

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor died at 8:30 this morning.

Chicago, March 8.—The engineers on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the engineers on the Manitoba Railroad at Minneapolis refused to handle C. B. & Q. cars today.

NEW YORK, March 8.—It is understood that General McNulta, of the Manitoba road, will simply remain passive in the matter. A strong fight in court against the Burlington petition will be made, nevertheless. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Brotherhood. They have engaged Alex. Sullivan and his partner, Thomas G. Windes. Ex-Secretary of War Robert Lincoln will appear for General McNulta. After the injunction proceedings were begun today the strikers quit striking for a time. Their caucuses and conference adjourned without action, and everybody talked to everybody else without any special object in view. They sat down to wait until Judge Gresham had his say. Altogether, the men seemed to be glad the matter had not come to court, and confidence was renewed on all sides that there would now be a speedy settlement of the strike.

Wirt Dexter, counsel for the Burlington road, claims to be well aware of the fact that the Brotherhood of Engineers is not an incorporated society, but notwithstanding is confident of being able to tie their hands by a writ of injunction.

"An overshadowing importance," said Chief Arthur tonight, summing up the result of the day's battle, "far above the incident of the Burlington's attempt to seek relief in the courts, is the stand taken this evening by

THE BIG ROCK ISLAND system. The letter sent by General Manager St. John boldly declaring that he would not inflict great injury upon communities depending upon his road in an attempt to do the impossible, is very significant indeed, and perhaps containing the key to the situation. It is a good, manly letter, and carries out the Rock Island pledge of neutrality."

"You may be sure," edged in Chief Sargent, who stood near by, "that letter will not be without its effect upon the general managers of the other roads."

Chief Arthur dismissed as if of comparative unimportance, the petition filed by the Burlington managers, today, for an injunction against him. "If the court enjoins me from doing certain things," said he, "most assuredly I will not do them."

"That will not prevent other members of the Brotherhood from doing certain things, would it?"

Arthur did not reply to this question, but resumed the consideration of St. John's letter, which he seemed to enjoy.

General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, today addressed a letter to General Manager St. John of the Rock Island road, in which, referring to the declaration of the latter road to receive freight from them, he asked that the reasons for non-intercourse be stated. In reply, General Manager St. John sent the following letter to Mr. Stone:

"That there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the C. B. & Q. Railway Company in regard to the exchange of traffic with the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, I desire to add to my hastily written note of the 6th inst., the following: This company is willing to perform all duties imposed upon it by law as a common carrier, and will do so when able. It will not refuse to perform such duties to all because it is rendered by circumstances for which it is not responsible, unable to perform them as to one.

IT WILL NOT SUSPEND

the operation of its entire line and inflict incalculable injury upon communities dependent on it for transportation, because circumstances render it impossible for it to exchange traffic with another railway company. Its engineers and firemen positively refused to handle freight received from or delivered to your road. We have done nothing to induce this resolution. To discharge them would not enable us to exchange with you, while it would render it impossible to carry for anybody else. We occupy no attitude of non-intercourse, but do refuse to injure all of our patrons because we cannot help you. I cannot see how, by bringing about a general suspension of operations of the railways in the West can aid you in your present struggle, while I can see that it would work great injury in the country. We are not willing to attempt the impossible with the knowledge that the attempt will injure many and benefit none."

"The Lake Shore has been receiving freight to and from the Burlington road today without protest from their engineers. Most of the Eastern roads have signified their willingness to do the same, but with the exception of the Union Pacific, all the Western roads remain firm in their refusal to handle Burlington cars."

The Brotherhood issued a long statement tonight, setting forth one more of the various phases of their position and that of the railroad company, saying they are ready and willing, and always have been willing, to arbitrate the questions in dispute in any manner decided upon. They ask if more can be expected of them. They say in conclusion that the Brotherhood can not recede from the demands on the

wages question and maintain their respect or organization. On this point they

MUST WIN OR DIE.

The officials of the Burlington road claim their business is improving right along. Today they began transporting live stock for the first time since the strike was inaugurated. Their passenger trains, they say, are in good shape.

CRESTON, Iowa, March 8.—The Brotherhood had quite an exciting time here today. The company captured three of their men early in the day, but after a hard struggle the strikers recaptured them. One of the men, it is understood, had a mortgage on his house, and the strikers claim the superintendent told the man it was in his power to have it foreclosed. The Brotherhood, on learning this, immediately paid the mortgage and the man left his engine, the other two also being induced to join him.

