52, 16 to 37½; wire, from 26 to 58, 22 to 40; anchors, 32.92, 21.81; other castings in proportion.

Cutlery—Penknives, from 62 to 95, 20 to 81; razors, 65, 45; table knives, from 46 to 74, 35.

Breech-loading shotguns, from 41 to 68, 30.

Nails, from 30 to 1.07, 25; screws, from 46 to 1.10: 30.

Wheels of parts, 83.72, 40.

All other manufactures not otherwise provided for, 45, 30.

"This plain statement of facts," said Senator Jones, "ought to completely put a quietus upon those absurd statements. I have not had time to extend this comparison to all the schedule, but I will do so without delay and risk nothing in saying the friends of tariff reform will be satisfied with the showing when made."

COAL REGION EXCITED.

Fears of a Conflict Between Officers and Strikers.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), May 10.—Not since the beginning of the strike, not even in connection with the wild scenes attending the killing of Engineer Paddock, has there been such excitement as is developing to-night in the region, particularly in the southern end or Fayette County section. The introduction of outsiders to take the places of the striking coke-workers has been commenced. The strikers, especially the Slavs and Poles, are simply furious. They were startled and enraged to-night by the actual appearance of an advance guard of workmen, consisting of two carloads of strangers, who have been run into the Moorewood plant of the H. C. Fricke Coke Company, who were engaged to go to work at the old rates, and most of them are reported as experienced.

Late to-night it is generally believed, from the hurried preparations being made keeping the strikers up and on the alert, an attack in such force will be made that the deputies on guard will be swept away in case the new men really try to go to work at daybreak. The situation is alarming, as 10,000 men are expected at Scottdale, and it is not probable the leaders will be able to keep them within bounds.

WINDSTORM IN INDIANA.

A Child Killed and Much Damage Done to Property.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—A severe wind and rainstorm visited this city and vicinity this afternoon. Many buildings were unroofed and the loss will reach in the thousands. Shade trees and outbuildings in every part of the city were blown down. The street-car system was for a time demoralized and the telegraph and telephone wires were in a useless condition. An infant child of S. J. Huntsman was instantly killed while sleeping in its cradle and a number of persons were more or less injured by falling walls and flying debris.

MUCH DAMAGE AT MOUNT VERNON.

MOUNT VERNON (Ind.), May 10.—A tornado reached this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, doing much damage. The roof of Weikesser's was torn off, and sheds, fences, barns and out-buildings were blown away. The steamer Eugene, belonging to the Henderson Hominy mill, was overturned in the middle of the river. Fifteen people were on board. They saved themselves by taking refuge on a barge the boat was towing. The boat was valued at $10,000 and is a total loss. Captain Campbell was injured by a piece of flying timber.

Americans Will be Protected.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—From dispatches from Captain Watson, commanding the San Francisco, at Bluefields, it appears he found it necessary to adopt a vigorous course toward the Nicaraguan Synod to insure protection to Americans. He insisted that Arguello, charged with the unprovoked murder of Wilson, an American citizen, at Rama, be promptly tried. He also notified the Nicaraguan authorities that he proposed to protect Americans.

Fatal Head-End Collision.

EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), May 10.—A head-end collision between the passenger train from Minneapolis and a freight train, occurred near Menominee Junction. The trains were running slowly while approaching the bridge. The express messenger and mail clerk were killed outright. A fireman had both legs cut off and died. Several others were injured.

HAWAII AND SAMOA.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ISLANDS.

The Election for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of the Former Passes Off Quietly.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

HONOLULU, May 3.—Per steamer Alameda, via San Francisco, May 10.—The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was held yesterday and passed off in a very quiet manner. No Royalist candidates were in the field, and consequently no special interest was taken in the election. The American Union party had five candidates and six others ran independently. Of the regular ticket three were elected, one of whom, A. K. Kunuiakea, is a descendant of the old reigning family, the Kamehamehas, and the last of his race. The cumulative ballot was used, and 7,747 votes were polled. As each voter was allowed six votes, the total vote was 1,291, out of a possible 1,700. The Portuguese voted solidly for their two candidates and elected both. Returns from the other islands are not yet in, but as there was very little opposition to the American Union party ticket no contest is expected.

