FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890. PITTSBURG.

Nearly 300 Estates Left All Tangled Up by the Conemaugh Flood.

WHO DIED FIRST THAT DAY?

A Question the Orphans' Court of Cambria Finds Hard to Answer.

WILLS LOST IN WATERS

That Drowned the Legatees in Many Instances, Leaving Titles in Chaos.

PAPERS FILED FOR LOST ESTATES.

Intricate Questions of Life Insurance Also Left to Be Untangled by Legal Process.

THE WORK OF A PATEFUL HALF-HOUR

Who died first, husband or wife? That is the question raised in several contested will cases growing out of the Johnstown flood. It is going to be a mighty hard problem to settle. The investigations of a DISPATCH some intensely interesting results. Nearly | How well she knows the exact hour! 300 estates have been taken before that tribunal since the deluge for settlement. In most of the cases the wills were lost, and in many instances heirs perished simultaneously with the testators. Strange stories of the resulting tangle are told below.

TPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 third day after the Conemaugh flood I shove. The mention of Alex. Recke's estate, chanced to be stooping among the debris on and its estimate at \$7,157, recalls the fact Market street, Johnstown, searching for a town was riding about the streets of the coin that I had dropped while paying a wrecked city on the three days succeeding the teamster for driving me to and from South | flood, but fell sick from the exposure and died Fork Lake. Presently I found it. The eight days after the deluge silver had slipped down between some twigs and sticks which were so firmly fixed as to tate. He kept a clothing store on Clinton form a floor for the accumulated rubbish on street, and was a brother of the Pittsburg book top. Under these lay a small piece of white note paper. It attracted my attention be- appears as the executrix of John Dibert, the cause my money rested directly upon it, is put down at \$63,175. Evidently it was the top of the sheet it had been torn from, for across the blue line was tear abruptly stopped the last word.

In Pittsburg a month later a fireman was exhibiting to a party of reporters some relies he had brought home from "The Valley of Death." One was a very dirty sheet of paper, from which the water had effaced all writing except these simple words: "I bequeath to my dear wife, Susan, all the " He also had a fragment of parchment so torn that nothing remained but: "Believing that I am now (1887) approaching death I direct my executor ----

WHOLESALE LOSS OF WILLS. With perhaps 1,000 wills destroyed in the flood, what a maze of complications would there be for the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to straighten out? With tens of thousands of dollars worth of personal property loss, what use for wills at all? Since heirs perished by the hundreds in the same deluge with their benefactors, why should He was lost in the flood. On the next page she either will or property have remained? Om-nipotent completeness best summed up the property. He died in one of the improvised triple loss in one word-annihilation !

Thus were a great many estates settled in the Conemaugh Valley without recourse to the usual legal routine. No "final accounts" of executors remained to be filed. Fastfleeting time is leaving the memories of this extinct household, and that one next door, so vague that an attorney who walks along the streets of Johnstown, and stopping first at this bare spot of rented ground, then pauses in the center of that naked area of an acre, tries to recall the dwellings of late clients, with their cabinets of valuable tressures, their heirlooms and family plate such an attorney, familiar as he was with his clients' homes, must soon feel while he continues his search as though he were the football of dreams!

SETTLING UP ESTATES.

Yet there are left a very large number of cases where a strange confusion may be found. In Johnstown to-day it is easy to find wills extant involving personal property, but no such property remaining; property, but no wills; wills, but no legal heirs; heirs, but neither will nor property.

On the morning of June 12 a team drew up at the Cambria County Court House, in Ebensburg, from Johnstown. It brought Mr. D. D. Morrell, of Henrietta, Blair county, who at once applied for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary L. Diller, his daughter. She was the wife of Rev. A. P. Diller, of Johnstown. Both were drowned n the flood. The value of Mrs. Diller's personal property that was saved was \$7,775. This was 12 days after the flood, and was the very first application to the Orphans' Court to settle an estate where the will had been destroyed.

That was the first. To-day I came to Ebensburg to study the pages of the Recorder's books filled up since that date-or, in other words, to make an inventory of the business of the Orphans' Court for the past eight months. The entry in the case of Mrs. Rev. Diller fixed as

THE TIME OF DEATH the day of the flood, May 31, 1889, at about \$4.30 o'clock P. M. I soon discovered that a more beneficial society advertised that W. E. Hoopes had had his life insured with them for \$2,000, and they were ready to pay it as soon as they knew who it should go to. So I find in the docket here that Mrs. Comman, a sister of Mr. Hoopes, took out letters of administration through her attorney, R. S. Murphy, E.s., of Johnstown (a son, by the way, of Francia Murphy, of temperance glory). A Mr. Bogors, brother of Mr. Hoopes wife, has also made application for administration letters, basing his claim through the children of the day of the flood, May 31, 1889, at about

The office clerks were busy. The only

EXCITING EPISODES RECALLED. Farther along I found that letters of administration had been granted to Annie Ripple on the estate of her husband. When she filed an appraisement what was saved was stated to be only worth \$150. Mrs. Ripple is the woman who opened her door on the afternoon of the flood to find Jackson Ripple, her husband, there, with two horses, to try for escape. She mounted with him. Her horse saved her life. His was caught staff correspondent into the books of the by the torrents, and Mrs. Ripple's statement Orphans' Court of Cambria county give is that he died May 31, about 4:15 P. M.

An appraisement of the estate of Sheriff Rvan showed \$26,160. He, with his wife, mother and several children were all drowned, but the stores' contents on Washington street, were saved. Relatives are attending to the estate. William F. Diller appears as the administrator of Rev. A. P. Diller's estate, but an appraisement only shows \$87 20 of a value. This gentle-EBENSBURG, Pa., February 4.-On the | man was the husband of the lady mentioned

IN A PITTSBURG HOSPITAL. James J. Murphy, drowned, left a small es-

he docket I found that the time of some inflered slightly in various instances, some being sworn to as "about 4:30," others "4:20," some "4:10" and still others at "4:15," but they were all within that nover-to-be-forgotten half were all within that never-to-be-forgotten half hour of Johnstown's ruin.