KANSAS CITY, March 8.—The crisis of affairs on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf system, which was expected to culminate in a strike today, has been delayed. The chairman, Hiscok, of the grievance committee, arrived here today, and has sent out by telegraph a call for a meeting of all the committee, to be held here tomorrow, when the question will probably be settled. The company shows no sign of altering its attitude of willingness to accept Burlington freight.

ST. PAUL, March 8.—A severe snow-storm prevails in Minnesota and Dakota and is moving eastward. Railroads are beginning to be badly blocked in some sections.

LONDON, March 9.—Flags are at half mast generally throughout England, on account of the death of Emperor William.

At 11:15 this morning Prince Henry of Battenberg conveyed a message from the Queen to Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador, expressing Her Majesty's sorrow at the Emperor's death. Bells which were to have been given at Dublin Castle tonight and St. Patrick's Day have been postponed.

The excitement of yesterday has been renewed and the German embassy is besieged by callers in consequence of yesterday evening's conflict of rumors. Definite news of the Emperor's death was received cautiously. The flags on public buildings were placed at half-mast and notice of the Emperor's death posted on the bulletin boards of newspapers. Large crowds gathered about the newspaper offices and many were the expressions of

SADNESS AND REGRET.

The Queen has sent telegrams of condolence to Berlin and to San Remo. BRUSSELS, March 9.—The King and Queen of Belgium left here on their way to London to attend the silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales just before the news of the German Emperor's death arrived.

ROME, March 9.—The chamber of deputies will adjourn as a mark of respect for the dead emperor. The general impression is that there will be no change in the political situation so long as Prince Bismarck lives.

SAN REMO, March 9.—The crown prince and princess of Germany will leave San Remo

IMMEDIATELY FOR BERLIN.

The crown prince passed a fairly good night. During the early part of the night he was restless, but slept better afterwards.

BERLIN, March 9.—The house is closed on account of the Emperor's death.

At 7 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued: "After a slight flickering up of his vital powers yesterday evening, the Emperor's weakness increased during the night and has now attained a high degree."

Signed, VON LAUER LEUTHOLD." At the opening of the lower house of the Prussian diet today, Herr Von Puttkamer, vice-president of the Prussian ministerial council, arose and said: "I have the sad duty to make a most

PAINFUL COMMUNICATION

to the house. It has pleased God to call his majesty, the Emperor, in the 28th year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8:30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect me at this most solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feelings with which the whole nation is filled through the loss of our most beloved, exalted and venerable ruler. I may, however, safely and confidently say on this day of sore trial, that the Prussian people and their representatives will now, more than ever, be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrow of our exalted sovereign's home are theirs, and that the deeper the

UNIVERSAL PAIN

at the decease of our ever-remembered King, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link uniting Prussia's sovereign house and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave to yourselves to take such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation.

Herr Von Koeller, President of the House, closed the sitting with these words: God protect the Royal House and Fatherland.

When the Reichstag met today Prince Bismarck, with deep emotion,

informed the members of the death of Emperor William. He also announced that

THE NEW KING

would assume the title of Frederick the Third.

The *Staats Anzeiger*, publishes the following proclamation: It has pleased God to call His Majesty, the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life, after a short illness, and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the royal house the decease of our deeply beloved and venerable monarch, whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace.

THE MINISTER OF STATE.

The death of the Emperor was announced to the populace by lowering to half-mast the standard over the palace. Flags at half-mast are displayed on all public buildings. An immense concourse of people is gathered outside the palace. The multitude is silent and sorrowful.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE.

Eye-witnesses of the scene at the death of the Emperor state that during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after eight o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and the minister of state, were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor was dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting position on a camp bedstead. All the members of the royal family took places at the bedstead. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The official announcement of the Emperor William's death was received at the German legation early this morning. The telegram was signed by Prince Bismarck, and stated that the Emperor passed peacefully away at half-past eight this morning.

Baron Von Zedtwitz, charge d'affaires, when questioned upon the subject of succession, said that the Crown Prince Frederick William became the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, immediately upon the death of his father; and now, as always, the question of the incapacity of the sovereign is raised; it will be decided in the chambers of Prussia.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 9.—In the assembling of the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Smith, government leader, referred with deep sympathy to the death of the German Emperor. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the absence of Gladstone, concurred in the remarks. General surprise is expressed that the House of Commons did not adjourn in consequence of Emperor William's death.

PARIS, March 9.—The parliamentary chambers will not adjourn on account of the Emperor's death.

VIENNA, March 9.—The Reichsrath has adjourned because of the death of the German Emperor. The subsidized theatres have been closed.

CONDOLENCES FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—President Carnot has sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Frederick William at San Remo.