G. B. Wilson, the ex-Queen's Marshal, has been arrested on a charge of being accessory before the fact in a mayhem case. Wilson, who was present at a bar-room fight in which a tough Royalist and an Annexationist were the principals, is said to have encouraged his Royalist friend, advising him to "kill the Annexationist." During the melee the Royalist bit a piece out of his opponent's ear. Wilson is suspected of having incited the fight. He was released on $1,000 bail and his trial comes up to-day.

Admiral Walker and his staff have been spending considerable time at Pearl Harbor recently, making soundings and inspecting the surrounding country. No definite location has as yet been decided upon for the naval station, in spite of reports to the contrary.

A number of prominent royalists have set June 1st as Restoration Day. It is stated that they expect to be fully armed by that time, and if no help is received from the United States they intend to make an attack on the Provisional Government. The Government officials take no stock in the rumor, however. The sand-bags which have surrounded the executive building ever since last December have been removed, and the military force is being gradually reduced.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

APIA (Somoa), April 25th, per steamer Alameda, via San Francisco, May 10.—No fighting among natives has occurred since the last correspondence. Last Sunday night a great scare was caused by information that the rebel party was in the brush about two miles from Apia, and was about to attack the town. The natives made immediate preparations to resist, while the foreigners arranged to board the ships in the harbor. Both the British and German war vessels got ready and had armed parties prepared to land. It was then discovered that the entire excitement had been caused by the fears of one or two individuals, who had seen a small party of armed men in the brush and had magnified them into an army.

The German warship Falke arrived here April 15th, after a quick passage from Sydney, having been sent to protect German interests in Samoa. The Curacoa (British) arrived April 21st to perform a like duty for the British interests. It is confidently believed that their presence will be effective in preventing bloodshed for the present.

The cessation in hostilities among the natives is principally due to the united efforts of the American, British and German Consuls, who have shown a marked capacity for dealing with the difficulties of the unpleasant situation. They persuaded both parties of natives to return to their homes, and though the feeling of discontent among the natives is as strong as ever, the probabilities of hostilities now appear to be remote.

Much indignation is felt here at a slanderous attack on Chief Justice Ide in a cablegram from Auckland, April 3d. It was stated that the Chief Justice and his treatment of certain prisoners was the cause of the war. The correspondent of the Associated Press is able to say that these statements have no foundation whatever. It appears to have been inspired by personal or political malice.

Two weeks ago eight of the rebel prisoners who had been sentenced by Chief Justice Ide escaped from prison, having been assisted by the native guards, who also deserted, taking with them a quantity of ammunition. They have not been recaptured.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Monument in Her Memory Unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET IN ATTENDANCE.

An Immense Throng Greet the Party at the Station—Thousands Cheer the Procession as It Winds Its Way Through the Streets of the Town—Addresses by the President and Senator Daniel.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FREDERICKSBURG (Va.), May 10.—This was a memorable occasion in this city. The arrangements for the dedication of the Mary Washington monument were completed early in the morning, and the city presented a handsome appearance in its gala attire.

Governor O'Ferrall was present with his staff, together with two companies of the Richmond militia and the Alexandria Light Infantry, and Secretary Lamont ordered a company of cavalry from Fort Myer to be in attendance. The music was furnished by the Marine Band of Washington.

The special train with the Presidential party for the ceremony of unveiling the monument left Washington at 9 o'clock. In the party were President Cleveland in a Pullman car with Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont, Bissell, Morton, Private Secretary Thurber, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Waite (widow of Chief Justic Waite and President of the Mary Washington Memorial Association), Chief Justice Fuller and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The Alexandria Infantry boarded the train at that city. An immense crowd surrounded the station here, and when the train arrived a Presidential salute boomed from the guns of the Richmond, and the Marine Band played "Hail Columbia."

President Cleveland and his Cabinet came to the platform of the car, where they were greeted by the Reception Committee, one of whom was Justice Harlan. The Richmond Light Infantry kept back the crowd with bayonets.

The procession was cheered by thousands as it wound its way through the little town from the station to the little green knoll, topped with wooden stands hidden in patriotic bunting, where the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and distinguished guests were assembled.

Ladies on horseback led the way; then came the Grand Marshal, Adjutant Charles Anderson of Richmond, and staff, followed by William B. Crawford, the architect of the monument; President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson and members of the Cabinet in carriages, followed by the Governor and staff, military organizations and secret societies, conspicuous among them being members of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Lodges of Masons, in which Washington took degrees.

