FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Emperor of Germany Is Welcomed to His Grandmother's Realm.

GRAND NAVAL SPECTACLE

Greets the Young Kaiser's Eyes as He Approaches the Shores of Britain, While

WARSHIPS THUNDERED A SALUTE.

It Was by far the Grandest Reception Ever Given to a Monarch in the History of England.

A GREAT PROCESSION OF ROYALTIES

To Historic Windsor Castle, Where Oneen Victoria Receives and Levingly Embraces

ENTRUSIASTIC CHEERS FOR THE EMPEROR

LONDON, July 4 .- [Copyrighted.]-Young Kaiser Wilbelm, of Germany, is safe under his grandmother's roof at Windsor to-night, and so are nearly all of the royal family of Great Britain and a large part of that of Germany, while so numerous is the visiting suite that many of its members have been compelled to put up with accommodations outside of the palace. The Kaiser reached Port Victoria on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern shortly after noon, where a squadron of English battleships thundered him a welcome, while on the pier were his uncles, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh, and his cousin, Albert Victor, of Wales, at-tended by a numerous escort of high dignitaries of the state and the members of the German Embassy.

As a matter of reciprocal courtesy and royal etiquette, the German visitor wore the uniform of an English admiral, while the Prince of Wales was attired in the uniform of an officer of the Prussian Guards. The Emperor kissed his uncle when they met on the eck of the Hohenzellern and embraced him as if he loved him dearly. He also kissed the Duke of Connaught, but only shook hands rather coldly with Albert Victor and the Duke of Edinburgh, while he was very warm in his greetings to Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, and the other members of the Embassy.

Royal Greetings on the Tacht. The German Empress awaited her English relatives in the saloon of the yacht. The Prince of Wales kissed her hand, then her cheek, but the others of his suite only ventured on the former ceremony. There was luncheon on the yacht and thena spec-

to Windsor.

At Port Victoria, extraordinary prepara tions had been made by the various officials interested, who were all under the command of the Duke of Portland, who, as Master of the Horse, had full charge of the welcoming ceremonies in all their details. Nobody was allowed to pass on the landing pier except the members of the royal fam ilies, their suites and the diplomatic corps. To such an extent was this intolerance and exclusiveness carried that the local postoffice, which is also the local telegraph office, was instructed by the Postmaster General to refuse to accept all press dispatcher until the reception of the Emperor was at

A Scene of Great Beauty.

Sheerness Harbor, it must be admitted was a grand and beautiful sight. The Channel training squadron was at anchor there as a guard of honor, probably finer than that which ever before saluted a mon arch. In addition to this powerful fleet, there was gathered at Sheerness as fine a flotilla of torpedo boats as any admiral need wish to have at his disposal.

Vastly imposing and warlike were the huge ironelads and swiftly terrible appeared the powerful cruisers. Particularly deadly appeared these fine vessels of the admiral class, the Howe, Anson, Cowperdown and Rodney, and the huge belted cruisers Aurora and Immortalite.

The warships lined each side of the harbor backed up by the huge forts and smaller fighting vessels, and all dressed from stem to stern with fluttering bunting, they formed a picture calculated to make an English man's breast swell with pride. In honor of the Imperial guest the warships, in addition to their own distinctive flags, also flew the standard of Germany to the breeze. Cannons Thunder a Welcome

As the German ships neared the line of British warships, all the latter thundered forth a royal salute and manned their yards with almost miraculous rapidity, while the bands played the German anthem. The roar of the guns, the cloud of gunpowder smoke, the distant music of the naval bands, the fine bracing weather, the splendid war vessels, frowning forts and refreshing breeze all combined to make as attractive a picture of "welcome" as any Emperor ever had or may ever expect to have.

Taken as a whole, the greeting extended to the Queen's warlike young grandson was without parallel in the history of England.

without parallel in the history of England. The general opinion expressed after the Emperor had landed was that he can't have failed to be delighted with the reception his relatives accorded him.

Every station along the line to Waterloo was filled with crowds of people, who cheered enthusiastically as the carriage swept past. During the halt at Waterloo the Emperor, responding to incessant volleys of cheers, stepped out upon the platform of his carriage and repeatedly saluted. Similar scenes were witnessed all along the line to Windsor.

Windsor in a Binse of Glory.

The town of Windsor was in a state of agitation, surpassing even its condition two years ago when the Shah of Persia visited wedding on Monday of Princess Louise, of Schleswig Holstein, to Prince Aribert, of Anhalt, as well as by the coming of the royal German. The entire town was gay with bunting and German and English flags, and half the buildings were covered with mottoes expressive of good wishes to the future bride and groom, as well as of welcome to the illustrious guest. Soldiers guarded the cording to the belief in official circles, the Emperor has discretionary power to disclose the nature of the treaty between Germany and Italy. The new Dreibund pact includes three distinct agreements—one between Germany and Austria, similar to the first defended.

castle and lined the streets, and there was a continual clatter of horses hoofs upon the pavement, as mounted messengers dashed hither and thither or squads of cavalry

wheeled into place.
The Princess of Wales, with her daugh-The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, Victoria and Maud, the Princess Christian and her daughters, Prince Alibert, the fiance of the elder, and Princess Beatrice were on the railroad platform when the visitors arrived, and there was a scene of hugging and kissing in the feminine department that closely resembled any ordinary railroad station greeting. The Progress to the Castle,

The Progress to the Castle.