M. Florens, minister of foreign affairs, went to the German embassy and telegraphed to M. Herbet, French ambassador at Berlin, to present his condolences to Bismarck. All the members of the French Cabinet called and inscribed their names at the German embassy.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—The imperial theatres have been closed from respect to the death of Emperor William. The newspapers generally express the greatest respect for the late Emperor. Some uneasiness is felt regarding the possible

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

of his death.

LONDON, March 9.—The Lord Mayor has postponed two banquets which he was to have given shortly, in consequence of the death of the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor's remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died, in the imperial chamber, the body surrounded with candles. The expression is extremely peaceful and placid. Members of the royal family left the palace at ten o'clock. Divine services have been held in the mortuary chamber tonight.

LONDON, March 9.—The Queen was dressed in deep black when she took her carriage exercise in the garden of Buckingham Palace today. Her face wore a very

SAD EXPRESSION.

All the officials of the palace are in mourning.

The Prince of Wales, in deep mourning, visited the Queen at 10 o'clock and again at noon. The court has been ordered to wear mourning for a month. All the state ceremonies are cancelled.

LONDON, March 9.—The bark *Lanoma*, from Launceston, Australia, for London, with a cargo of wool, has been wrecked near Weymouth. The captain and 11 of the crew were drowned.

ST. PAUL, March 9.—President Fisher, of the St. Paul and Duluth, notified the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that his road will handle the

C. B. & Q. and Burlington & Northern cars. The St. Paul and Duluth engineers say the men on that road will strike within twenty-four hours.

ATCHISON, Kas., March 9.—A collision occurred yesterday afternoon on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. The through Denver passenger that left this city in the morning was standing on the track at Humboldt, Nebraska, when the south-bound local passenger from Lincoln, in charge of a Reading engineer, dashed into the station at the rate of ten miles an hour. The fireman, conductor and brakeman were more or less injured. Mr. Edmonds, of Lincoln, was badly bruised and injured internally. A travelling man, whose name is not yet known, was seriously injured.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamship *Athos*, which arrived yesterday from the West Indies, reports that as she was leaving the harbor of Cartagena, it was learned that the steamer *Rafael Reyes* had exploded and thirty people had been killed.

LOUISVILLE, March 9.—Warner spent his last night in Jeffersonville jail joking with the guards and some of the prisoners who remained up with him. On the scaffold he said: "I have a few remarks to make before I die. If any of you take a glass of whisky, before you put it to your lips think of Macey Warner with this rope in his hand and then look into the bottom of the glass and see if you can't see a rope there. This is all I have to say."

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor died holding the Empress' hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period at about 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria."

The Emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottenberg.

The Reichstag assembled at 12:30 p. m., amid unusual excitement in the lobbies. All the benches and galleries were speedily filled.

PRINCE BISMARCK

soon appeared, and after a slight pause said:

The sad duty devolves upon me of making you an official communication of what you know already, that since 8:30 o'clock His Majesty, Emperor William, has been at rest with his fathers. In consequence of this event, the Prussian throne, and with this (according to Article XI, of the Imperial Constitution) the Imperial dignity has fallen upon His Majesty, Frederick III., King of Prussia. The telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that His Majesty, the reigning Emperor and King, will leave San Remo tomorrow, arriving in due course of time in Berlin. During the last days of his life, I received from the much lamented King a confirmation of his power for work which only left him with his life. The signature which lies before me empowers me to close the Reichstag at the usual time when its labors are finished. I addressed to the Emperor a request that he should sign only with the first letter of his name. His Majesty replied he believed himself still able to write his name in full. In consequence, this historical document with the last signature of His Majesty lies before me. Under the circumstances I assume it would be in accordance with the wish of the Reichstag, as well as of the representatives of the Federal government, not to separate just now, but to remain in session until after the arrival of His Majesty, the Emperor. I therefore do not make any use of the authorization beyond depositing it in the archives as an historical document and requesting your President to induce the adoption of resolutions which will reflect the feeling and consideration of the Reichstag. It does not become me to give from this official place expression to the personal feelings with which the decease of my master and the departure of the first German Emperor from our midst fills me. There is, in fact, no need of it, for the feelings which animate me live in the hearts of every German. But there is one thing which I believe I should not conceal from you. It does not concern my sentiments, but my experiences. It is a fact that amid the visitations with which the ruler just departed lived to see his house afflicted, there were two circumstances which filled him with satisfaction and comfort—one of them was the effect that the sufferings of his only son and successor, our present sovereign lord, had produced throughout the world, not only in Germany, but in every part of the world. I received this very day from New York a telegram of sympathy, showing what confidence the dynasty of the imperial house has acquired among all the nations. This is the legacy which the Emperor's long reign bequeathes to the German people. The confidence which his dynasty has won will be transferred to the nation, despite anything that has happened.