The Court House here sits upon a knoll higher than the balance of the town, and Ebensburg itself us on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains 2,300 feet above sea level. The clerk had interrupted me to point out the cloud of steam of a locomotive on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, across the plateau, and nine miles away. It was a vast stretch of landscape, and the clerk said the white fleecy steam rising out of the furry

A BIG TOTAL. Turning again to the docket, Matilda, Bushoff's name was found on one page as applying for papers on Arthur M. Bushroff's estate. nospitals three days after the black Friday. Captain O'Connell's heirs appraise what property remains at \$1,650. Crist. Fitzharris was a well known hotel keeper on Franklin street,

II.

ONE VALUABLE MINUTE. face of the earth by the flood. In one of the double framehouses there resided W. E. Hoopes and family, and H. W. Smith and family. The great crest of water from South Fork lifted the building high in the air and them washes it to be indicated by water from the control of the Hoopes, his wife and both their children were by crashing timbers while he held her in one

sound heard was the monotonous rustle of the thick paper as I turned over page after page. That was the only audible sound. There was another sound that I alone could hear. It was the inner echo of the words "May 31, about 4:30 P. M." It seemed to bound backward and forward in my head, so often now had I read them within an hour, and then repeated them mentally each time as I scratched "1" on my tally sheet. But the counting steadily proceeded. Now it was rare to find any other case on the book except those from the valley. Once I came to the estate of Howard J. Roberts, the popular Johnstown bank cashier, who was drowned. The letters were taken out by his son. Dwight Roberts, and an appraisement showed the value of \$32,460. Separate entries were made in the estates of Mr. Roberts' wife and son who perished

banker, who lost his life. His personal estate

Chal, L. Dick, who became famous as "the avenger," I find appointed administrator in the estate of Nancy Litz. Then the next entry reamily and numerous relatives.
Steadily I counted the entries, only pausing

at the best known names. Getting deeper into the docket I found that the time of death plateau, and nine miles away. It was a vast stretch of landscape, and the cierk said the white fleecy steam rising out of the furry mountain blue was a pretty sight. It may have been, but my vision was dulled with what I had been so steadily reading, and to me the whole Cambria landscape was burred and dimmed by that terrible date—"May 31, about 4:30 P. M."

continued my count in that. Such a thing as filling up an Orphanes' Court decket book in one year and beginning a new one had never been heard of before in this county. People had nover deed fast enough for that.

After I struck off the last case I turned for comparison to the books of a few years past. In none of them did the average of wills filed exceed 25 per year. In the past eight months only 15, exclusive of the flood cases, were filed. I verified my count of the flood cases carefully, and then wrote down as the tetal thus far 240. I have information from lawyers indicating that this number will be increased to nearly 300 in February. In the great majority of instances above there were no wills, and some of the socalled estates, especially where they were small, consisted of money in the savings bank, which could not be withdrawn without surwhich could not be withdrawn without survivors going through the regular legal modes.

Strange stories I could trace through these
stiff legal pages there as I toyed with the books.

Some were romanuc, others pathetic and all
confused in their earthly sequels, as life often
is when the Almighty suddenly destroys human
signs. To preserve a natural sequence in all of
them, I give a few below, just as I picked them
out at random from these court folios.

It will be remembered that Woodvale, one of Johnstown's suburbs, was obliterated from the then smashed it into kindling wood. Mr. lost all his family, and his baby girl was killed arm. His other arm thrown around a tree

barely saved his own rife.

There was absolutely nothing left of Mr. Hoopes' possessions, and the history of the family and home would have been ended as extinet, but for the fact that an agent of a Balti-

case which has no reference to the deluge of last May, The form of entry in each case is like this:

June 27. Date of death filed, May 31, 1888, about 4:30 p. M.

July 18. Renunciation of only heir [uame] filed.

July 18. Renunciation of only heir [uame] filed.

July 18. Administrator appeinted [name].

Soptember 4. General appraisement filed, stoo.

WITH TERRIBLE EMPHASIS.

I began to copy the names of decedents. They seemed scattering at first, but in a little while the estates of farmers dying in Gambria county prior to the flood commenced to disappear from the decket. Now, the date of death—"May 31, about 4:30 p. M."—appeared more frequently. Page after page followed closely and more closely written with the Johnstown cases. The manes upon my list were multiplying rapid-ly. I paused, hastily calculating how much space in The DISPATCH would be required for their publication. The result was that a compromise was reached in a decision not to copy any more names, but to faithfully count the cases.

The office clerks were busy. The only

III.

WHO DIED FIRST. Christian Kimple and his wife were both frowned at Johnstown. They kept a furniture store on Clinton street. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Kimple's body was recovered near the famous "stone bridge." In his pockets were found over \$3,000 in cash. It is supposed that when the rising waters drove the old couple up-stairs Kimple took with him the contents of his safe. His will was discovered in another pocket, and here it is on file in Ebensburg, discolored all over by the water. The couple were childless, but heirs survived in other relatives. However, the executor named in the will was also drowned. So one of Mrs.; Kimple's relatives, Otto Huebner, came to Ebensburg 15 days after the flood, and applied for letters of administration through his attorney, John P. Linton, Esq. The usual renunciation of the other heirs was filed a few days later. About the middle of Julya general appraisament was other heirs was filed a few days later. About the middle of July a general appraisement was reported, placing a valuation of \$9,100 on the property. This is exclusive of real estate.