The dedicatory exercises included addresses of welcome by Mayor A. P. Rowe and Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, the Masonic ceremonies, address by Lawrence Washington, a descendant of Mary Washington, and an oration by Senator John W. Daniel, Orator of the day.

President Cleveland responded to Governor O'Ferrall, saying:

"I speak for those who are to-day greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended us on behalf of both the State and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion, there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

"Nothing can be more important to those who assumed the responsibility of self-government than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which ennoble, elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clean and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain-head, so must a clear, beneficent popular government have its source in pure and morally healthy men.

"This purity and moral health are in nothing better exemplified than the love and reverence for motherhood. The man who said he cared not who made the people's laws if he could write their songs, might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and vigor of the people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers.

"I believe that he who thinks it brave and manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is, more than he who has no music in his sole, fit for treason, stratagem and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let us recall to-day as conclusive proof of the close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers the proud declaration of George Washington, 'All I am I owe to my mother,' and let us not forget that when his glory was greater, and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the approval of his aged mother.

"While the exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave to our Nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by women of our land on loving and endearing testimony to the virtues of the mother of Washington. Let us be proud to-day that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner, the admission 'If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons,' and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, declared, after her blessing, 'I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day.' Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened with a higher estimate of the value of our citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American motherhood."

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, orator of the day, was then introduced and said in part:

"George Washington was the noblest figure that ever stood in the forefront of a nation's life. We are gathered to-day around his mother's grave. All that I am I owe to my mother. All that we are as a nation we owe to him. His debt is ours. It is many times multiplied. It is ever growing as the ever-growing republic illustrates in its virtues and faults alike the merit of his example and the wisdom of his teachings. Beholding the monument we rejoice that the debt is acknowledged, and realize that no limitation of time can bar rendition of justice to the noble name. Our gratitude goes forth to our countrywomen who have so worthily achieved this work. Men attempted it, and left it half accomplished. The State and Federal Government alike contemplated, discussed and then postponed it. Our noble women undertook it and it is done.

"We thank you, madame; you, Mrs. President, and your companions of the Mary Washington Association. Your success is your reward, and you will henceforth be blended in our generation with her, whose name is inscribed on this sacred stone. It was fitting, indeed, that your pious hands should rear the first monument on the earth erected by women to woman, and fitting, too, that it should bear the name of Mary, the mother of Washington.

"There were 10,000 Mary Washington's among the mothers of the revolution, and honoring her, we honor the motherhood of heroic days and heroic men. It was in his character, all sufficient in every emergency, that was displayed the overtowering greatness of George Washington, and it is not doubted that this character was toned down and shaped by his mother. The principles which he applied to a nation were those simple and elementary truths which she first imprinted upon his mind in the discipline of home."

Senator Daniel reviewed eloquently the facts of history concerning the mother of Washington, and the spirit of the times in which George Washington was reared, was discussed.

Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 14, F. and A. M., in which George Washington was made a Mason, gave a banquet at the opera-house after the ceremonies around the monument. Covers were laid for 350 people. Vice-President Stevenson was at the head of the right-hand table, Chief Justice Fuller presided over the left, and the place of honor at the center table was vacant when the banquet commenced.

During the banquet President Cleveland entered the hall, and was standing in the center of the stage with members of his cabinet and their ladies before he was recognized. The hush took to yells when Judge James B. Seney introduced the President, pointing to the portraits of Washington and Andrew Jackson above the proscenium arch, and alluding to Mr. Cleveland as the legitimate successor of both.

The President responded: "Gentlemen, I am a good deal embarassed by the mention of my two distinguished predecessors, and by the fact that they are both members of the society under whose auspices this banquet is given. I congratulate the members of the fraternity represented here. I am obliged to acknowledge my own shortcomings in not being a member of it. Perhaps it is my fault; certainly it is my misfortune. Those in fault seek compensation. I, too, have the honor to belong to a great fraternity, one of which Washington and Andrew Jackson were prominent members. A fraternity whose grip means a united stand for American interests, whose password is 'the people's cause' under all circumstances; whose temple is not as old as the temple of Solomon, but as old as American institutions, a fraternity that can never die; for its fruits will always be before the world. Would you know the name of this fraternity? It is the brotherhood of free and accepted patriotic American citizens."

