

SPREADING RAILS.

Awful Accident on a North Carolina Railroad.

THE TRAIN SLIPS OFF A BRIDGE.

Every Soul in the Pullman Sleeper Killed—Some Drowned in the Creek—The Accident Occurs in the Darkness of Night—List of Victims.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—The most disastrous railroad wreck ever known in this state occurred yesterday morning about 7 o'clock at Boston bridge, two miles west of Statesville, on the Western North Carolina railroad.

Passenger train No. 9, known as the fast mail, which, made up at Salisbury, pulled out on time (1 a. m.) loaded with passengers. It was composed of a baggage and mail car, second and first class coaches, Pullman sleeper and Superintendent Bridge's private car, "Daisy." This sleeper, which was from Goldsboro, usually contains a good number of passengers from northern points, and last night was no exception.

The run to Statesville was made on time, a distance of twenty-five miles, but just after leaving Statesville there is a high stone bridge spanning Third creek and down into this creek plunged the entire train, a distance of at least sixty-five feet, wrecking the whole train and carrying death and destruction with it.

Twenty passengers were killed outright, nine seriously injured and about twenty badly bruised and shaken up.

The night was dismal and to add to the horror of the situation the water in the creek was up and it was only through the most heroic efforts of those who had hurried to the scene of the wreck that the injured were not drowned.

The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. The bridge was not injured and trains are running on schedule time.

Twenty dead bodies are now lying in a warehouse at Statesville, and the injured are having the best of care at private residences and hotels.

The following is a list of killed:

William West, engineer, Salisbury, N. C.

Warren Fry, fireman, Hickory, N. C.

H. K. Linster, baggagemaster, Statesville, N. C.

William Houston, Greensboro, N. C.

P. Barnett, Asheville, N. C.

Samuel Gorman, Asheville, N. C.

W. E. Winslow, Asheville, N. C.

Charles Bennett, Hendersonville, N. C.

W. J. Fisher, Campbell, S. C.

J. B. Austin, Hickory, N. C.

T. Brodie, drummer, New York.

J. M. Sykes, Clarksville, Tenn.

Mrs. Poole, Williamston, N. C.

Jube Thefer, traveling salesman.

Doc Wells, colored, Pullman porter.

John Davis, Statesville, N. C.

Mr. McCormick, Alexandria, Va.

The injured were as follows:

Dr. George W. Sanderlin, state auditor, painfully.

Col. E. B. Cameron, of the governor's staff.

Patrick E. Ransom, Northampton county, N. C.

Otto Hanson, Norfolk, Va.

Worth Elliott, Hickory, N. C.

George Bowles, Atlanta.

Col. O. W. Lawson, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Llewellyn Poole, Williamston, N. C.

Mrs. R. C. Moore, Helena, Ark.

Miss Ophelia Moore, Helena, Ark.

A. S. Linke and wife, Lexington, Ky.

B. N. Estes, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

John Gage, Asheville.

R. E. Johnston, Newberry, S. C.

Conductors Spangh and H. C. Leeper, Flagman Shoaf.

Among the killed was Rev. J. M. Sykes, a graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn. He had just been assigned to missionary work in China and was to have left for that country September 26 next. He was married.

The Moores are prominent in literary and social circles in Helena, Ark., and are well known throughout the south. They were returning from a summering in the Blue mountains.

Mrs. Poole was drowned before aid could reach her.

Three bodies have not been identified. One of these is an old lady. Another is a lady with a ticket in her pocket which reads: "Mrs. George McCormick and mother, Elmwood, N. C., to Alexander, N. C." The third is also a lady. Upon her finger is a ring engraved "T. H. W. to M. B. R." The last mentioned is believed to be the wife of T. H. White, of Memphis, who had been spending the summer at Hillsborough, N. C., and was on her way to Memphis.

It is thought that all bodies have not been taken out of the debris, which is piled so high that it is impossible to make a thorough examination. Crowds have flocked to the scene all day.

Not a soul came out of the sleeper alive.

Miss Ophelia Moore, of Helena, Ark., died after being taken out of the wreck.

The Wabash Hospital Opened.