But on July 22 Valentine Kimple, of Philadelphia, came here and applied to the Orphans' Court for a revocation of Otto Huebner's lotters of administration. He claims to be a lawful heir, and he raises the point that as Mrs. Kimple died before her husband she had no ownership in the estate, and Mr. Kimple's wishes should therefore be followed out as closely as possible. The court served notice on the parties interested.

Here is an intricate point which will probably arise in other cases where contests are threatened, and it is one that will be hard to decide: Both Mr. and Mrs. Kimple perished in the flood that drowned thousands of others at the same time. There no doubt was a difference of time between their deaths, but it was so small, the range not being more than from 5

so small, the range not being more than from 5 to 15 minutes, and the terror and confusion of

so small, the range not being more than from to 15 ininutes, and the terror and confusion of the how was so frightful, that it is questionable active satisfactory proof can be adduced as to which one of the two persons was lost first. In this case the heirs must feel that they can settle the pointatissue, for in the answer just recently filed with the Court by Otto Huebner, he says:
"Respondent denies the allegation contained in the petition of Valentine Kimple, that the said Christian Kimple survived his wife, Maria Kimple; and the respondent alleges that the said Maria Kimple survived her late husband, and therefore that the whole personal property owned and possessed by Christian Kimple became vested in the said wife, and descended under the intestate laws to his widow, through whom the various parties have renounced administration in favor of your respondent's claim to the whole of said personal property."

There was no other corpse recevered in Johnstown with so much money in the clothes as Mr. Kimple's. Since the flood relatives of nany persons who perished have alleged that they are positive that certain sums were se-cretted in pockets of their friends on that Fri-day afternoon, but when the bodies were re-covered no such money was found. Theft has seen charged in some instances. The Kimple case awaits action of the court, There is some hope, however, of compromising

ONLY ARID GROUND. John Parks was well esteemed in Johnstown. He, with his wife, two children and a grandchild were all drowned. There only survive one son and the husband of Mr. Parks' daughter. This daughter and her child were drowned, too. Considerable of an estate is left. The rights of the son-in-law as against those of the son depended upon the question of the sur-vival of the daughter. But as all attempts to prove anything were futile, an amicable' arrangement was effected between the brothersin-law. In this way quite a number of disputes were settled, where trouble had been were settled, where trouble had been expected, and would have resulted, had the cases been allowed to go into litigation, because this point of priority of death would give both sides of a contest about equal chance. I understand that Attorney John Ross, of Johnstown, has just recently settled amicably an estate worth \$100,000, in which the question of who died first in the flood, promised intricate complications. There are still others, however, which will be contested in the Orohans' Court during the year. still others, however, which will be contested in the Orphans' Court during the year.

In many entries on the docket I find ciphers like these: "000 00" opposite the words "general appraisement." That means that there was not a cent's worth of personal property left by the flood. Such a case is that of John W. Stufft, of Woodvale. He perished, with all his family and his pretty house went to pieces. Only the arid ground, @xi00 feet, remains, and to claim that his brother-in-law, John C. Lardin, has taken out letters of administration. Close by this spot stood another house, that of J. W. Tross. He had a large family, but they all went down to death together in the ruins of their home. The sole survivor of the family in any of its branches is a brother, John Tross, and he has taken out letters of administration on the bare lot of ground. John H. Brown, Esq., of Johnstown, is attorney in both cases.

"Here are the handling of this hushess grow." in both cases.
"Has not the handling of this business grow

well known hotel keeper on Franklin street, who was drowned, and in settling up his affairs all he left was found to be worth only \$483. James P. McConaghy was another popular resident of Cambria City. His heirs applied for letters, without a will of course, and an appraisement showed \$5,751, exclusive of real estate. Justice of the Peace John Brady left property worth \$9,322.

This finished one of the large effice dockets. Another volume had to be opened to accommodate the business growing out of the flood. I continued my count in that. Such a thing as filling up an Orphans' Court decket book in one year and beginning a new one had never been year and heginning a new one had never been the two places. We have lost on deed business, for there is no land selling in Johnstown, but we have gained heavily on administrators' apwe have gained heavily on administrators' ap pointments. We never had much of that be fore." I closed the books of the Orphans' Court. Nowhere else in the country could such re-markable pages be found, but I had perused enough. They revived memories too ghastly. As the door closed upon me a grave-looking gentleman pushed it back to enter the office. Something prompted me to turn back too, as I heard the clerk greet him with "What's new in Johnstown?"

Johnstown?"
I heard not his answer, but as he opened out a sheet of legalcap and laid it on the counter I was near enough to read a single line written "May 31, 1889, about 4:30 P. M."

THE BLAINES HISSED IN CHURCH.

They Neglected to Observe the Customs the Catholic Church.

L. E. STOFIEL.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, February 4 .- A peculiar in cident occurred to-day while the funeral of thew's Church. As the relatives of the dead lady entered the church, Colonel Coppinger advanced ahead of the others, knelt at the entrance to his pew, and made the sign of the oss, after the habit of devout Catholics. When Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, closely following their bereaved son-in-law, entered the new without sign or genufication of any kind. perfectly audible hisses came from the gallery directly above them to the right.

Who the persons were who were so grievous-ly offended at the failure of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine to observe the custom of Catholics could not be discovered. Of course many other distinguished Protestants were present among them President and Mrs. Harrison Cabinet officers and other high officials of th administration, who did not sainte the altar and its emblems, but the hisses were plainly directed against Mr. and Mrs. Blaine, for they only at the time had reached the entrance

their pew. The Nation's Military Strength. WASHINGTON, February 4.—The militia force of the United States at present consists of 7,897 commissioned officers, 91,373 enlisted men, and 7,208,478 men not organised, but available for military duty.

of the previous House.

IFBOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, February 4 .- Notwithstanding the fact that there was no important party questions to incite the filibustering propensities of the Democrats, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who has been growing rapidly of late into a strong personal reemblance to Kilgore, of Texas, Holman, of Indiana, and Bland, of Missouri, exhausted himself to-day with attempts to prevent the transaction of any business. He succeeded just to the extent the Democrats had succeeded on other days. Speaker Reed recognized ordinary parliamentary motions till it would appear plainly evident in the journal that they were dilatory motions, then he declined to entertain them.

Mr. Carlisle's "Address to the Country aroused little interest on either side of the House. It is well known that much of Mr. Carlisle's address is not in harmony with Mr. Carlisle's private opinions, and which has on more than one occasion been pretty publicly

THEY ALL LIKE CARLISLE. The Republicans are tender of Carlisle's feeligs, because he was so impartial a Speaker when in the chair, and attempts on the part of the correspondent of THE DISPATCH to get from some of the best parliamentarians of the Republicans an analysis of the ex-Speaker's address were invariable met with the remark: address were invariable met with the remark:

"Oh, let Carlisle alone; he's all right."

"Bouquet Billy," as Mr. Springer has come to be known, on account of his eternal and unchangeable red boutonniere, excuse his seemingly spiteful conduct to-day, by saying that he wants the rules, and proposes to delay all he can the business of the House until he has a parliamentary law by which to guide himself. That he will probably get, and, like Shylock, more law than he wants.

nore law than he wants.
The rules will be reported as soon as they can be agreed upon, possibly to morrow or the day fter. It is desired to frame them in the interests of the transaction of public business, and right here it may be said that a good deal of the delay in forming the rules has been due to ex-Speaker Carlisle. So many lies have been told about this that there is no use mincing

NOT TO BE FOUND. When Republican members of the Commit tee on Rules wanted to consult Mr. Carlisle he was not to be found. Democratic criticism of the ex-Speaker's absence was open and emphatic, almost to the point in demanding that he abdicate and make way for one who would he abdicate and make way for one who would give constant attention to this, under the circumstances, most important committee.

The rules when reported will, it is expected, in relation to the control of the minority, embody an absolute prohibition of filibustering, clearly defining the points to which the crank and filibusterer may go with dilatory methods, and empowering the Speaker to say at that point, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further."

On the question of counting a quorum whether it shall be decided to formally author ize the Speaker to count a "visible quorum" is a point not yet decided. The best judgment of the Republicans is in favor of giving the Speaker this authority, but there are some ob

SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS. Another proposition is to designate 100 as the quorum necessary to pass bills in committee of the whole House. A majority of the whole House would, of course, still be necessary for

the final passage of a bill, if the point of a quorum were raised, but such a rule would reatly facilitate business in committee of the whole House, as it would lessen the opportunity for successful filibustering.

Another innovation proposed is to prescribe that no one except a member of the committee having a bill in charge shall have authority to all up a bill and demands its consideration All of these provisions would facilitate busi-ess. Whatever the rules may be, they will be dopted. In their consideration the Speaker full pursue methods similar to those which he LIGHTNER.

NOT WHIPPED YET.

DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS WON'T AD-MIT DEFEAT.

They Continue the Course Decided Upon Dilatory Tactics Still Pursued - The Speaker Refuses to Recognize Democrats Only When He Wishes To.

WASHINGTON, February 4 .- The details of the day's proceedings in the House, as reported by the press, follows: That the Democrats did not consider them selves as yanquished, and that they proposed

to throw in the way every obstacle in the trans action of business until some rules were adopted for the government of the House, was shown by their demand for the reading of yesterday's journal in full. However, the Clerk read this with such rapidity that the task consumed little more than half an hour. The reading hav-ing been completed, Messra. McKinley and Springer arose, the former to move that the journal be approved and the latter to declare that not more than half of the journal had been read, and to demand the reading of the portions omitted.

Mr. McKinley was recognized, and the Speaker paid no attention to Mr. Springer's protests. Mr. Springer thereupon remarked that the Speaker not only made up the journal in his own way, but refused to have it read

in his own way, but refused to have it read when it was made up.

Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question on his motion. The previous question was ordered—yeas 165, nays 0—a number of Democrats being entered on the journal as present and not voting. Mr. Springer inquired for corrections of the tally, but when, in response to the Speaker's request the expressed his inability to point out any individual instance of error, no objection was made to the announcement of the vote; but several Democrats kept a strict count on the next vote, which was on the approval of the journal. The journal was approved—yeas 163, nays 0—the quorum being counted by the Speaker.

WOULD NOT ADJOURN.

WOULD NOT ADJOURN. Mr. Springer moved to aujourn, suggesting that this was the proper time to enter such a motion; and on this occasion his motion was entertained by the Speaker, only to be deentertained by a vote of yeas II4, nays I61. The Speaker then proceeded to lay before the House various Senate bills for reference, and among them was one to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States. This bill, the Speaker referred under the rules to the Committee on Ways and Means.

leans. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the bid Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropria-tions. The Speaker at first declined to enter-tain Mr. Bland's motion, but after debate said that for the present the Chair would follow the ruling of the last House. The Speaker: "The gentleman from Missouri moves that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropria-

be referred to the Committee on Appropriations."

Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the bill, and expressed his ability to show by parliamentary law that that demand should be compiled with. The Speaker, ignoring Mr. Springer directed the Clerk to call the roll, but Mr. Springer was indefatigable, and exclaimed that this was the first time in the history of the House that a member had been denied the right to have read the measure which he was to vote upon.

The Speaker thereupon blandly directed the reading of the bill. Mr. Bland's metion was

defeated—yeas, 2; nays, 151—the quorum being counted by the Speaker.

