

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 18.—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this morning.

The news of the death of ex-President Arthur came as a great surprise, notwithstanding the alarming rumors as to his health during the summer months. A supposed improvement in his condition was noted during his stay in New London, Connecticut, and the apparent confidence expressed by his friends, who remained close to him, created the impression that his health had been radically improved, giving him the promise of a renewed lease of life.

Ex-President Arthur's death was unexpected, it not being supposed outside his house that he was in any immediate danger.

As soon as news of Arthur's death was made public, many flags on public and private buildings were placed at half mast.

AT HALF MAST.

Arthur had lived at 123 Lexington Avenue for twenty years or more. A stroke of cerebral apoplexy, sudden but not wholly unexpected by the attending physicians, terminated his life. The stroke came in his sleep, between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and he did not rally thereafter. His death was painless, like the slow going out of a burned down candle, and for hours before the end came he was unconscious to his surroundings.

HE DID NOT IMPROVE.

His son and daughter his sister, his former partner, Sherman W. Knevals, and his closest friend Surrogate Rollins, were at his bedside. All reports to the contrary, Mr. Arthur's health had not improved during his stay at New London, and on his return Oct. 1, he was no better than when he left the city. As time passed no permanent improvement came and the physicians feared some such sudden stroke as the one to which he succumbed. In his enfeebled condition, even a light stroke of apoplexy would prove fatal to the once robust patient, but with the beginning of the present week a marked change for the better set in. On Tuesday the ex-President felt better and stronger than at any time since his illness, and commented hopefully on the fact. It was near midnight when his attendant left him alone in his bedroom and nothing was heard from him. During the early morning hours he was not disturbed, until his attendant entered his room at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He found Mr. Arthur lying on his side breathing heavily and

COULD NOT ROUSE HIM.

The family answered his summons, but failed to elicit signs of consciousness or recognition from the ex-President. In alarm they summoned his physician, Dr. Peters, who has been in attendance upon Mr. Arthur throughout his illness and who responded promptly, and at once saw that he was suffering from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. A small blood vessel in the brain had burst and paralysis of the right side ensued. From the moment the discovery was made all hope was known to be vain, but no efforts were spared to bring the patient back to consciousness. They were all alike failures. Mr. Arthur lay motionless and speechless all day. He knew what was going on about him, for he pressed the doctor's hand and put out his tongue when asked to do so, but he never spoke nor gave any other sign of consciousness. Last night at 6 o'clock the enfeebled pulse, more difficult respiration and other signs of physical failure indicated to the watchful eyes of his physicians that the

END WAS DRAWING NEAR.

A change for the worse came on rapidly and his sisters and children gathered at his bedside. Dr. Wm. A. Valentine, Dr. Peter's partner, and Surrogate Rollins stayed with him during the night.

Mr. Knevals went home at midnight. Arthur's strength ebbed out slowly and with it his life. It was 5 o'clock when the end came. He had been entirely senseless for hours, and died without a struggle.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Arthur was 56 years old. He had been a widower seven years. His wife died in 1879. She was Ellen Herndon before he married her, the daughter of a naval official, a Virginian who was lost at sea. Of their two children, the son, Chester Allen, is 23 years old. He was graduated from Princeton a year ago and is now a student in Columbia law school. His practical training here was in the law office of Knevals & Ransom, the firm of which the ex-President was a member up to the time of his election as Vice-President on the Garfield ticket. The daughter Nellie, of whom Arthur is very fond, is 17 years old.

THE FUNERAL.

will take place on Saturday at 9 a.m. from the church of Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, Rev. D. Parker Morgan

officiating. Mr. Arthur was not a member of any church, but his wife formerly attended that church. One of the distinctive features of the ex-President's character was his strong loyalty to her memory.

The remains will be buried in Albany Rural cemetery in his family plot. It is expected that the members of ex-President Arthur's cabinet will be asked to act as his pall-bearers at the funeral. The remains are now lying in the parlor of the second floor of the unostentatious residence where the owner passed away.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—E. H. Hergarler, a veterinary surgeon, was shot and killed this morning at Conklin's stables, Mission Street near Eighth, by Wm. Dolan, a hackman, during a quarrel over money. Dolan escaped.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 18.—The limited express coming east on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, due in this city at 6:30 this morning, was wrecked by a landslide at Jones' Ferry, at the outskirts of this city, and a number of persons were injured, two being fatally hurt. Heavy rains had loosened the earth along the road, and the conductor of the limited had been notified to proceed carefully. The train was running slowly, not more than 10 miles an hour, and just as it reached Jones' Ferry, a mass of rocks and earth came tumbling down from a precipice 40 feet above. The first part of the train escaped, but the huge mass crashed into the three sleepers which were in the rear.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The interior of the front car was almost completely demolished. It was the Cincinnati sleeper, and fortunately had a smaller number of passengers on it than any coach that has gone out of Cincinnati on the limited for months. All of the occupants had arisen and most of them were in the forward part of the coach preparing their toilets. The two other sleepers were also badly wrecked. Immediately following the accident, women shrieked and the children screamed, while above all were heard the groans of the injured wedged in between the berths and rocks unable to move. For a moment those passengers who miraculously escaped injury were so dumbfounded that they stood motionless. The sleepers were completely filled with dust, and it was with difficulty determined which of their number had been most seriously injured. The moment the crash was heard, the engineer stopped the train. The train started in a few minutes and the station was soon reached. A full corps of surgeons and attendants were on hand to carry out the injured. It was found that eight passengers had been seriously hurt while probably as many more had received painful cuts and bruises. Two will die.