When Bismarck entered the Reichstag this afternoon, he deposited the imperial order closing the session. The order was the

LAST OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

signed by the Emperor. Bismarck informed the Reichstag that the Emperor Frederick will leave San Remo tomorrow and arrive at Berlin in due course of time. The House received the communication with evident satisfaction, the more so because Herr

Von Puttkamer, in announcing the death of Emperor William to the lower house of the Diet, had not alluded to the new Emperor. This omission had created a painful impression. Bismarck declared that from what he had observed during the last few days, Emperor William had found consolation in those trying hours in the sympathy of the whole world shown in the sufferings of his son, and in his consciousness of the consolidation of the national unity, which found expression in the unanimous passage of the military bill. The Reichstag then adjourned for an indefinite period.

After the adjournment Bismarck descended from the elevated seats occupied by the members of the Bundesrath into the body of the House and greeted Count Von Moltke. Members crowded around him as he showed the order dissolving the Reichstag, all being anxious to see the last signature of the Emperor.

The evening papers contain what are reported to be

THE LAST WORDS

spoken by the Emperor. They are: "Alexander has promised me that he will not make war against us." It is reported the Emperor also said: "I am convinced that we ought not to go to war with Russia, with whom the most friendly attitude ought to be adopted."

During the last thirty-six hours the Emperor was drowsy, delirious and conscious alternately, starting at times excitedly to make remarks relative to family or political matters. Once he mistook Prince Bismarck for the Crown Prince and, taking his hand, pleaded that he would always be kind to the Czar. During the last moments the Emperor did not suffer. His face wore a tranquil, almost smiling expression. A few minutes before his death the Emperor exclaimed: "Fritz, dear Fritz!"

Emperor William left three hundred million marks in cash.

Reichs Anzeiger gives the following details of

THE LAST HOURS

of Emperor William:

On Wednesday when his strength began to fail, the Emperor spoke repeatedly to Prince William about the condition of the Crown Prince and about political and military affairs. On Thursday he talked with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, about the death of her son, Prince Louis. At noon he asked for Prince Bismarck, who came and conversed with him on the political situation. The Emperor spoke clearly and thanked the chancellor for his services to his court. Increased feebleness soon followed and his voice became weaker and weaker, finally sinking to a whisper. At 5 o'clock he was so weak that the members of the family, Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke and the servants of the house, gathered around the bed. The Emperor, supported by the doctors, held the hand of his wife on one side and his daughter's hand on the other. Prince William stood at the head of the couch. Chaplain Koegel spoke a few words of consolation to which the Emperor whispered occasional responses. At 5:30 he showed extreme weakness, death seeming imminent. He suddenly rallied and asked for Count Von Moltke and Prince William, with whom he talked about the state of the army and the Prussian people, entering into minute particulars when speaking of military matters. To the astonishment of the listeners, he then referred to Germany's alliances with various countries and the possibilities of war. But during the latter portion of his remarks, fantasies of delirium were mingled with coherent utterances. This temporary recovery of strength lasted until 10 o'clock. At frequent intervals he conversed in a touching, earnest manner with those about him. Between 10 and 2 he appeared to be asleep. At about 2 o'clock it was observed that a curious change was beginning to take place in the Emperor's face, although there was again a slight improvement in his condition. But at 7 it was seen that his last moments were near, and the members of his family were again summoned to his bedside, and at 8:20 the doctors declared he was dead.

COUNT VON MOLTKE

at the closing scene was deeply moved and at last wept bitterly. The Reichstag sitting was an event of historical importance never likely to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Prince Bismarck controlled his feelings only by violent efforts. He was only able to force out a few words at a time. Sometimes he could hardly speak at all and was obliged to take long pauses to suppress the tears which he tried to hide by lifting his portfolio or a glass of water.

Towards 11 o'clock today Painter Herr, Anton von Werner and Sculptor Herr Von Ochs, Jr., were admitted to the death chamber. The body in the meantime had been arranged in a half sitting position, where the Duchess of Baden had strewn flowers over the bed. Herr Werner made a sketch of the body and its surroundings, and Professor Begas came later on to take an impression of the dead Emperor's face. A photographer was also admitted to the chamber and took a photograph of the deceased as he lay on the iron bed.

No one could help being moved at the simplicity of the surroundings of the most popular and powerful monarch of