Mr. Flower moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Flower's mo-tion was defeated—yeas, 94; nays, 185.

NOT A PARTY VOTE.

For the first time in several days this was not a strict party vote, the following Republicans voting with the Democrats in the affirmative: Adams, Brewer, Butterworth, Cheadle, Cooper,

of Ohio; Henderson, of Iowa; Kerr, of Iowa; Mason, Struble and E. B. Taylor, of Ohio. The result having been announced, Mr. Mc-Kinley arose and moved the reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means and apon that motion demanded the previous ques-

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky.—I move that the Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky.—I move that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker.—And the Chair refuses to entertain the motion. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCreary then rose to a parliamentary inquiry. A motion to adjourn, he said, having been voted down and other business having intervened, if a motion to adjourn was not in order now, when would it be in order? [Laughter.]

er.]
The Speaker replied that ordinarily a motion to adjourn was in order, but that the situation of the House was such as to render it improbable that the House desired to take action. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

The proceedings to-day had been of the same character as those of preceding days, and it was evident to the Chair that these motions were made for the purpose of obstruction and delay. made for the purpose of obstruction and delay. The Chair, continued Mr. Reed, had already ruled upon that point, and an appeal had been taken and the decision of the Chair had been sustained; and, as the Chair had said at that time, the Speaker was but the organ of the

Murmurs on the Democratic side were heard, Mirmurs on the Democratic side were heard, indicative of a doubt as to the correctness of the statement of the Speaker. Mr. McCreary endeavored to restore quiet on his side of the House, and was finally successful.

The Speaker—Gentlemen will be in order. I have no doubt that gentlemen on that side of the House (indicating the Democratic side) will imitate the courteous manner of the gentlemen from Kentucky.

THE CASE STATED. Centinuing his statement, the Speaker said: "That being the state of the case, and the ordinary time that the House has indicated its wish to adjourn not having arrived (derisive laughter on the Democratic side), the Chair cells he is carrying out the wishes of the House in making this ruling."

Mr. McCreary then rose to a question of per-The Speaker-There cannot be a question of personal privilege when a demand for the pre-

personal privilege when a demand for the previous question is pending.

Mr. McCreary—I made my motion to adjourn
in good faith, because it is now nearly 4 o'clock,
and because I heard a member of the Committee on Rules say that it was probable that that
committee would report the rules to-morrow.

The Speaker did not think this was a question of personal privilege.

Mr. McCreary thought that the Speaker had
imputed certain motives to him in making his
motion. The Speaker replied that he had imputed no motives to the gentleman. The ruling of the Chair was not a personal one. It
was not personal to the gentleman from Kentucky.

The vote was then taken on the demand for The vote was then taken on the demand for the previous question, and it was ordered-yeas, 157; nays, 0. During the calling of the roll Mr. Springer held a consultation with Mr. McKinley, the result of which was that the Democrats made no further opposition, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, without division. Then on motion of Mr. McKinley the House adjourned, It is expected that a code of rules will be reported tomorrow.

NOT ENOUGH TO EAT.

Millionaire Lawyer Sued for Separate Maintenance by His Wife-Her Long Story of Crnel Trentment-Some Very Peculiar Charges.

CHICAGO, February 4.-Mrs. Adelaide Harding has brought suit against her husband, George F. Harding, a millionaire lawyer, demanding a separate maintenance. They were wedded in 1855, and have seven children, the oldest being 32 years. Until October, 1888, says Mrs. Harding, she and her husband lived happily together, and with a mufual love and esteem. Then there came a change in his conduct, and he began, she de-clares, a course of systematic cruelty which was kept up until the beginning of the present month, when she left his house. In October, 1888, the husband, it is alleged, deprived her of credit at the stores, and proposed to make her an allowance of \$50 per month. Since that time Mrs. Harding alleges he has paid her but \$550. Next she was deprived of the use of the borses and carriers avent at carriers in the Next she was deprived of the use of the horses and carriages except at certain times specified, the wife declares, by the coachman, who was insulting in his conduct toward her, and allowed her to drive out only at such times as suited his convenience. Mrs. Harding also says that her husband made a systematic effort to turn her children against her; that he instituted a system of rewards to those children who would treat her disrespectfully, and those who gave her love and obedience were punished by being deprived of all youthful pleasures and threatened with disinheritance.

In November last Harding discharged the servants, and the wife says she was compelled to do the bulk of the housework. Another regulation that Mrs. Harding describes was the husband's giving the whole charge of the household supplies into the hards of Beatrice. regulation that Mrs. Harding describes was the husband's giving the whole charge of the household supplies into the hands of Beatrice, a daughter 16 years old. Nothing could be produced by the plaintiff except upon the daughter's orders. Once Beatrice failed to make a requisition, and the family lived on cornmeal and flour from Saturday until Monday. Mr. Harding, says the wife, took his meals at his club. The complainant says her husband is worth \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000; he has an income of from \$75,000 to \$3,000,000; he has an income of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per year.

TROUBLE IN ALGER'S MINES. Determined Strikers Defy the Sheriff and

Are Holding the Ground. MARQUETTE, MICH., February 4.-About 50 laborers employed at the Volunteer mine, a look vanished when the chief added, "We property located at Palmer, some five miles would have hanged you then, and the country from Negaunce, struck for an advance of wages Saturday They had been receiving \$1 60 and demanded \$2 per day. The company operating the mine refused to grant the advance, and, as the men stood out for the raise, other men were hired to take their places, and several of these started to work yesterday. The strikers interfered and would not allow them to go to work. when the commany appealed to the Sheriff for assistance. That officer swore in several dep-uties and, with his posse armed with Winches-ters, went to Palmer to-day and tried to dis-perse the mob of strikers, but they were well armed and stubborn and the Sheriff's feeble force failed to intimidate them.