David Arnheim, of Pittsburg, and S. A. Bennett, of New York, are the most seriously injured; the wife of Lieut. Glass, of Fort Bayard, N. M., sustained severe cuts.

New York, 18.—In perfecting the arrangements for the funeral of ex-President Arthur, it has been determined to change the date of the ceremony until the morning of Monday, November 22nd, in order to allow time for the arrival of several members of the Cabinet, and others of distinction who have telegraphed their desire to be present at the obsequies. The services will be held on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock precisely, in the Church of Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

A very few days ago, in a conversation with Aqueduct Commissioner Fish, who had called to see him, ex-President Arthur made the following despairing remarks: "After all, life is not worth living for, and I might as well give up the struggle for it now as any other time and submit to the inevitable."

The following telegrams were received to-day:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

Chester A. Arthur, Jr.:

Accept my profound sympathy with you in the death of your father, and my appreciation of his distinguished character and services. A committee of the Senate will attend the funeral. (Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, President of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.

Chester A. Arthur, Jr.:

Accept my profound sympathy in this hour of sorrow. (Signed) W. J. FLORENCE.

Albany, N. Y., 18.—The following was issued this afternoon: State of New York.—Proclamation by the Governor:

By the death of a distinguished citizen, the people of this State are again called to mourn. Chester A. Arthur entered into rest at his residence in New York City early this morning. He had always made his home within our State, and from his early manhood had occupied within it, places of official distinction. As a citizen of New York State he was elected Vice-President by the whole people. Upon the death of President Garfield he became President by succession, and with dignity to himself and with honor to his country he filled that highest office in our government. In all his life he bore, without abuse, the name of gentleman. Remembering the services and admitting the character, it is fitting that we should, by such action as may be deemed appropriate, express our sorrow in his death and show respect for the high official position which he held at the choice of his countrymen.

Done at the capital in the city of Albany, on this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. DAVID B. HILL.

By the Governor.

Wm. G. PRICE, Private Secretary.

Washington, 18.—The Senators below named will attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate: John Sherman, George F. Edmunds, John A. Logan, Wm. B. Allison, M. C. Butler, James D. Cameron, D. W. Voorhees, Warner Miller, George Q. Vest, A. P. Gorman, Joseph R. Hawley and James K. Jones.

The President to-day issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

Executive Mansion, Nov. 18.

To the People of the United States:

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Chester A. Arthur, lately President of the United States, which occurred after an illness of long duration, at his residence in the city of New York.

Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of the Chief Magistracy of the Union by a tragedy which cast its pallor over the entire Government. His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit. With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station, and the reputation of his personal services, with conspicuous graciousness and patriotic fidelity, will long be cherished by his fellow-countrymen.

In token of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Department buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the departments be suspended. The Secretaries of War and Navy will cause orders to be issued for the appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1886, and of the independence of the United States of America the 111th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

DENVER, 18.—Mr. Schuden, Mexican Consul at Kansas City, stopping here a day or two, in an interview this afternoon said the proposed filibustering expedition into Mexico from America is one of the most flagrant frauds yet perpetrated upon a credulous people.

"I cannot find language to denounce it as I would wish. The assertions made by recruiting officers that the scheme is endorsed by wealthy Mexicans is wholly untrue. No man who knows the Mexican people and their unalterable love for and faith in their country would ever make such a statement or give any credence to it. I challenge the organizers in Denver or any other part of the United States connected with the filibustering scheme to name any prominent Mexican, recognized as a prominent man in his own country. I would not now take any notice whatever of this thing (for the whole affair has been sufficiently ridiculed and sneered at by the most powerful newspapers in the United States,) but I consider it my duty to

WARN EVERYBODY

not to heed any of these alluring promises. The men who believed them may be unaware of the fact that in recruiting for this purpose they make themselves liable to punishment by the United States government. The whole affair is gotten up by peace disturbers and border ruffians, who have natural allies in neighboring States, and their only chances of success are those of being shot. They forget that the day of successful revolutions in Mexico is past. In the old days transportation of troops was difficult, but now railroads take soldiers rapidly to the rendezvous of rebels, and the organized forces of the government have no difficulty in suppressing a revolt. Only a few weeks ago a very prominent Mexican who had held a revolutionary scheme. He was shot for high treason, and in Mexico they do not give traitors a long trial. They send them speedily to the place of execution, where files of soldiers do the work of death."