MOBILE, Mo., Aug. 28.—The new Wabash hospital was formally opened here yesterday. Patients at the hospital at Kansas City were transferred here and taken in charge by Dr. Clapp, the hospital physician.

THE KILLING OF SHORT.

Particulars of the Deputy Marshal's Death—Carelessness of the Baggage Man Charged—Although Mortally Wounded Short Kills His Murderer.

CALDWELL, Kan., Aug. 25.—Saturday night Deputy United States Marshal Ed Short captured Charley Bryant, one of the famous Dalton gang, at Hennessey, Ok. This gang had been making their headquarters in the Cherokee strip and Short had been hot on their trail. The capture was made under difficulties. Short waited until Bryant had gone to bed, when he rushed into his room and covered him with his revolver. Bryant tried to get his guns but he was overpowered and handcuffed. When the Rock Island train came north through Hennessey Sunday afternoon Short boarded the train with his prisoner to take him to jail at Wichita.

After the train started he asked the conductor if he could take his prisoner into the baggage car, as he thought the balance of the gang would attempt to take him at some of the stations through the strip. The prisoner was taken to the baggage car, but as the baggageman had no weapons Short returned to the smoker and brought a revolver. This was given to the baggageman, whose carelessness is the cause of the latest United States marshal in the west being a corpse now. He laid it down on the top of his safe and went to the mail department. The conductor was writing at a desk in the car when he was suddenly ordered to jump. Looking up he saw the prisoner holding a revolver within four feet of his head.

About this time the train was slowing up for Waukomis, a dismal station on the prairie, with nothing but a pot and a section house. The desperado opened the end door of the car to make his escape, but saw Short standing on the platform of the smoker with a Winchester in hand ready to repulse any attack that might be made to rescue the prisoner. Bryant immediately closed the door, and with his handcuffed hands cocked the revolver, opened the door and fired a bullet through Short's body, it going in at the top of his left shoulder, in front, passing clear through the body and coming out under the right arm at the back. Short fired at him with his Winchester, the ball striking Bryant square in the breast, passing completely through the body, and struck the partition in the car, carrying flesh and cloth with it. Both men received their death and only wounds in the first two shots, but kept on firing. Bryant emptied the six chambers of his revolver and Short fired eight shots from his Winchester. The ends of both cars were riddled with bullets. John Dobson, a prominent druggist from El Reno, was sitting in the water closet in the front end of the smoker, when one of the bullets crashed through the window, striking him in the arm, passing completely through it, but luckily just missing the bones and arteries. Conductor Collins was just behind the prisoner and just in range of the bullets from the marshal. The only way he saved himself was by clutching onto the irons at the side of the car and swinging out. Bryant was the first man to drop and he fell headforemost down the steps. Short caught him by the leg and held him with head almost touching the ground. He called to the conductor and when he got to him he died.

The prisoner was dead when picked up from the platform and carried into the car. Short was placed on a cot, when he said to the conductor, "Jim, I am dying; I wish I could see mother."

The conductor thought he was not seriously hurt and told him so, but inside of ten minutes he expired.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Gathering at Minneapolis With Five Thousand Members Present.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—The tenth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans began in this city yesterday with about 5,000 members present. This includes about 1,000 members of the G. A. R., which is the executive committee, and a large number of visiting camps which came to participate. The official train bearing Commander-in-Chief Webb and his staff arrived in the morning.

Commander Webb furnishes the following statistics in advance from his annual address: During the year 26,423 members have been taken in and 552 new camps with 10,520 members were mustered in. The actual membership of the order to date is 150,000. The order founded in 1851, was first officially recognized in August, 1889, by the Grand Army and has since grown very rapidly.

The age limit for members will be raised from 18 to 21. Then the military feature will be divorced from the civic feature so it will bear about the same relation to the order as the military degree of the Knights of Pythias does to the subordinate lodges. This step, it is believed, will greatly aid in making the order more popular. This has been christened Camp Webb, and is already largely populated. The commandery will hold its sessions in Morgan post, G. A. R. hall all the week.

Wreck of the Peach Business.

EASTON, Md., Aug. 25.—The peach business this year is a bigger failure than last year, when there was a very light crop. The trouble this year is that there is too big a crop and prices are away down. Many growers have become disgusted with the business and are digging up their orchards. The local canning houses are buying peaches as low as 5 cents a basket.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in a Building at New York.