At this writing the Sheriff has a large num-ber of well-armed men on the ground but the

ber of well-armed men on the ground, but the strikers manifest no signs of yielding. It is feared that they cannot be brought to their senses without some blood letting. The mine is one that was purchased by General Alger a year ago and he is the principal stockholder in

DIED IN POVERTY AND OBSCURITY. One-Time Political Boss of St. Louis

Passes Away. PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. LOUIS, February 4.—Constantine Maguire, a leading member of the old St. Louis whisky ring, died in the Lexiau Brothers' Hospital last night, in poverty and obscurity. Maguire was Collector of Internal Revenue and a great local political boss during the palmy days of the whisky ring. The headquarters of the gang was a saloon on Fourth street, where fully \$50,000 a year was spent in campaigns. The prosecutions resulted in the conviction of John McDonald, who was Supervisor W. O. Avery' chief clerk of the Treasury Department, and William McKee, who, as proprietor of the Globe, received large bundles of swag for his

silence.

John A. Joyce was afterward convicted in
Jefferson City. O. E. Babcock, President
Grant's private secretary, was acquitted. Babcock was drowned. McKee died brokenhearted, and Joyce is on the line that divides

A CHINESE EMBEZZLER.

He Skips With \$5,000 in Cash and Another Mongolian's Wife. CHICAGO, February 4.-Chinese circles are

agitated over the simultaneous disappearance of Chin Tom and the sum of \$5,000, which he corrowed from numerous confiding Celestial borrowed from numerous confiding Celestials
doing business here. Chin, who is said by his
friends to be a gambler, did not stop at taking
\$5,000. He also carried with him Mrs. Chin
Loy, a white woman, who asked for a divorce
some days ago from her Celestial spouse.
It is not known where Chin Tom has gone.
The angry Chinamen will depend upon their
own spies to track him, rather than report the
matter to the police. A GREEN GOODS MAN

Narrowly Escapes Death at the Hands of One of His Victims.

TWICE THE TRIGGER WAS PULLED.

Kentucky Postmaster Objects to the Sawdust Swindle.

TWO BROTHERS RELATE A TALE OF WOR. Their Experiences With a Couple of Artistic Metro politun Rogues.

Two brothers from Kentucky, one a postmaster, went to New York to purchase a quantity of "good money at a discount," They secured \$10,000 in bills, for which they paid \$750. Later the bundle of bills was changed, and when the swindle was discovered the postmaster commenced shooting. He is now in Jail, but the rogues are free.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, February 4 .- Three passengers got off the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Jersey City at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two of them evidently were countrymen. They were tall and broad-shouldered. Both wore beards. One of them carried a handsatchel. The third was a short man nattily dressed. He walked between the two. In the ferry house the man with the satchel stepped into a side room. The little man stopped and talked with his companion. They stood there a minute and then there came a shout from the side room where the man with the satchel had gone. a "Swindled, by cracky," he yelled. The little man made a dive for the street 25 feet away, and the man to whom he had been talking whipped out a revolver and fired at him. The little man fell on his face and the man with the revolver ran to within ten feet of him and deliberately pointed the revolver at his head and pulled the trigger. The weapon missed fire. A ferry boat had just come in and

HE SHOT TO KILL. The man who had fired the shot stood with the smoking revolver in his hand, peering after the little man. The man who had gone into the sideroom with the satchel, came out with two disarranged square bundles in his hands. "They done us, John," he said, "put up your gun."
Policemen Rickerick and Reen and Detect

the little man jumped like a shot and mingled in the crowd, He was out of sight in a jiffy.

ive Dalton had heard the shot, and ran into the depot and arrested the man with the revolver. "What were you trying to do?" asked Dal-"What were you trying to dor asked Datton.

"We was swindled, by gosh," said the prisoner, "and I shot to kill."

"He was taken to police headquarters, and the man with the bundles followed. They both went before Chief of Police Murphy.

"My name is John E. Hoicomb, and I'm Postmaster of Malda, Jackson county, Kentucky," said the man with the revolver. "This man here," pointing to his commanion, "is any

tucky," said the man with the revolver. "This man here," pointing to his companion, "is my brother Lew, and we've been swindled. You see, it was this way," he continued. "My brother and I got a letter from a fellow named Wilson, who said he had lots of good money to sellat a discount for cash. He it said would go down our way, and we opened up a correspondence with him by telegraph. Finally we decided to come on and get a sample of his goods. A fellow met us at the depot and took us to New York somewhere to a room. Oh, they had stacks of good money there."

THE SAME OLD STORY. The Chief laughed. "Oh, you needn't laugh. It was good money, by gosh; it was good money.
I'm an expert, I am, on money, an' by gosh I made 'em light the gas. An' didn't I look them? There must have been \$1,000,000 of it,

through the bills and see the water mark on them? There must have been \$1,000,000 of it, and when I got through looking at it they pulled out a box full of gold \$20 pieces. They were good, I know, 'cause I hefted them. Well, I taiked it over with Lew and we bought \$750 worth. We got \$10,000 in bills.

"We weren't going to let them get the best of us, so we told them we did not know the way to the ferry and wanted one of them to go with us. The little shaver what I shot at said he'd come along, and I fixed it with Lew so I'd keep an eye on the little cuss while he took a look at the goods before we got on the train to see if they war all there. We wasn't taking any chances, you see, because a lot of people down our way have lost money by not being smart.