The monument is a plain granite monolith, fifty feet high, upon a base eleven feet square. It bears the inscription "Mary, the Mother of Washington."

The monument was made possible by the persistent efforts of two patriotic women—Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, widow of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Margaret Helzell of Clifton Station, Virginia. It was paid for by contributions from almost every State in the Union. The idea of building this monument had existed ever since 1830. In 1833 Silas E. Burroughs, a prominent merchant of New York, offered to construct in Fredericksburg, at his own expense, a memorial to the mother of Washington. The work was begun, but Mr. Burroughs met with financial reverses and died before he was able to resume work. In 1890 the Martha Washington Memorial Association was formed with Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Hetzell at the head, and the work of raising the money for the monument commenced in earnest. All the work had to be done over again, the stone work in the one under the direction of Mr. Burroughs having by this time crumbled away. The monument does not stand upon the site of the house in which George Washington was born. He was born near the village of Wakefield, on the bank of the Potomac River, sixty-five miles below Washington. The monument has been raised over his mother's long neglected grave, a quarter of a mile or more beyond the city of Fredericksburg, on which was once the farm of Colonel Fielding Lewis, husband of her daughter Betty.

UNION PACIFIC DEBT.

Bill Providing for the Payment of the Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In pursuance of a notice to T. G. Morrison, a member of the New York bar, that the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, would hear a presentation of the case here regarding the Union Pacific Railroad, that gentleman has sent to the committee a lengthy communication embodying his views, and inclosing the draft for an Act, entitled a "Bill to provide for the payment of the United States 6 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, with the proceeds of Government bonds placed on the railroads for that purpose."

He says the relations between the United States and the Union Pacific are treated in the bill from a purely business standpoint. His proposition seems to be a reply to the plans of the Attorney-General, and appears to be the first suggestion in favor of sustaining the full claim of the Government, it being understood that Mr. Morrison's clients are willing to purchase the Government mortgages. He says the bill proposes that the Government shall realize from its property rights in the railroads the funds necessary for the payment of the United States 6 per cent. subsidiary bonds, with interest, to accomplish which it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to assign the Government mortgages for cash.

The bill, in order to facilitate the acquiring of the Government mortgages by the bond and stockholders of the Union Pacific Railway, who will naturally desire to acquire them and avoid the foreclosure features of the bill, enables the company to issue its bonds, to be secured by an assignment of the Government mortgages to the trustees, the company's bond and stockholders to have the first privilege of subscribing to the company's bonds, the total amount receivable being the total amount of net liability of the company, being the principal and interest of said bonds, less the sinking fund.

Mr. Morrison argues that the property affords to their security-holders a desirable investment, as at two per cent. on $85,000,000 only $1,700,000 would be required on the interest, which is less than one-half the minimum earnings. The balance would then be applicable to the payment of interest of their own present Union Pacific securities, or the holders of the bonds could themselves give four per cent. on the same amount of new bonds out of the net earnings of the Government divisions. In addition, they could give themselves a new general mortgage on their system of branch lines and other property which they now offer to the Government, or if they do not choose to take up the first mortgage with their own subscriptions, they could renew them at five per cent., or as a prior lien, with a long time bond; the Government would at once accept its claim, capitalized and paid over, and thus sever all connection with the company. The company thereupon enjoys full latitude in financing as well as in its general corporate affairs.

The transfer of the Government interest upon full payment is the primary purpose of the bill. In aid thereof, and in addition thereto, it provides for foreclosure proceedings of the interest of any one who may become the owner of the Government liens. In case the bond and stockholders of the Union Pacific could not avail themselves of the favorable terms for redemption provided in this bill and the Government thereupon forecloses, the importance of the judicial facilities herein provided is much accentuated.

ROSE CARNIVAL.

Magnificent Display of Flowers at Santa Rosa.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITNESS THE GRAND PAGEANT

Suit to be Brought Against Mayor Ellert of San Francisco for a Large Sum Which It is Alleged He Allowed to be Illegally Expended While Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SANTA ROSA, May 10.—The rose carnival began to-day. It is the first affair of the kind ever held in Santa Rosa, and its unqualified success has been as much a matter of astonishment to our own people as it is a source of admiration to the Eastern visitors. Never before has there been seen such a magnificent display of flowers, the immensity of which has astonished those who have lived in their midst for years.

