

ABOUT HER HERO GONE. Major General George Crook Suddenly Called Away. HIS HEART FAILED HIM For the First Time in His Career, and He Never Rallied.

SKETCH OF THE WARRIOR'S LIFE CHICAGO, March 21.—Major General George Crook, U. S. A., in command of the Department of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:35 o'clock this morning, of heart disease. General Crook was at army headquarters all day yesterday, and up to within a few minutes of his death there was no indication that he was not in perfect health.

General Crook arose shortly before 7 o'clock this morning, apparently in his usual health, and in accordance with his custom, began exercising with the weights and pulleys connected with an apparatus for the purpose which he kept in his room. After exercising a few minutes he stopped and lay down upon a lounge, saying that he felt a difficulty in breathing. A few moments later he called out to his wife: "Oh, Mary, Mary, I need some help; I can't get my breath."

Assistance was at once summoned, and Dr. Hurlbut, who lives nearby, was sent for. Everything that could be done was done, but he failed to rally and died at 7:35 o'clock. Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reid, were the only members of the family present at his bedside when he passed away. He had no children.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Crook, it was arranged that the funeral services shall be held on Sunday afternoon. The remains will then be taken on board a special car, tendered by the Pullman Company, which leaves for Oakland, Md., at 3 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio road. Adjutant General Williams will, on behalf of the widow, accompany a number of prominent citizens as pallbearers. In the meantime, the body will lie in state in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel with a body-guard of soldiers.

Major Ely McClellan, attending surgeon, said today: "General Crook undermined his constitution in his Indian campaign. As every one knows, he was a wonderful fighter. He would stop at nothing and denied himself every pleasure at the moment. He was constantly in the saddle and his health gradually broke down. He was a man of iron will, but he was not a man of iron health."

ALWAYS IN THE VAN. There never was a point of danger in these Western campaigns that he did not place himself in, so that a good example would be set for the army. I think the campaign of 1866 was the foundation for his troubles. They started out with 30 days' rations for his force and was gone nearly a year, spending a terribly severe winter in the mountains. He was a Western pioneer far away from the forts and posts. This hard service, together with irregular habits and a diet of hard-boiled eggs, resulted in his stomach troubles, which ultimately affected his health.

THE GREAT INDIAN FIGHTER. General George Crook was born near Dayton, O., September 8, 1828, and was graduated at the Military Academy in 1852. He served in several Indian expeditions, and at the outbreak of the war became Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He was wounded in the action at Lewisburg, W. Va., and in 1862 was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for his services at Antietam. He took an active part in subsequent actions in Virginia, and in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign in 1862. In 1864 he received the brevet of Brigadier General.

He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866, and was subsequently commissioned major in the Regular Army of the Twenty-third Infantry, since which time his services have been intimately associated with Indian campaigns. He conducted them so successfully that he gained the sobriquet of "The Great Indian Fighter." In 1872 when assigned to the Arizona district to quell Indian disturbances he sent an ultimatum to chiefs to return to their reservations or be wiped from the face of the earth.

MADE THE RED MAN WORK. In 1882 he forced the Mormons, squatters, miners and stock raisers to vacate the Indian lands and encouraged the Apache in industrial pursuits. In the spring of 1883 the Chiricahua entrenched themselves in the fastnesses of the mountains of the Mexican boundary and he raised the Indian General Crook struck the trail, and instead of following it backward, penetrated into and took possession of their stronghold, and as fast as the warriors retreated from their plundering excursions made him prisoners. He marched over 200 miles, made 400 prisoners, and captured all the horses and plunder. During the two years following he had sole charge of the Indians, and during that time no depredation occurred. He set them all at work on their farms, abolished the system of trade and paying in store orders by contractors, and cash direct to Indians for all his supplies, and stimulated them to increased exertion. The tribes became self-supporting within three years. He was appointed Major General April 6, 1888, and soon after was placed in command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago.

READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY. A report was made to the War Department of the sudden death of General George Crook to General William T. Sherman in New York. The hale old veteran was pleasantly enjoying his cigar, but his head slumped as he removed it to the table, and he died. He was a man of iron will, but he was not a man of iron health. He was the most successful man in dealing with the Indians that the United States ever had in its service. The Indians respected and trusted him, and he could bring them to heel, or make them amenable to reason where every one else failed. During the Rebellion Crook had charge of the Second Alabama division, stationed in Northern Alabama and did excellent work. During my 15 years as Commander-in-Chief of the Army I had ample opportunity to find out Crook's good traits, and I never found him anything but a man who could be depended on in every emergency. The War Department will, of course, take the funeral arrangements.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS. Sherman's Bill Finally Under Consideration in the Senate. MR. VEST BLAMES PROTECTION For All of the Various Trade Combinations in the Country. ALLISON'S ATTACK ON THIS POSITION

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the Senate today, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production, was taken up for consideration. The substitute reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee on the 10th inst. was read and also an amendment that was offered by Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Sherman then made an address upon the subject. He declared that the bill did not interfere with any lawful business. It dealt only with unlawful combinations—such combinations as were unauthorized by any law of civilized nation, ancient and modern and whose sole object was to control prices and to establish substantial monopolies which were injurious to the public and which should be restrained by the courts. It was that kind of combination which the bill dealt with.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL. If it was entrusted to a single man, then it was a king's prerogative, inconsistent with the American form of government. If this country would not endure a king in political power, it should not endure a king over the production, transportation and sale of the commodities of the country. It should not submit to an Emperor, it should not submit to a monarch.