"Coming over on the ferryboat the little fellow says to me, says he: 'You ought to give me \$5 for showing you the way; that's customary.' So I gave him \$5. When we got off the boat I hung to him close, and Lew he alipped off to a room in the depot to look at the goods and make sure. The little fellow talked so nice while he was gone I kind'a felt ashamed for suspecting him, when I heard Lew shout that we'd been swindled. At the same time the little fellow dashed off. I knew we'd been swindled. Chief, you've been a policeman long enough to know that no honest man 'ud run away, I pulled my gun quick and oanged at him. There was a cood many people around and I guessed if missed him. He fell flat on his face and I ran up to him and pulled the gun again. I had a bead right on his head this time, Chief, and I'd a killed him, by goah, if the darned gun had not gone back on me."

POOR CONSOLATION.

"Yes, he'd a killed him, by cracky, for he had the right bead on him," added the brother who had so far kept quiet.
"I wish you had killed him," said the chief, and the two brothers looked gratified. That would have been rid of three swindlers. "Well," continued Mr. Wanamaker's Kentucky assistant, "before I could draw another bead on him the slippery little cuss had sneaked into the crowd."

The chief examined the bundles that the poetmaster's brother had brought with him. There was a \$1 bill in each bundle on top and the rest of the package was made up of closely packed sawdust. The brothers watched the examination with crestfallen looks on their

ces. "Holcomb," said the chief, addressing the "Holcomb," said the chief, addressing the postmaster, "don't you know you violated a city ordinance in discharging a firearm? You might have killed some one."

"I wanted to, by gosh, I wanted to kill the little cuss," replied the postmaster.

"You will be held to answer for violating the ordinance," said the chief, directing a policeman to take the postmaster to the police station in a patrol wagon. The brothers looked at each other a moment.

tion in a patrol wagon. The brothers looked at each other a moment.

"If that little fellow wants to make a charge of attempted murder against you," said the chief, "you may go to jail for five years." The postmaster turned pale. "Oh, he won't be back, John," said the brother reassuringly. Lewis Holcomb went to a hotel. He will wait for the postmaster's release before he returns to Kentucky. The green goods man has not violated any of the laws of New Jersey, and if he wants to prosecute the postmaster the he wants to prosecute the postmaster the Jersey City police will be glad to see him do it, and he can do it in safety as far as the Jersey

A GRAND ARMY PROTEST Causes a Lively Partisan Debate in the Iowr

law is concerned.

State Senate. DES MOINES, February 4.-The session of the House lasted about an hour. After the opening exercises Senator Bolter introduced resolutions adopted by a G. A. R. post con-demning the action of the Senate in electing demning the action of the Senate in electing civilians to the minor offices in their gift. Objection was raised to the matter going on file because it was in disrespectful language. The Democrats spoke very strongly in favor of having the resolutions go on record, and the Republicans against them. The Chair finally ruled that for reasons assigned the paper should not go on file. The Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

NO ONE INSIDE INJURED.

Four Persons Killed by the Pall Heavy Church Bell. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.)

MONTAGNE, February 4.-Father Hervison the cure of the village, was celebrating mass, when the heavy church bell crashed through the roof in front of the altar. The priest, unmoved, continued his holy office, although hidden by clouds of dust and stones talling all around. No one inside the church was hurt, but four people were killed outside. LOTS OF LOOTING.

Representative McMillin on the Probable Expenditures of Congress-Millions for Many Purposes-Hangers-On Rubbing Their Hands

in Positive Glee. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, February 4 .- "The looters are upon us," remarked Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, to-day as he stopped for a moment to count up the probable amount of the extravagant expenditures to be made by the present Congress. He con-

tinued: The situation is just this: Speaker Reed first of all decided that there should be no tellers to verify his statement of what the House had done. Then he took to himself the right to make a quorum by the help of his pencil. He has denied the right of a member to appeal from his decisions and he has declined to permit a member of a properly organized legislative body to move that that body adjourn. Before he was elected Speaker, Mr. Reed let it be understood that the proceedings of the House should be conducted under general narliamentary law, or else that the rules should be so changed that it would become impossible for the minority to prevent any legislation desired by the majority. Being aware of these views entertained by the new Speaker, as soon as he was elected a joyful chorus arose from the ranks of the looters, and everybody having a scheme by which to get hold of some of the money in the treasury rushed down to Washington and congratulated each other on Reed's election.

I will guarantee that this Congress spends more than \$150,00,000 over and above the actual necessary expenses of the Government. The of all decided that there should be no tellers to

more than \$150,000,000 over and above the actual necessary expenses of the Government. The schemes are already on foot, and they cannot be escaped from, which will involve this enormous expenditure. There's the subsidy of the merchant marine, involving no one knows how many millions; and the subsidy of strips for carrying our foreign mails. There's the Blair education bill, calling for an expenditure of \$90,000,000; the refunding of the direct tax, which will cost over \$20,000,000; pension legislation, which is liable to run up to \$125,000,000, including what will be necessary to make good the defleciencies arising from the extravagances of last summer, before this Congress assembled. Then there's the reopening of old warship contracts, which are to be paid off, and which will involve large sums. The paying of a bounty to involve large sums. The paying of a bounty to sugar planters is also one of the possibilities. Altogether, the hangers-on around Congress are looking for a grand scramble and distribu-tion of money. There will be lots of it let loose.

THE END IN SIGHT.