The pageant that proceeded to the castle was interesting, although not particularly imposing. The Emperor occupied the first carriage with his three uncles. It was drawn by six watte horses, ridden by postilions. The next carriage, in which were the Empress, the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, only had four horses, and the one behind that, occupied by Prince Albert Victor, his granduncle, the Duke of Cambridge, and two of the Emperor's staff, was drawn by two steeds. There were six more carriages in all, and the English royalists were distributed as far as they held out in these, among the royal visitors' suite.

The German Emperor looked bronzed and strong, and he seemed pleased at the cheers that greeted him. He continually raised his hand to his hat, while the Prince of Wales paid no attention to the German Emperor was the English Prince, pale and effeminate of countenance, and showing unmistakable signs of fatigue and dissipation. The Princess of Wales looked fresh and young as ever under her pink parasol, and the little German Empress, in a quiet dress of gray, seemed almost insignificant beside her.

Of course the Mayor and Aldermen of Windsor could not let the occasion go with-out an address, and the Emperor listened to out an address, and the Emperor listened to it from his carriage. The address related how humble the addressors were and how much they appreciated the royal visitor's favor in condescending to listen to it; how much they esteemed him for his wisdom and greatness as a ruler and how much they loved him as a grandson of their gracious Queen. The Emperor responded that he was much obliged and that he was very fond of his grandmother, who had been very kind to him before and since he ascended the throne. Then the procession moved onward to the castle.

ward to the castle. ward to the castle.

In the quadrangle of the castle the Knights of St. George, whose bright uniforms contrasted with the aged appearance of the wearers, were grouped round the statue of Charles the Second. The Life Guards and Yeomen of the Guard lined the quadrangle, while scarlet-uniformed soldiers filled the approaches and ramparts of the tower. The Lord Chamberlain, bare-headed, awaited the arrival of the imperial risitor at the entrance of the main hall of the state spartments.

Victoria Beceives the Emperor.

The Emperor's carriage stopped beneath the portice of the Waterloo door. On alighting the Emperor entered the hall, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain. The Queen met him at the threshold and affectionstely embraced him. All the royalties followed the Emperor, and the door was closed on the favored few who had been privileged to see thus far.

privileged to see thus far.

Some minutes afterward the Emperor reappeared in the quadrangle, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and proceeded as usual to inspect the troops. He shook hands and chatted with the officers, and watched the men defile out of the gates, and then retired to his spartments. gates, and then retired to his spariments. After a short rest the Emperor and Empress dined with the Queen. Later the Emperor held a semi-official reception, at which were Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, Lord Salisbury, the Prince of Pless, Count Metternich, Lord Stanhope and others, all of whom were resplendent in levee dress or uniforms bedecked with orders.

The Queen has exactly 100 guests sleeping at Windsor to-night, a company larger than she has entertained since the death of her husband, 30 years ago. These guests not all quartered in the royal castle its however. That palace, big as it is, being too small to take the lot. The German Emperor and Empress of course occupy what are known as the State apartments. The Prince and Princess of Wales are squeezed into three rooms in the Victoria Tower and their two daughters share one room in Augusta Tower, known as Baron Stockmer's room. The fact that he does not count for much when Emperors and Grand Dukes are about has been forced upon the Marquis of Lorne, who, although the husband of the Queen's daughter, Louise, has had a bed made up for him in "The Chintz Room," situated in King Edward the Third's Tower,

everal blocks away from his wife.

The young Emperor has crowded into ext week enough work to last an average next week enough work to last an average monarch a month. Omitting numerous minor engagements he will attend the royal wedding at Windsor Monday; eat and speak at the State banquet at the same place on Tuesday. He will take a comparative rest on Wednesday and will leave Windsor the evening of that day for Buckingham Palace, London. On Friday he will recorded by London. On Friday he will proceed in state to the city of London to be presented with an address in a golden casket; to be entertained at luncheon and to hear and make speeches. The week will wind up on Saturday with a grand review at Wimbleon, followed by a state visit to the Crystal

FEARS FOR THE EMPEROR.

Many Arrests Demanded.

BERLIN, July 4 .- A group of Germa rtisans Tuesday applied directly to Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador to England, for permission to present an address to the Emperor. The names and addresses of the petitioners as given at the Embassy were closely scrutinized, and 1 was found that most of the applicants were good, loyal men. Some of the names proved to be fictitious and were, it is supposed, adopted by German Anarchists. Count von Hatzfeldt decided not to allow access to the

Emperor to anyone who was not fully identified and accredited.

The Emperor was informed of the request and, understanding that it was made by German workmen desirous of expressing to him their gratification for the social reforms which he had instituted, wished to receive which he had instituted, wished to receive them. It is understood, however, that the German Ambassador prevailed upon his Majesty not to do so by reminding him that an attempt had been made upon the life of his father during the latter's sojourn in London in 1878. While the then Crown Prince was receiving a deputation of loyal workingmen at the German embassy he was menaced by a number of conspirators who were barely foiled in their attempt to gain access to the embassy.

The Berlin authorities are urging English Government to make a clean h

of all suspected persons, of whom a list has been furnished by the Berlin police agents THE KAIRER'S WISHES.

He Desires to Announce the Treaty Mair taining the Triple Alliance. BERLIN, July 4 .- Diplomatic circles her and probably every Government in Europe have reason to expect that the Emperor will announce she nature of the treaty just concluded, maintaining the Dreibund. According to the belief in official circles, the

sive treaty, which was signed in October, 1879; another between Germany and Italy and the third between Austria and Italy.