The Structure Falls to the Ground and the Ruins Take Fire—Fifty Persons Crushed or Burned to Death Without a Moment's Warning.

New York, Aug. 24.—A most disastrous and terrible explosion occurred Saturday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock in Park place, between Greenwich street and College place, just at the time when the street was filled with hurrying people and heavily laden wagons and trucks.

Without a moment's warning a whole block of buildings swarming with busy workmen collapsed as the result of a mysterious explosion, and an appalling loss of life is beyond all doubt.

The number of the dead is variously estimated at from fifteen to fully a hundred and only a thorough search of the ruins will establish the full extent of the calamity.

In the restaurant on the ground floor of No. 74, which was kept by J. Peterson, there were a crowd of persons at lunch. The number is estimated at the time of the explosion at between twenty-five and thirty-five. Then there were a number of girls in the wash room in the basement.

Tripp & Co., druggists at 70 and 72 Park place, also had a large number of employees.

First a small, white, vaporous cloud burst forth from the ground floor of 70, 72 and 74 Park place; then was heard a dull, deep, sullen roar. This was followed by an eruption and a mass of brick, stone and timber was hurled thirty feet heavenward.

No more than a second could possibly have elapsed before the front walls of 70, 72 and 74 fell crashing into the street. The great walls slowly rolled and swelled out with an undulating motion until they gave way and in a moment there was not a stick or a stone standing above the first floor between the dividing walls.

The walls of the standing buildings were jagged, as the bricks were torn out in places. They did not retain the slightest semblance of what had been three seconds before an apparently strong and well constructed building.

Suddenly fire burst out in darkly colored flames from the third, fourth and fifth stories of that part of the building on Park place next to Greenwich street, occupied by Lindsay's type foundry. The floors and the other parts of the place were saturated with oil or other inflammable matter which fed the flames generously. A murmur ran through the throng that the building was lost and the multitude shuddered at thoughts of the fate of the occupants of the ruined and burning part of the building.

As soon as the flames were under control the work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate persons who were buried beneath the ruins was begun by about forty firemen, who climbed upon the great heap of bricks that filled the street.

After twenty minutes' work the men saw the dead body of a man down in the heap of brick, and then cleared away the mass in an astonishing short space of time. At 2:30 o'clock the body was recovered. It was burned and charred so that the features were unrecognizable.

About fifteen minutes after the first body was taken out the firemen came across another body of a man lying under a piece of the roofing near the side entrance. The man was apparently 30 years old. His legs, hands and face were badly burned.

Thirteen out of seventeen bodies recovered have been identified.

ED SHORT KILLED.

The Noted United States Deputy Marshal Killed by One of the Dalton Gang—He Kills His Murderer.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Aug. 24.—C. E. Short, deputy United States marshal, was shot and killed yesterday, but not before he had in turn shot and killed Charles Bryant, one of the notorious Dalton gang.

The double tragedy occurred at Waukomis, a small station on the Rock Island railway between Hennessey and Enid, I. T.

Short was on his way to Wichita with Bryant. Near Waukomis the prisoner secured Short's revolver and shot Short twice.

Short secured his Winchester and in turn shot Bryant.

Both men died inside of two minutes. Short was a well known character in the southwest, having made a reputation as a brave officer in the Stevens county (Kan.) troubles in 1888. He had the name of being a dead shot and without fear. Bryant was a member of the Dalton gang and was supposed to have assisted in the recent train robbery at Wharton, Ok. Saturday he went to Hennessey for supplies and was captured.

The Dalton gang was seen yesterday in the vicinity of Hennessey and parties left here in the afternoon on their trail.

When Short left on this trip his last words were that he was going after a bad man and would run no risks that were unnecessary. "He will kill rather than be killed, and I know it," he concluded, "but there have been such men taken."

Short's words were spoken earnestly, though little attention was paid to them at the time.

TWENTY-FOUR BILLION.

The Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Property in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The census office has issued a bulletin on the value of real and personal property as actually assessed by the officials of the various states. For the three decades ending 1890 estimated true value of all property and the value of real estate and personal property as assessed, including the assessed valuation as returned in 1890, was as follows:

Years.	Assessed valuation.	Estimated true valuation.
1860.....	\$12,843,000,000	\$18,149,025,000
1870.....	14,175,981,750	20,008,514,207
1880.....	16,019,981,441	23,542,000,000
1890.....	24,393,592,824

From these returns it will be seen that the assessed value of all property has increased from \$16,992,993,545 in 1880 to \$24,349,592,804 in 1890, an increase during the decade of \$7,346,599,251, an amount equivalent to the true value of all property as returned by the United States census in 1880 (\$7,135,780,237). Should it be found upon the completion of the inquiry in relation to the true value of all property in the United States that the same relation exists in 1890 between assessed valuation and true valuation as existed in 1880, the absolute wealth of the United States, according to the eleventh census, may be estimated at \$62,610,000,000, or nearly \$1,000 per capita, as against \$514 per capita in 1860, \$780 per capita in 1870 and \$870 per capita in 1880.

The preliminary statement showing the assessed value of real and personal property of the states of Kansas and Missouri for 1880 and 1890, is as follows:

Kansas—Total assessed valuation 1880, \$160,891,639; 1890, \$290,593,711. Increase of assessed valuation, \$129,702,072. Population 1880, 976,096; 1890, 1,427,096. Assessed valuation per capita 1880, \$161.52; 1890, \$203.63. Increase per cent of assessed valuation, 80.61; increase per cent of population, 43.27.

Missouri—Total assessed valuation 1880, \$532,795,801; 1890, \$786,345,733. Increase of assessed valuation, \$253,549,932. Population 1880, 2,168,280; 1890, 2,679,184. Assessed valuation per capita 1880, \$245.71; 1890, \$293.50. Increase per cent of assessed valuation, 47.59; increase per cent of population, 23.50.

TRULY AWFUL.

The List of Victims of the New York Disaster Grows to Alarming Proportions—Probably Ninety Dead.

New York, Aug. 26.—From midnight until the city awoke to its business life the scenes at Park place proved that the worst fears as to the extent of the awful catastrophe of Saturday last were to be fully realized. The bodies that were recovered during that time and the horrible possibilities that lurk in the mishapen human forms crushed under machinery and weighty timbers assured the police and firemen that the greater number of victims will be found underneath the debris yet to be removed.

This morning twenty bodies had been identified. With the eighteen unidentified at the morgue and four bodies in sight at the ruins there are so far forty-two revealed.

The body of Frederick Tripp, proprietor of the drug store at 76 Park place, was found at 9:15 o'clock. It was so badly mangled and burned that it was at first impossible to tell whether it was a man or a woman.

The body of William B. Ellis, of Ellis & McDonald, 76 Park place, was taken out of the ruins at 11 o'clock. It was burned and mangled almost out of resemblance to humanity, and the clothing was also unrecognizable.

Mr. Ellis was 40 years old. W. A. McDonald, his partner, is supposed to be among the dead.

At 10:30 o'clock the workmen removed timbers which disclosed two more bodies, one on the site of 70 Park place, and the other at 74. The former was believed to be that of a woman.

Clerk Mandelbaum, of the coroner's office, who has made a careful investigation, said at 11 o'clock there were not less than twenty persons buried under Peterson's restaurant.

Superintendent Brady, of the department of buildings, stated this afternoon that he was of the opinion that the catastrophe was caused by an explosion of naphtha or some other explosive matter.

POSSIBLY SUICIDE.

Woodman's Affairs in Bad Shape—His Property Left to His Wife.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—It begins to look as if there were additional ground for belief that Clarke Woodman, who was found dead in the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, committed suicide, in spite of the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Developments indicate that Woodman's financial affairs were not in the best of shape at the time of his death. Attorneys for the United States national bank brought suit against the Woodman-Ritchie company to recover \$30,000 on some promissory notes executed last fall and long past due. The notes were executed by Clarke Woodman, president of the company, and were unsecured. At the time of filing the petition in the district court, the new elevator was attached and is now in the hands of the sheriff. It is understood that other suits for large amounts will be brought in a day or two.