The streets are embowered in roses. Two immense arches span Fourth street, in the business center of the city, and thousands of persons throng the sidewalks. The attendance will reach 8,000. The grand pageant at 2 P. M. was beautiful and the grandest ever seen in this part of the State.

MAYOR ELLERT TO BE SUED.

Claim Made that He Allowed Money to be Illegally Expended.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Attorney A. J. Clunie has notified Mayor Ellert that he is about to bring suit against him for the payment of $100,000 illegally allowed to be expended by Ellert while he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Clunie quotes the law, which provides that claims accruing in one year cannot be paid for out of revenues of another year, and charges that Ellert, as Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1891-2, audited and paid out from revenues of that year immense sums of money for payment of bills incurred during previous years.

Mayor Ellert regards the proceeding against him more in the light of a political move than as one designed to benefit the city.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Reduction in Admissions for Sundays and Evenings.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—After a protracted discussion, the Executive Committee of the Midwinter Fair early this morning decided to reduce the admission to the fair from 50 cents to 25 cents on Sundays and to 25 cents on week days after 5 o'clock. The 25-cent Sunday rate takes effect next Sunday. The date for the new evening rate has not been determined. The action of the committee is the result of a long agitation on the subject and in response to the popular demand.

Deed of Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A supplemental deed of trust was to-day filed with the Recorder by the Sharon Estate Company, conveying in trust to the California Title Insurance and Trust Company $40,000 worth of property belonging to the Sharon estate, including the personal property of the Palace Hotel, the Grand Hotel, etc. In this deed of trust provision is made for the issuance of $2,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, to be exchanged for bonds hitherto issued and sold to the Williams, Deacon and Manchester Bank of Manchester, England. The deed is supplementary to that made September 30, 1893.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Six and a half furlongs, Outright won, Captain Coster second, King Sam third. Time, 1:23.

Half a mile, El Tirano won, Silver second, Foremost third. Time, :49½.

Six furlongs, Rear Guard won, Ida Glenn second, Polaski third. Time, 1:14½.

Handicap, one mile, Gladiator won, Trentola second, Last Chance third. Time, 1:41½.

Six furlongs, Model won, Sea Spray second, Boston Boy third. Time, 1:14½.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—After the transaction of some minor business at this morning's session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., the election of officers was proceeded with. The following have been elected: J. H. Simpson, Grand Master (by acclamation); P. F. Gosbey, Deputy Grand Master (by acclamation). J. W. Warboys of Santa Rosa Lodge 53, was chosen Grand Warden.

Oregon's Grand Army.

ROSEBURG (Or.), May 10.—The State Encampment of the G. A. R. met here yesterday. The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General shows that there are fifty-eight posts in Oregon, with a total membership of 2,117. During the year the order gained 345 members and lost 440, of which 19 died. Captain S. B. Ormsby of Silverton was chosen Commander.

Wanted at Omaha.

EUREKA (Cal.), May 10.—A Deputy Sheriff arrived here to-day from Omaha with requisition papers for the arrest of R. E. Bird, charging him with criminal assault. Bird has been in this city some time and passed as a respectable citizen, saying his father was an Omaha banker. He evidently got wind of the officer's mission, for he skipped out last night and cannot be found.

Rich Gold and Silver Ore.

BOISE CITY (Idaho), May 10.—A test of ore from one of two rich streaks recently opened in the Poorman mine at Silver City shows it to contain $1,020 in gold and 814 ounces of silver per ton.

Number of Chinese Registered.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The number of Chinese registered in the entire country is 105,312, of whom 67,977 are in California and Nevada, 4,669 in Montana, Idaho and Utah and 1,781 in Arizona. The Chinese population by the last census was 107,485.

He Was Perfectly Willing.

Levelhead—Yes, sir; since I gave up drinking I have put quite a snug little sum into the bank.

Strapped—Is that so? Perhaps then, old fellow, you might accommodate me with ten for a short time.

Levelhead—Certainly, my boy. I will go right up to the bank now and give them notice that I want to draw out ten; you know we have to give sixty days' notice and—

Strapped—Well, never mind, old fellow. Perhaps I shall manage to get along.—New York Press.