The German-Italian treaty will be made public if Lord Salisbury gives his assent to the step, while that with Austria will remain unrevealed. The idea is that the purely defensive character of the Italian agreement ought to assist in modifying the irritation of France.

THE CONQUEST OF SIAM. FRANCE IS QUIETLY BUT SURELY BRINGING THAT ABOUT.

an Outlying Province Occupied by French Soldiers—Half Way Denial Made by the Government as a Blind-A Proposed

Combine With England.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, July 4.-English newspaper has been kept so busily employed this week chronicling the movements and publishing the contradictory future plans of Kaise Wilhelm that the occupation by French soldiers of Luang Prabang, the outlying province of Siam, has passed almost un-noticed, although it will prove an event of far-reaching importance. The

of far-reaching importance. The French Government, remembering the political ruin which the Tonquin adventure brought upon Jules Ferry and his friends, has caused a sort of denial to be published in Paris. It is explained that France has no desire to annex Siam, and that if anything has occurred in the direction of Lusag Prabang it must have been due to the aggressive action of these bold, bad Siamese, who have frequently had the impudence to interfere with France's friend and feudatory Annew. The same sort of explanations and Annam. The same sort of explanations and excuses heralded the occupation of Tonquin, and they are worth as much or as little now

and they are worth as much or as little now as then.

Few people suppose that France is going to gobble up Sram in one mouthful; that would be a dangerous undertaking, requiring millions of france and thousands of soldiers from home, where every centime spent and every conscript enrolled for colonial enterprises are at present jealously sorutinized. The work of aggression will therefore be carried on quietly, and the French flag will move slowly, with as little display as possible, until the national honor becomes involved in some manner, which will render retreat impossible. The people familiar with the inner working of French policy know well enough that when England wantonly annexed Upper Burmah, a few years ago, it was decided at Paris that France should find compensation in Siam.

England's real object in grabbing Upper Burmah was to obtain the rich trade of Southern and Southwestern China by bringing it overland via Mandalay to the British port of Rangoon. Frenchmen believe that the occupation of certain portions of Siam will enable them to divert that trade into their own hands. Neither country makes even a profession of philanthropy in the matter, and neither has done or will do anything that might imply the possession of any rights by the native rulers and people of the countries annexed or to be conquered. The conquest of Siam would be easy enough for France if she had only to redkon with

of the countries annexed or to be conquered. The conquest of Siam would be easy enough for France if she had only to reckon with the unfortunate Siamese. But behind Siam stands China ready and not unwilling to take a hand in the game as soon as it shall have commenced. In these circumstances the suggestion is calmly made that England and France should divide Siam between them and join forces, against anyone objecting to and join forces against anyone objecting to such an arrangement. The times are not propitious to an Angio-French understand-ing, however, when England is a sleeping partner in the Triple Alliance.

W. H. GLADSTONE DEAD. THE ELDEST SON OF THE GREAT

The Removal of the Tomor Results Fatally -His Aged Father's Grief Terrible to

LONDON, July 4 .- William Henry Glad stone, the eldest son of Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the great English states man, died this morning. The deceased was born at Hawarden, Flintshire, in 1840, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; entered Parliament in 1865, representing Chester; sat for Whitby from 1866 to 1880 and sübsequently represented East Worces-tershire. The late Mr. Gladstone was a Lord of the Treasury from 1869 to 1874, and was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Flintshire at the time of his death. Of recent years W. H. Gladstone had lived

practically in retirement.

The late Mr. Gladstone for some time had The late Mr. Gladstone for some time had been suffering from brain disease and from paralysis of the right side. The physician who had been in attendance upon him performed an operation Thursday, removing a tumor which had been pressing upon Mr. Gladstone's brain. The patient, however, sank rapidly after the tumor had been removed. Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone and the deceased's two brothers, Herbert and Stephen, were present at his death, which occurred at the residence of Lord Blantyre, his wife's father.

occurred at the residence of Lord Blantyre, his wife's father.

The postoffice at Lowestoft, where W. E. Gladstone has been recuperating, was kept open all night in order to keep the veteran statesman informed as to his eldest son's condition. Mr. Gladstone was desirous of leaving Lowestoft for London as soon as he heard of the danger which threatened his son; but the physician in attendance on the Liberal leader prevailed upon him to stay at the seaside. At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Gladstone left Lowestoft for London, being summoned to the sufferer's bedside by the intelligence that the worst might be exthe intelligence that the worst might be expected. Unhappily, Mr. Gladstone reached this city too late. Mr. Gladstone's grief upon reaching the death chamber was terriole for its intensity, so much se that his riends feel anxious as to the result.

MINISTER LINCOLN'S FOURTH.

of the Most Brilliant Receptions Ev Held at the American Legation.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.] LONDON, July 4.-The American Minis ter's Fourth of July reception this after-noon was one of the most brilliant and suc-

noon was one of the most brilliant and suc-cessful in the history of the legation. Be-tween 4:30 and 7 o'clock over 700 people called to pay their respects. These included all of our biggest swells in London. Minister Lincoln's handsome residence was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and an Englishman of experience and in-telligence remarked that the gathering com-prised the best dressed and most beautiful bevy of ladies he had ever seen.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL

british Goods Will Soon Be Replaced by Those From This Country. LONDON, July 4.-Colonel Howard Vin ent, the Secretary of the United Empire Trade League, which is making a great stir through the Provinces for the purpose of reviving the flagging industries of Great Britain through colonial reciprocity, expresses the belief that this year will see American goods replace British ones in every market in Brazil.