Woodman's will was filed in the probate court yesterday. It is a very brief one, executed August 9, the day before Mr. Woodman started on his fatal trip and bequeaths all his property to his wife.

THE CHILIAN WAR.

A Terrible Battle Near Valparaiso—A Contest That Will Undoubtedly Decide the Result.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Herald has Valparaiso, Chile, cable dispatches substantially as follows:

President Balmaceda and the Junta de Gobierno are clenched in the final desperate struggle for the mastery of the republic of Chile.

The chosen battle ground is in full view of the city of Valparaiso, and thousands of anxious eyes are watching from every point of vantage the battle which is to decide the fate of the country.

The battle has been raging practically for three days. The first engagement was at the mouth of the Aconcagua on Friday and resulted in a reverse to the government. The final test of strength is now being made at Vina del Mar beach, directly across Valparaiso bay and less than five miles away.

When the news reached here that an army of 6,000 rebels had been landed at Quintero bay Thursday, Balmaceda and his generals were taken by surprise, but the utmost activity was used in getting troops to the front so as if possible to prevent the invading army from crossing the Aconcagua river immediately south of the bay. The arrangements were hurriedly and only a little over half the troops were available for this purpose.

Six of the insurgent warships were anchored in Cosnon bay at the mouth of the river and under the cover of their guns the army of the junta undertook the task of forcing a passage of the river Friday morning. A most desperate and bloody battle resulted, lasting nearly all day.

A galling fire from the insurgent army which was parked on the northern bank of the river, aided by the heavy batteries and machine guns from the ships, was too much for the government troops and they were forced to retire, which they did in good order. Both sides fought with the utmost valor and while less than 20,000 troops were engaged the list of casualties is nearly 3,000 killed and wounded.

All day long yesterday the insurgent forces pushed their way steadily forward, driving the comparatively small government forces before them. It was a constant skirmish for fifteen miles over a broken country. At every point of vantage the Balmacedists made a stand, and while they were constantly forced to give way before superior numbers they restrained the advance and gave the main army of Vina del Mar a chance to better prepare itself for a decisive fight.

It was not until late in the evening that the attacking army arrived in front of Balmaceda's main line of defense. It was then too late to give battle. In the meantime President Balmaceda, with every available man in this department, with himself in command, went to the front. He had over 10,000 available men, while the insurgent forces had been reduced to less than 7,000.

The scene from Valparaiso is one of awful grandeur. A heavy pall of smoke hangs like a cloud over the contending armies. It is lit up almost continuously by sharp flashes of light from the cannon and rifles and the thunderous roar of the artillery can be heard continuously.

The most powerful glass cannot penetrate the smoke and only occasionally can the movement of the troops be guessed at, though from Gruesca point glimpses of charging regiments can occasionally be seen through rifts in the smoke cloud.

There is a constant stream of wounded being brought into the city from the front and temporary hospitals are being fitted up wherever possible. Nearly all the women who have not left the city have volunteered their services as nurses and they and the full medical force of the city have their hands full.

MAJ. M'KINLEY IN OHIO.

The Republican Campaign Opened at Niles By the Tariff Champion.

NILES, O., Aug. 24.—Major McKinley opened the state campaign for the republicans with a big meeting here Saturday. This little town is almost exclusively dependent upon the iron industry for existence and is the western terminus of a line of iron towns that reaches down the Mahoning, Beaver and Ohio rivers to Pittsburgh and beyond. The urbane major is very popular here and, indeed, all through northeastern Ohio. He was born in this town and the people here are proud of him. The little house in which he first kicked his baby heels in the air is now devoted to the commonplace uses of commerce, having been converted into a store. Nevertheless, it is pointed out to visitors as the "Little Napoleon's" birthplace, and since McKinley was nominated for governor it has become an object of special interest.

Among the prominent men here are ex-President Hayes, of Fremont, and Col. Conger, of Akron. The town is thronged with people, big delegations having arrived this morning on special trains from Youngstown, Painesville, Alliance and other towns. Pennsylvania even supplied a delegation. It came from Sharpville, a little iron town thirty miles from here.

There was a big industrial parade, followed by a mass meeting, at which Maj. McKinley "fired the first gun of the campaign." His speech was devoted mainly to advocacy of the high tariff policy.