SIoux CITY, Iowa, 18.—The grand jury returned their report on the Hadlock murder case at three o'clock this afternoon. The jury returned indictments against the following persons: John Arensdorf, murder and conspiracy; Albert "Bismarck," conspiracy; Henry Sherman, conspiracy; Paul Leader, conspiracy; F. Muncbrath, Jr., conspiracy; Geo. Treiber, conspiracy; Henry Peters, conspiracy; L. Plath, conspiracy. These are the ten persons present when the crime was committed, two of whom, Leavitt and Bismarck, claim that John Arensdorf fired the fatal shot.

Besides the charge of conspiracy, each of the parties is also charged with murder. The supposition at present is that Arensdorf will be held without bail, and the others in heavy bonds, which, with perhaps one or two exceptions, they will be unable to furnish. The case will not be reached this term of court. Of those indicted, Treiber, Peters, Plath and Granda have not been arrested, and their whereabouts are unknown.

HARTFORD, Conn., 18.—The storm in this city from 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. today was very violent. No loss of life is reported, but many buildings were unroofed and barns blown down. Chimneys, fences and trees were toppled over or broken. The wires are down so that reports of the damage in neighboring places have not yet been received. The loss here will amount to many thousands of dollars. A number of large tobacco sheds containing this year's valuable crop are reported to have been blown down, and there will be large losses of that sort throughout the country.

New York, 18.—The storm here was confined to a heavy shower and down-pour of rain. To-night is growing colder, with a brisk wind from the west.

Reports to the Associated Press indicate severe storm all along

THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Buffalo, 18.—The maximum velocity of the wind here was reached about 9:30 p. m., when the wind blew over sixty miles an hour. Waves are dashing high over the breakwater, and the wall is being broken up. It is expected that nothing will be left of it if the gale continues much longer. It is thought that vessels due in this harbor will have to take refuge at Long Point.

Galveston, 18.—A special to the News from Laredo, Texas, says: Frost and ice prevailed early this morning from Laredo all the way to Monterey, Mexico. The damage to fruit and vegetables is considerable. At San Antonio all the street hydrants were frozen, something that

RARELY OCCURS THERE.

To-night the weather has greatly moderated throughout the State.

Chambersburg, Pa., 18.—Yesterday a rain storm set in and continued all day. The rain descended in torrents, and last night the wind commenced blowing a gale. This morning, about 7 o'clock, a regular tornado struck the town. The clouds were of purple color; houses rocked to and fro and several were blown down. It is impossible now to tell the extent of the damage, which was greatest in the rural districts. The ends of houses were blown in, barns leveled with the ground, school houses upset, trees torn out by the roots and fences carried away. Much fear and excitement prevailed, and the lives of many at various times were in imminent danger. Up to this time no loss of life has been reported.

New York, 19.—The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway was held yesterday. It was said after the adjournment that only routine business had been transacted and that nothing was done about the lease jointly with the Union Pacific Railroad of the Oregon Railway and Navigation property. Nothing was done but the discussion of the subject is said to have been prolonged and earnest. The speeches made are understood to have been warmly in favor of the joint lease, and the opposition to the project maintained silence throughout the meeting. The representative of the Oregon and Trans-Continental company in the board desired to retire from the committee, but his resignation was not accepted and the committee was continued. He informed his fellow directors that the committee would be obliged to arrange terms with the Union Pacific company if a joint lease was to be made, because the directors of the Oregon company had now no authority in the matter.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 19.—It is declared that a strike in which 20,000 cotton operatives will take part, will be inaugurated here within a month, unless the manufacturers grant an increase in wages. A demand was made by the spinners two weeks ago to have wages restored to the rates paid in 1884, but was so unfavorably received by the mill owners and such disinterestedness displayed in their neglect to notice it, that the operatives of all grades became exasperated and there is now a strong feeling in favor of a strike.

NEW YORK, 19.—The steamer Beaconsfield, with a cargo of 70,000 bushels of wheat, outward bound to Aberdeen, came into collision off the battery this morning with the steamer Britannia, bound in from Mediterranean ports. The Beaconsfield was struck near the coal bunkers and the water poured in, extinguishing her fires. She was assisted by the tugs to Hoboken. The Britannia came to anchor with her bow badly damaged above the water line.