CRUEL MILITARY ABUSE.

oldiers Kept Under Arms Until They Drop and Die From Sunstroke. BERLIN, July 4.-Great Indignation vails at Weimar over the wanton cruelty of the military authorities in keeping a battal-ion under arms in full marching order for nine hours' almost tropical heat.

Forty men suffered from sunstroke. Four men died on the field, and others, it is feared, are fatally affected.

The Twin Railroad Horror Happens on a Trestle Near Charleston, W. Va.

SIXTEEN DEAD OR DYING.

Train Load of Excursionists Plunges Through the Bridge.

BURNING TIES CAUSE THE WRECK.

Passengers Crushed Beneath the Weight of a Heavy Truck.

MANY MINOR MISHAPS OF YESTERDAY

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 4.—The glad national holiday was marred and the city cast into deep gloom early this morning by the news received during the day of the most terrible railroad wreck ever known in this State. Train No. 1, which left here over the Kanawha and Michigan Railway for Columbus, consisted of an engine, combined baggage, mail and express car, and two coaches. The coaches were filled with 75 or 80 passengers, most of whom were laboring people out for a holiday in the country, and were all in the brightest of spirits. Men took their families to visit relatives in the country for the day, and a number of children were on the train and among the injured. The order of United American Mechanics was going to Poes to spend the day, many of them accompanied by their wives. A good many of the presengers were employes of the railroad company going to their homes along the line to spend the joyous holiday.

The Plunge Down From a Trestle. The train had just pulled out in the early norning and gone a few miles, when suddenly there came a crash. The coaches rocked and shook, women screamed and stout men turned pale with fear. A moment more and the fearful plunge was made that dealt out death and destruction to so many people. The forward car rolled the approach to the treatle, turned completely over, and now rests right side up some ten feet below the track. The other car which was on the trestle

The other car which was on the trestle proper, and had not reached the approach, rolled over the edge, turned bottom up and fell on its roof 20 feet below the track.

In the terrible fall many persons were crushed and bruised, but to add to the horror the rear truck, which remained on the track, came crashing down upon the car, crushing everything under it and killing nearly every person in that part of the car. One dead body after another was pulled out through the window, most of them horribly mangled. Nearly all the dead were cut or bruised about the head.

A Head Severed at the Mouth.

Immediately after the wreck relief train were sent out with physicians from St. Al-bans and Charleston, who did all in their bans and Charleston, who did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the injured and save the lives of as many as possible. This DISPATCH correspondent arrived in the second train, and the scene which met his gaze was horrible beyond description. A dozen corpses lying in a row, many of them at the time not identified, was the first sight on leaving the train. A few steps farther on, a half dozen men were met carrying another corpse to add to the list across the creek where the wreck occurred.

scores of injured and dying lay in groups in the open field, nursing their injuries. The means of the wounded, mingled with the cries of those who had lost friends, and the sickening sight of blood and carnage and the cries of the suffering ones, caused the outest heaat to quail.

The Herole Work of Rescue.

The four uninjured men, Engineer O'Con-nor, Fireman Wyatt, Mail Agent Hays and Passenger Norvall, together with such of the wounded as were able, worked nobly to rescue their unfortunate companions, and with the help of the country people who flocked to their assistance and rendered noble aid, they were soon all extricated from the car. To get them out it was necessary to cut the car away, but all were gotten

out in a short time.

The funeral train left the scene of the wreck about 1 o'clock, all the coaches from this place having gone out to bring in excursions. Box cars had to be used. One car contained nine cots, each with a cornec jured on cots.

The news spread like wildfire and at every

station a crowd of people turned out to learn of the fate of friends. To-night merchants are draping their buildings in black, mingling the mourning with the red, white and blue bunting that had already decorated

Lucky People Who Missed the Train. Lacky People Who Missed the Train.

John Norvale, of the Charleston National Bank, had just stepped out of the fated coach to the mail car to get a piece of string from the postal clerk when the wreck cocurred. He also escaped unscathed. Conductor Brobeck, whose run it was, laid off for a holiday, sending Conductor Robinson in his place. He usually sits in passing the place where the wreck was, in the part of the car where the killed were to count his tickets. He regards this as a providential escape. Judge F. A. Guthrie expected to take the train, but overslept and was saved.

and was saved.

The burning of the ties, which caused the The burning of the ties, which caused the train to leave the track, is supposed to have been caused by the falling of hot cinders from a freight train that crossed during the night. The track-walker, whose duty it was to inspect the track daily, had started on his trip as usual from the other end of his section, but had not reached this place. The engineer saw a slight smoke, but thought it an early morning fog rising from the creek until too late to save the train.

A Little Child's Fortitude.

The company has done everything in its power for the unfortunate victims of the wreck. Walter Welcher and wife were going with their infant child for a holiday with friends. Both were killed, and the little child of a year was bruised and its little fingers cut off. It never whimpered, and its great blue eyes did not shed a tear as the surgeons dressed its wounds. It was placed close to its dead mamma and pressed its little hand close to her cold, blood-stained cheek, and those who stood by could not repress their tears. ot repress their tears.

The following is a list of the dead and

and a number of others may prove to mortally wounded.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1891.