He referred to the decisions of the State courts of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and New York in the cases of the Standard Oil Company, the Diamond Match Company and the Sugar Trust, declaring such trusts null and void as against public policy.

These references and quotations were, he said, to show that in different States the State courts did declare trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production to be null and void. He said that the bill proposed was to empower the courts of the United States to deal with those combinations, affecting not only several States but the entire world.

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT. All these combinations, he said—the Cotton Trust, the Whisky Trust, the Sugar Refining Trust, the Copper Trust, the Salt Trust and many others—were modeled on the same plan and involved the same principle. They were all combinations of corporations and individuals of many states, forming a league and covenant under the control of trustees. In conclusion, he said that the defects of the bill were only in its modulations, and that its best effect would be to serve notice that combinations in restraint of trade and production would not be tolerated.

At the close of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. Ingalls gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to the bill. On motion of Mr. Sherman it was ordered that the substitute reported on the Finance Committee shall be treated as the original text of the bill, and the amendments proposed by Senators Reagan and Ingalls are to be treated as amendments in the first and second degree.

THE SOUTHERN IDEA. Mr. Vest addressed the Senate. No one, he said, could exaggerate the importance of the subject or the feeling that existed against trusts all over the country, but especially in the agricultural districts. He could have no controversy with the Senator from Ohio as to the enormity of the abuses that had grown up under the system of trusts and combinations, and he also agreed with him that there should be no hypercriticism of the Constitution.

But what was desired was one thing; and that was to be accomplished under the autonomy of the Government was another thing; and he could not, even in face of the popular indignation which would be visited upon anyone that criticized a measure intended to destroy the evil complained of, violate his oath to support the Constitution, and violate all the habits of thought which had come to him as a lawyer educated and trained in his profession.

For Congress to pass a law that would be thrown out of the Supreme Court, under the terrible criticism that such a law would invite, would be to invite the people to ridicule and to the confession that it was powerless to enact laws that would give the people relief. He went on assailing the constitutionality of the bill, and declared that the Supreme Court would immediately throw it out of court.

THE REAL REMEDY. Mr. Sherman was held last session by Mr. Sherman that whenever he was satisfied that the bill was a real remedy, he would support it, but he would be in favor of reducing that duty, and that, Mr. Vest said, was the real remedy. Any other remedy, he said, was a mere expedient. The bill would be absolutely nugatory and ineffectual. Those trusts, as every intelligent man knew, were protected by the high tariff, and were enabled to work their iniquitous pressure upon the masses afforded by the tariff law. He insisted upon the close connection between trusts and high duties, and illustrated the point by an anecdote of a suspicious old gentleman who once invested 25 cents in order to see the Siamese twins, and who, having examined the licam which bound them together, and ascertained that the ligament of the pulsation that indicated animal life to the fullest extent, said to them—still suspicious: "Now, boys, tell the truth. Are you human?"

And so, in spite of the demonstration of the connection, the question was gravely asked, was there any connection between trusts and high duties, and he was answered by Mr. Sherman that he had hoped that some Senator would vote to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, because it was a subject so elaborate, so important, and so intricate that it should be approached with the greatest caution and treated with the greatest care.

MISCOCK AGAINST IT. Mr. Hiseock said that no attempt should be made to give the Federal Government jurisdiction of a subject over which the States had full and ample control. Mr. Blair renewed his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the educational bill was rejected, and Mr. Ingalls moved to lay that motion on the table. No action was taken.

A motion to adjourn over till Monday was opposed by Mr. Sherman, who wished to have action on the anti-trust bill to-morrow. The adjournment was defeated, and Mr. Sherman said that the bill would be taken up on Monday.

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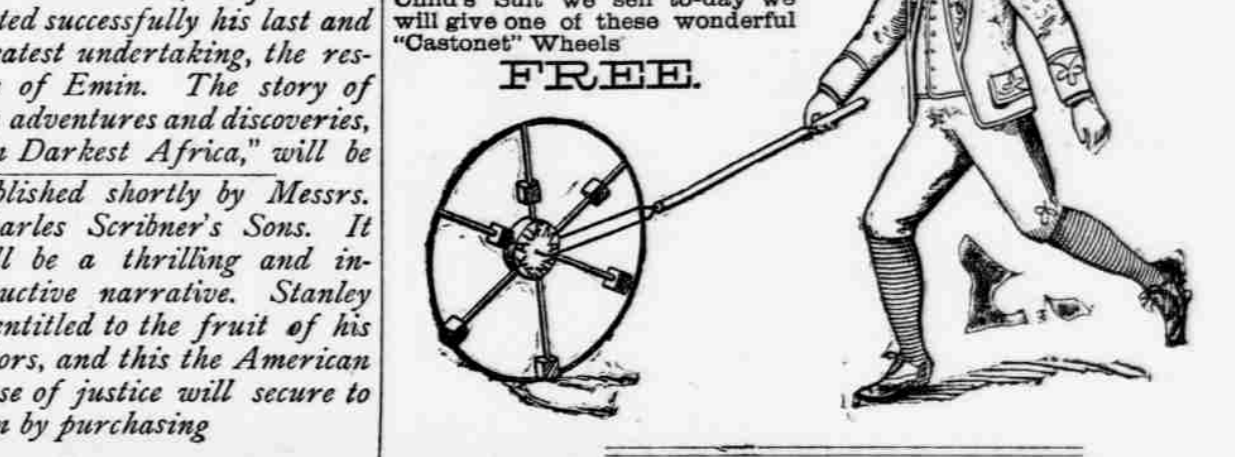
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