NEW YORK, 19.—The trial of ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade, indicted for boodles, was continued this morning, there being a crowded court room. Nickel conducted the examination. Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite resumed the witness chair; he acknowledged several visits to the office of the Broadway Surface Company and to seeing Maloney there; witness came to New York several times in August, 1886, he being in New London, Conn., in business and was at the Pequot House at that time; on August 29th of that year he was summoned to New York by telegraph. General Tracy here objected to the reading of the telegram. The witness continued, saying he went to the Brevoort House and met James Richmond after he came down town, and in passing through the court house to the City Hall, again met Richmond. Bright was with Richmond; one of them

GAVE HIM A PAPER.

(The paper was produced in court and identified by witness.) This occurred August 30th. Witness then went up to the alderman's chambers; witness said the telegram was to notify him of the meeting; he presided at the meeting of the board; the Mayor's veto message on the franchise was read and the bill passed over the veto; the meeting was held with closed doors; except members of the board no one was present but J. Francis Kiernan, a newspaper man; witness did not know whether McQuade was present or not, or who drafted the resolution to pass the bill over the veto.

The cross-examination elicited the fact that the resolutions were in type-writing, according to the result of previous consultation of the aldermen; the report of the railway committee was prepared in the office of Scribner & Bright, as was also the resolution in type-writing.

EX-ALDERMAN FULLGRAFF

was not sworn as a witness, he affirmed. Witness has resided in New York and Brooklyn 36 years, and been in business 26 years; he is a big-headed man with a moustache and tuft of chin whiskers. He sat with his eyes closed and his hands clasped in his lap. Witness said an informal meeting was held in May, 1886; after the board had adjourned, eight or nine members were present, of which McQuade was one; the subject discussed was the fact that it was necessary to have 13 votes to pass the bill; it was agreed to meet in the office of witness within a week after this was done and the meeting was held at Fullgraf's factory after business hours; this was before the bill was passed; thirteen aldermen were present.

New York, 19.—Nichol asked who else were present.

Witness named from memory Kinney, Sayles, Waite, McCabe, Duffy and Jaehne. McLaughlin was chairman. DeLacey was present. It was agreed that the thirteen members present would hold together on any question that came before the Board. Nothing was said about the Broadway Railway. It was agreed to meet again one week later, at McLaughlin's house. Witness attended the latter meeting. McLaughlin was made chairman again, on Duffy's motion. The first business was the question of the Broadway railway franchise. It was said that other companies, the cable road and others, wanted the franchise. Jaehne, DeLacey and others spoke stating that the Broadway Cable Road Company had offered \$75,000 for the franchise, one half in cash and one half in bonds. Witness did not know who the money and stock were to go to. It was said that the Surface Road had offered \$500,000 cash. Witness said the offer of the Cable Road was considered unreliable and the other was considered best. It was decided to accept the offer of the Broadway Surface Road by unanimous vote. Witness voted for it.

THE NEXT QUESTION

discussed was who should be entrusted with the money. Something was said about the amount; \$22,000 was to go to each member. One member thought the amount should be \$25,000. It was said the lawyers had concluded to pay only \$22,000. That amount was decided upon unanimously. McQuade voted "aye." Another meeting was held at McLaughlin's house; but 12 out of the 13 were present. The question discussed was what member to select to hold the money. Witness thought McCabe said Maloney might not be trusted with so large an amount. Duffy suggested Keenan and he was selected. DeLacey then said he wished to have the members present go to Keenan and assure him it was all right. Witness said the possibility of a vote was considered, and in that case it was decided to leave the work of getting two-thirds of the vote to Maloney. After the veto another meeting was held at McLaughlin's house to discuss it. As more votes were necessary it was decided unanimously to cut down

EACH MAN'S SHARE

to \$20,000. Witness said he saw Maloney at his house August 29th, and the latter brought witness the paper to sign. There were several other names on the paper.

Witness then testified that a certain paper handed him was a call for the memorable meeting of August 30th. Witness attended the secret meeting of August 30th. McQuade and witness were both present at another meeting in McLaughlin's house Oct. 13th. There had been no money paid yet and this was the subject of discussion. Witness received a part of the \$5,000 before election that was due. The final vote granting the franchise was taken Dec. 5th. Up to and after that date witness had received \$18,000. Keenan paid witness asked McQuade after Dec. 5th if he had got his money. McQuade replied that it was "all right."

This ended the direct examination. A consultation of lawyers followed.

THE AUDIENCE

who had listened with deep interest, using their hands as trumpets, settled back in their seats to discuss the astounding testimony. The face of the witness was flushed and his eyes had been cast down while giving his evidence, his voice at times being almost inaudible.

On cross-examination witness said he had been engaged in manufacturing