CHARLES HUFFMAN, Blue Creek, W. Va. L. C. ROSE, Blue Creek, W. Va. JASPER DAUGHTERY, Martinsville, W. WALTER WELCHER, Charleston.
WALTER FILCHER, Charleston.
ELLA O'LEARY, Charleston.
AMOS COULTER, Red House, W. Vs.
GRVILLE ROBINSON, Midway, W. Vs.
THOMAS THORNTON, K. & M. conduct
Middleport O. Middleport, O.
POLLY SULLIVAN, Mason City, worked in

Charleston JEROME WHITE, Middleport, O. A List of the Fatally Injured.

A List of the Fatally Injured.

Those fatally injured are:

W. B. Reed, Elk City: James Blackwood,
Athens, O., crushed about head, has never
recovered consciousness; Mrs. R. S. Truslow,
Charleston, skuil fractured and concussion
of the brain; Will Ford, Elk City, head and
chest crushed.

Fifty-eight others were more or less
severely injured. Among the injured was
F. W. Jennings, of Columbus, who was injured in the side. James Nicely, Charleston,
was known to have been on the train, but he
has not been seen or heard of since the
wreck. It is believed that he is under the
wrecked cars.

A Postal Clerk's Story.

A special clerk's Story.

A special telegram to THE DISPATCH from Columbus says: George L. Hays, of this city, the postal clerk on the ill-fated train near Charleston, arrived in this city at 10:30 to-night, and gives a graphic description of the accident. He was in his car when the engine gave the danger signal, and looked out. He noticed the far end of the burning trestle was giving away under the approaching weight of the train, and before he could realize the trouble his car left the track. The next, a smoker, left the track, rolled over, but again righted itself and remained

over, but again righted itself and remained in that position. No one in his car was in-The car in which the passengers were killed and wounded was a day coach, and the rear one of the train. It left the rails, turned bottom side up, and was completely smashed, the trucks and timbers maining and killing the passengers. The scene whe he reached the last coach was one of horror Piled on top of each other and pinioned be-neath heavy timbers were the dead and dy-ing; groans most heartrending could be heard mingled with cries for help from the wounded.

A Babe in Its Dead Mother's Arms. The most pathetic scene was that of a lit-tle babe in the arms of its dead mother, and tle babe in the arms of its dead mother, and within a foot of them was the mangled corpse of its grandmother. The fireman of the train secured an ax and cut the timbers away that held the bodies down and took the babe out alive. The child was sent back to Charleston, and the dead bodies of the parents left with the others.

At the time of the accident the train was apprains at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an

running at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour. When the regular train left the scene of the wreck 12 had died and it was learned later there were six more fatal victims. Others are expected to die. THREE MEN WENT DOWN.

SKIFF UPSET BY A STEAMER'S WAVES AT BRADDOCK. ine Persons Were Thrown Into the River

and the Boatman and Two of His Passengers Were Drowned-No Attempt at ne-Arrests Possible. ISPECIAL THEEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BRADDOCK, July 4.-To-day there was a

German pionic held on the other side of the river at Kinney's grove. The ferry was supplied with a small steamboat and several skiffs to accommodate the great crowds. One of the boats was in charge of W.J. Mickey and at 2 o'clock this afternoon he started Jasper Dougherty, of New Martinsville, was fearfully mangled. His head was out off at the mouth, leaving only the lower and on the headless trunk. Two or three hours after the wreck his head was found among the broken seats and debris in the worst part of the wreck, weltering in its own brains, which were scattered over the car floor.

Immediately after the wreck relief trains bodies are dragged from the river.

When the party reached the middle of the river the steamer Bowles passed down, towing the Gusky excursion boot. The waves capsized the skiff, and the entire party was thrown into the river. Mickey and the two young men whose names have not yet been ascertained by anybody were drowned. The shores were lined with skiffs, but for some reason not one put off to assist the party struggling in the water, nor did the steamer Bowles stop to look after the welfare of the people it had thrown into the water.

Young Mickey was not a very good boatman. He was 27 years of age and his parents lived at Latrobe. Mrs. John Powers, with whom Mickey was boarding, says the party in the boat were all intoxicated and she will have them arrested for overturning the boat and thus drowning Mickey and the others. Late to-night none of the bodies have been recovered.

A MEMBER OF A PITTSBURG FIRM Is One of the Killed in the Great Chi

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBUS, July 4.-Theodore N. Wilson, one of the men killed in the railroad ecident at Charleston, has lived in this city since last September. He is a commercial traveler representing Wilson & Gorman, of Pittsburg, and is a member of the firm.

He was formerly a resident of Gallipolis, at which place his wife is now visiting. A telegram was received here to-night from Mrs. Wilsen, confirming the report of his death, though she is unable to give particulars. Mr. Wilson made this city his headquarters, and has been out on the present trip about two weeks. He and his wife were expected to reach Columbus Monday. The deceased is 42 years of age.

KILLED BY A BOCKET.

Seven-Year-Old Girl Meets a Peculia Death at Youngstown.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) Youngsrown, July 4.-A signal rocket o-day struck Bessie Cronin, aged 7, a daughter of Mrs. Denis Cronin, a widow. The child was struck on the forehead and instantly killed. Her sister, standing beside her, was terribly burned, and Katie Fleming, aged 14, had her left eye blown

Mrs. Eliza Bozell, of Coalburg, was also badly injured by a rocket, and Dr. Jones, a veterinary surgeon, was accidentally shot in the side. He will recover. Another man named John Bex received a bad cut from a rocket stick. A MAN BOILED ALIVE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] LIMA, July 4 .- John Shane, aged abou 50 years, was walking on a plank over a condenser at the Standard Oil refinery, when he missed his footing and fell into the hot water, which covered his body over the

CONGER HAS

He Feels Sure Blaine Will Write No Letter to Disconcert His Boomers.

ALL A MATTER OF HEALTH

Washington Confidant Says a Letter Will Be Forthcoming.

NO RESIGNATION IS IN SIGHT YET

And the Magnetic Man Could Not Take the

Field Without It.

MRS. BLAINE IS NOT AT ALL AMBITIOUS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] YOUNGSTOWN, July 4.-Colonel A. L. longer, member of the National Republican committee, leader of the executive forces of he party in Ohio and the accredited head and front of the Blaine boom for the Presidency, was in this city to-day sttending the exercises in celebration of the Fourth of July. To a reporter who saked him the political situation he said:

"Yes, I am receiving at present a good deal of attention at the hands of the press by reason of my connection with the Blaine novement, but many of the things said hould be taken with considerable allowance. It is the people and not Conger who are booming Blaine for the Presidency. I am simply an individual who believes that Blaine can be nominated and elected. The Republican clubs throughout the country are sending me letters since the Indianapolis meeting stating that they have made ne an honorary member by reason of the tand I have taken for Blaine. I received a letter from the Pacific Legion stating letter from the Pacific Legion stating that the entire Pacific slope was solid for Blaine. Within a day or two I received a letter from a Democratic politician in Georgia, stating that the Democracy of the South would esteem it a pleasure to vote for Blaine for President, as he was a representive American citizen and believed in building up the United States. His views on reciprocity have made him a power that will prove irresistible."

"Will Mr. Blaine make a fight to secure the nomination." was asked.

the nomination," was asked. No Letters From Blaine No Letters From Blaine.

"It will not be necessary, as he will be the unanimous choice. You can also say that there will be no letters written by him in this campaign. All that we want now is to have him regain his health and he will be nominated and elected by us in 1892. By the way, I took a straw vote coming from Akron and here is the result: Blaine, 89; McKinley, 61; Cleveland, 58; Harrison, 56; Hill, 4. That is the way it is going all round."

A dispatch from Washington says: It is A dispatch from Washington says: It is rather surprising to note the unanimity of sentiment among the politicians of all parties, who float occasionally to Washington from all sections of the country at this season, that James G Blaine holds the Republican Presidental nomination firmly in the hollow of his hand. Democrats, Republicans, Farmers' Alliance men and Mugwumps all unite in the opinion that Blaine is the big man of the Republican party and that he can have the nomination next summer without the asking. There are, of course, without the asking. There are, of course, prominent Republicans, chiefly office holders, who are now and then heard to predict that President Harrison can get his renomination even should Blaine deaire to run, but the administration men are few. Blaine's old-time political friends and ardent admirers who are consulted by him always

before the opening of a political campaign profess to be entirely ignorant of his inten-tions.

No Resignation in Sight. It is admitted that Blaine cannot be candidate against Harrison while remaining in the Cabinet, and there are no signs as yet f a difference between the President and he Secretary of State as would justify the latter in sending his resignation to the White House. The President, it is quite evident, has been for some months jealous of Blaine's great and growing popularity, and is opposed to the action of his friends of Blaine's great and growing popularity, and is opposed to the action of his friends and relatives in attempting to claim the credit of some of the more praiseworthy accomplishments of the administration. But Blaine looks on at the family jealousies and smiles, knowing very well that when it comes to a matter of obtaining credit for public acts and making himself popular with the masses, there is no public man who can outgeneral James G. Blaine.

However, it seems rather idle for the big men of the Republican party to predict Blaine's nomination, while the subject of all the gossip rides about at Bar Harbor wrapped in a heavy overcoat. Gout, it is said, rarely makes such an invalid of a victim as Blaine seems to be, and it will be necessary for him to take some vigorous

of the country that he is as strong and vig-orous as ever if he expects to succeed in discrediting the reports set afloat and kept afloat by the friends of President Harrison and other candidates that the magnetic man is a physical wreck. It is well known in Washington, where the Blaines have a host Washington, where the Blaines have a host of intimate friends, that Mrs. Blaine is determined that her husband shall not risk determined that her husband shall not risk his health by again enduring the trouble and turmoil of a Presidental campaign, and she has repeatedly said that Mr. Blaine would not be a candidate and that he would not sever his connection with the Harrison administration.

A friend of Mr. Blaine and his family, moreover, a man whose name is known to everybody who reads the newspapers, and who was one of Blaine's most active and who was one of Blaine's most active and trusted managers in the conventien of 1888, made the statement in Washington a few days ago, that within the next six or eight months Mr. Blaine would write a

Private Letter to a Friend. Private Letter to a Friend.

stating that, owing to ill-health and a desire to remain true to his trust as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, he must beg his friends to consider him in no sense a candidate for the Presidental nomination, and to believe the sincerity of his declaration that he would feel obliged to dealing the nomination should it be tendered line the nomination should it be tendered

But, whether Mr. Blaine is to be a caudidate or not, the fact cannot be gainsaid by anyone who has visited Washington for the anyone who has visited washington for the past year or two that the Secretary of State is the one picturesque object of the Harrison administration. He is the hero of popular favor here as elsewhere, and when he is away from the Capital the public seem to lose interest in what is going on in the political world.

WILD REPORT ABOUT BLAINE

It Is Not True That He Doesn't Ren Events That Are a Week Old. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BAR HARBOR, July 4 .- News was received here to-day that a dispatch had ap-peared in a New York newspaper announc-ing that Mr. Blaine was in such a precarious condition that he was unable to take solid food, and was living almost entirely on

milk. It was further stated that his mental condition was alarming, and that he could not remember an event a week old. Both these statements are exaggerations. It is true that Mr. Blaine is far from being in robust health, but he is by no means the mental and physical wreck that the dispatch would indicate.

He drives out every day when the weather is pleasant and is seen by hundreds. He is not carried in a "helpless condition" to his carriage, but gets in and out with scarcely any assistance. As to his inability to remember events a week old, his friends assert it to be without the slightest foundato remember events a week old, his friends assert it to be without the slightest foundation. His mind shows no evidence of decay. The fact that the family desires to keep secluded so that Mr. Blaine may have perfect rest is believed to have led to the sensational report telegraphed to New York.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN DEAD.

STRICKEN SUDDENLY AT A GAME OF CARDS AT HIS CLUB. He Had Been in Perfect Health-Walked the Streets of Bangor With a Firm Step Yesterday—Resume of His Long Public

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BANGOR, July 4.—Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin died to-night at 8:20. Mr. Hamlin was apparently in his usual Mr. Hamin was apparently in his usual health to-day and even appeared to many much stronger and firmer in his step. This afternoon about 2:30 o'clock he walked down to the Tarratine Club rooms, the club of which he has been President ever since its organization, August 25, 1894. His step as he walked through the street from his stately home on Fifth street was quick and firm, and many remarked as he went by on his apparent improvement in strength.

his stately home on Fifth street was quick and firm, and many remarked as he went by on his apparent improvement in strength.

He arrived at the club at about 3 o'clock, and after bonversation with several of the members sat down to a game of pedro. He had not been playing long when he complained of a severe pain in the back of his left shoulder. The gentlemen present rubbed his a culder and applied stimulants, and in a show he was much better. He then lighte from the lighte resumed his game. F. W. Cra for the lighte from the lighter from the

power, but it failed and he passed away peace-fully at 8:20 Hannibal Hamlin was born on a farm near Paris, Oxford county, Me., August 27, 1809. His father intended to give him a collegiate education, but died while the boy was going through a preparatory course. Thereat Hamlin returned home to take charge of the farm, and remained there until he was 21 years old. Then he went to town and learned the printer's trade, and while at work at the case took up the study of the law, and in 1805, being then 24 years old, he was admitted to practice in Hampden, Penobscot county. Here he made his home until 1848. Within three years after he was admitted to the bar he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature, and was returned for four years. The second year of his service, 1838, he was elected Speaker of the House, and again in 1830 and 1840 he was honored in the same way.

In 1840 he received the Democratic nomi-In 1840 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. It was during the exciting days of the Harrison campaign and Hamiin stirred up the people of his district by discussing the issues of the time with his competitor at every place possible in his district. He was the first Maine man to introduce joint discussions in Maine. But he failed of election that time. In 1842 and

district. He was the first Maine man to introduce joint discussions in Maine. But he failed of election that time. In 1842 and again in 1844, however, he succeeded. In 1844 he had become so prominent in the State that he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term (four years) of Senator John Fairfield, who had died. He was again elected for the full term in 1851, still as a Democrat, but in 1857 resigned because he had been elected Governor of the State as a member of the receivity born Republican party. In less than a month i. e. on February 20, 1857, he resigned he office as Governor because he had again been chosen a Senator for the State.

In the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln as the leader of the Republican party Hamlin was placed second on the ticket. On his election he resigned his office as Senator and from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865, presided over the Senate. He was soon after appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, an office that he resigned a year later. In 1859 he was again elected to the United States Senate and served there until 1881, when he was sent as American Minister to Spain. He held this office but one year. From 1831 to 1855 Mr. Hamlin acted as regent of the Smithsonian Institute and was again appointed to that post in 1870. That term lasted two years, during which time he became Dean of the board.

He received the degree of L. L. D. from Colby University, then Waterville College, of which he had served as trustee for 20 years. Mr. Hamlin joined the Republican party because of pro-slavery tendencies. It was he who offered what is now known to history as the Wilmot Proviso in the Twenty-ninth Congress. The Republican leaders of the day never ceased to regret that they did not nominate him with Mr. Lincoln in 1884 instead of putting Andrew Johnson on the ticket. The later years of Mr. Hamlin were passed at his old-fashioned house at the corner of Fifth and Hammond streets, Bangor, which he had made his home early in the days of the war.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents of the Issue Indexed for The issue of THE DISPATCH to-day consists of 20 pages in two parts. The news of yes-terday and last night will be found in the

Page 5. ourth of July Speeches. Ho Page 10. A Group of Graves. The Music World... lones of the Past. For Sale Column.

Page 15. The Very Air is Restful. Page 14. lexico's Holiday FRANK G. CARPENTE

Kicked Down Hil Wall of Distress. EDGAR L. WAKEMAN topping a Torpedo The Wise Cat... E. R. CHADBOURN Puzzle Department... The Meadow Lark.... Work of Zephaniah.

Cost of a Match.

OLD TIMES BEATEN

FIVE CENTS

Over 125,000 People Celebrate the Glorious Fourth at Schenley Park.

GREATEST DAY ON RECORD.

Street Railways Unable to Carry the Enormous Throngs.

KEPT WAITING UNTIL MORNING.

An Idiot Causes a Slight Panic on the Park Entrance Bridge.

ONLY ONE LONE FIRE WAS REPORTED

The nation marked its 115th birthday yesterday. The ceremony that celebrated it here was one of the grandest ever known in the city, though there was no pomp or pageant. It was a celebration of the peo-The only thing that suffered was the eagle. The orators pulled out a few of its tail feathers, and the noble bird screamed in true American style. Long before 9 o'clock Friday night the streets were filled with people and the air with hideous noises. At midnight the sounds increased, The boats lying in the Pittsburg harbor added their hoarse whistles to the pandenonium. Every contrivance for making a oise that ever sprang from the brain of a Yankee or the heathen Chinese was drafted into service. With the dawn to-day the racket only ended.

The day rose with all the beauties that nature could inspire. Beyond the few slight showers, the reign of sunshine was unbroken. In fact the rains were so slight that they were tears of joy rather than of sorrow.

Great Scenes at Schenley Park. The great celebration at Schenley Park was a success. The dawn had scarce been ifted when the crowds began to arrive, and by night over 125,000 people had passed through beautiful Oakland and enjoyed the richness of Pittsburg's great park. In fact, they learned to love the wonderful gift of Mrs. Schenley, for it is one of those bright charms that have left their impress on earth. The entrance on Forbes street and the one on Fifth avenue were open and afforded an easy access to the heart of this great realm of nature. The greatest wonder was Chief Bigelow's bridge. Though the contract was only let on June 10, yesterday it was open for travel. The floor was not all completed, but enough was finished so that the great roadway was open for travel, although the sidewalks were uncompleted. Probably there never was so great a crowd passed over a bridge in so short a time. All day there were continual streams of people going both ways. In the afternoon before the first shower the crowd was probably at its greatest during the daylight celebration, though the night crowd drew far greater. Then the seene from the hill facing the entrance was the greatest one ever witnessed in Pritaburg. From that point one caught a view of 60,000 people in one body.

An Immense Sea of Humanity base were literally covered with human beings. Away to the left the crowds were the densest. The people were almost piled one on top of another watching the sports. On the right a ball game was in progress and the crowds, almost as great, jostled each other for an unimpeded view of the game. Further up the hill people were seated in rows, watching the amusements through opera glasses. The crowds were there piled up tier on tier until it presented the idea of a vast natural amphitheater, walled in by the adjoining hills. There was an endless variety of colors, from the rich green of the grass to the bright orange ribbons which here and there decorated the hats of the pretty women. Behind them were groups of families that had brought their lunches with them and were enjoying a day on the grass where there were no policemen to order them off the green base were literally covered with human bea day on the grass where there were no policemen to order them off the green covering. Beyoud these happy groups were lines of carriages whose occupants

were resting there to take in the gay scene below. On the other side of the hill the scene On the other side of the hill the scene was almost the counterpart of the first. There were the same unending crowds, while as far as one could sea there peeped out bits of white dresses from behind each tree and shrub. The menagerie drew an enthusiastic crowd of admirers and the children never grew tired of the elephant with its bright trappings. Even down Panther Hollow the natural beauties had been improved by the presence of human ones.

Here and there lovers could be seen cling-Here and there lovers could be seen clinging to rocks and each other. The scene was one of unalloyed gaiety, spiced with the music of the bands and the shrill cries of the lemonade hawkers and candy betchers.

In short, there was no element of success wanting. The celebration of the year before, which was first presented by The DISPARCH and then so ably managed by Mayor Gourley, was a brilliant affair. The one yesterday cast it in the shade. The opening of the many avenues and the building of the bridge made the entrance so easy that the city fairly emptied itself into the park. With all the facilities of rapid transit the street railways were entirely unable to carry the throngs, though every effort was put forth. Each car was decorated with flags and bunting. The Pittsburg Traction Company ran four and five cable coaches, but still standing room was not to be had in the afternoon. Up to 6_0'clock this road had carried 36,000 passengers, and at night they carried over half as many more. Each Duquesne Traction car was crowded to overflowing, but still there were thousands who were unaccommodated. Many people walked as far as East Liberty in order to catch a car in which they could find room to stand. When the first sprinkle of rain came it ooked as if it intended to continue in earnlest and thousands hurried to the cars. ing to rocks and each other. The scene was lest and thousands hurried to the cars.

For a time C. L. Magee became station master for the Duquesne road at Schenley Park entrance. He crowded people in coaches until they overflowed like West Virginia ballot-boxes. Still thousands remained in the rain. Great numbers hurried mained in the rain. Great numbers hurried across to Fifth avenue, only to find that the cable cars had stopped. Some walked to the Duquesne car house on Craig street, while others dragged themselves to Shadyside in the hope of catching a car, but for an hour and a half none appeared, and many, disgusted, walked clear to Smithfield street.

At night the scene was worse, and so were the county when the first FANNIE B. WARD
BESSIE BRAMBLE
SEL J. O. KERNEY
The Grand Army.

Let the crowds. When the first rockets of the great fireworks display shot up at least 100,000 people watched it. But they were not all. Thousands viewed it from Oakland and Bellefield, while from