Thirty-Eight Years of Litigation Necessary to Settle Up an Estate-Property in the City of Washington, Worth \$25,000,000 Involved-The Heirs Happy.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, February 4.—The famous Blodget estate, which embraces nearly 250 acres of the most valuable city land in the city of Washington, is soon to be portioned out among the heirs. Lorin C. week in answering the interrogatories set forth by a United States Commissioner on the subject, and his replies have been duly forwarded to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Equity in Washington, where they will make the final evidence in the case, make the final evidence in the case, involving property worth \$25,000,000. The history of the case is one of the most interesting in American annals. In the year 1791 Samuel Blodget bought 512 acres of land in what is now the city of Washington. An arrangement with the Government, which then desired to make Washington the national capital, to divide his land in such a way that Mr. Blodget and the Government each received 5805 5004 agoars from Mr. Sampus Mr. Biodget and the Government each re-ceived 5,803,53614 square feet. Mr. Samuel Blodget held his half during his lifetime, and Blodget held his half during his lifetime, and then the property went to his widow and children. Mrs. Samuel Blodget received the rents from it, and when she died, in 1837, the heirs asked Mr. Lorin C. Blodget to take charge of their interest. To him they made a deed, absolutely giving him possession of the property, but a dispute had arisen as to ownership. When this was settled the question of how a valid title should be made came up, and for 38 years, against tremendous obstacles and

for 38 years, against tremendous obstacles and interminable legal delays at Washington, Mr. Blodget has fought for the estate, in which he has a half interest, spending his own means freely.

Maria Louise West, of Baltimore; Julia Ann Britton of this etry John A Blodget of Balt Britton, of this city; John A. Blodget, of Bedford—all children of Samuel Blodget—with the children of Ellen Matilda Blodget Smith, a deceased daughter of Samuel Blodget, made the deed of 1852 to Lorin C. Blodget. The long dedeed of 1802 to Lorin C. Blodget. The long de-lay, in recent years, has been partly caused by searches for heirs, but all have been found, and all are ready to affix their names to deeds for purchasers of parts of the Blodget estate, thus making a perfect title possible.

AN INCURABLE DISEASE

Belleved to be Waging War Upon the Ex-Istence of Premier Salisbury. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, February 4-Sinister rumors are flying about touching Lord Salisbury's health. He is far from well and the grip is losing its hold on him very slowly. The Prime Minister has a morbid dislike to publicity, and he hates telegrams or letters of inquiry. He insists on rigid silence about all that happens at Hatfield, which accounts for the fact that it has only just leaked out that a fire had burst out there at Christmas and was only quenched by the prompt action of Lord Salisbury's brother.

During the excitement Lady Salisbury received a painful injury to her eye and her ankle. Unofficial circles are convinced the Prime Minister is suffering from an insidious, depressing and probably incurable disease, and that his actions in the case of Portugal were due more to bodily infirmity than diplomacy. flying about touching Lord Salisbury's health.

A VILLAGE SPLIT IN TWO. Lots of Trouble Over a Plague of Peaky

Little Graybacks. PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SHARON, February 4.—Barbeyville, lying east of here, is in a higher state of excitement than or here, is in a higher state of excitament than when the Village Council ordered the purchase of a new town pump, over the introduction of a plague of "graybacks," or army lice, from an unknown source. The public school suffered the worst, and the institution has been almost

broken up on account of the pest.

The school directors, at a meeting, ordered the expulsion of several pupils whom they held responsible for the epidemic, and the parents of these pupils are preparing to bring suit against the authorities for slander and defamation of character, alleging the stories to false and malicious. The village is divid into factions upon the subject.

BISMARCK FOR PORTUGAL. The Wily German Chanceller is Said

Have Changed His Mind. BERLIN, February 4.- The British Embas to the Court of Germany is puzzled by reason of the fear that Prince Bismarck is veering round in favor of Portugal, It is unknown what influence is working but it is certain that Bismarck wishes for a but it is certain that Bismarck wishes for a European or American conference independent of the present Brussels conference to determine the limits of each power's sphere of influence in Africa.

Lord Salisbury would have accepted this conference, but asserts that Spain, France, Italy, Austria and Russia have been secured beforehand, thus isolating England, and thereupon will probably refuse to attend.

BOUNCING A NAUGHTY PREACHER. The Council Finds That Rev. John H. Turner

Was Very Indiscreet.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., February 4.- The coun Turner, to-day, by Presiding Elder James H. Smith, of Norwalk, Conn. The trustees made Smith, of Norwalk, Conn. The trustees made five charges, each with one or more specifications, included among the charges those of improper conduct toward certain members of his flock. Threats were made of shooting Trustee Peter Warner for untruthfulness.

The council remained in session most of the night, the result being a unanimous decision that the conduct of Rev. John H. Turner had been indiscrete and certainly unbecoming a en indiscreet and certainly unbecoming a inister, and his removal from the pastorate of

Saunderson Will Lecture in America. (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) ONDON, February 4.-Colonel Saunderso rabid anti-Parnellite member of Parliamen has arranged for a lecturing tour of America, Canada and Australia in the interest of Union-

WANTER FREE WOOL

And Failed S Business Because He Was 50 ble to Get It.

THREE CENTS

EIGHT HUNDRO MPLOYES IDLE, And the Liabilities ated at About a

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG MILLS CLOSED.

Million pollars.

Another Pailure Caused by the Assignment Now Made Necessary.

Joseph P. Murphy, one of the largest woolen manufacturers in Philadelphia, failed vesterday for about \$1,000,000, Mr. Murphy attributes his failure to excessive duties on raw materials. He was a free-wool man, and for that reason supported Cleveland during the last campaign, although always a Republican until that time. The failure will throw 800 employes out of work.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . PHILADELPHIA, Pebruary 4.—The business community was startled to-day by the announcement of the failure of Joseph P. Murphy, one of the largest woolen manufacturers of this city, whose great mills at Fourth and Cumberland streets gave employment to over 800 bands, Mr. Murphy made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Hugh J. Hamill, a woolen manufacturer, trading under the firm of B. Hamill & Co. whose mill is at Cumberland and Mill streets, Germantown, and John J. McDouald, Vice President of the Produce National Bank. Murphy owed Hamill \$40,000, and his failure caused that of B. Hamill & Co., who in turn made an assignment to David cannel, an artist of 814 Arch street.

It is impossible to-night to learn the exact liabilities of Joseph P. Murphy, but they are estimated at over \$1,000,000, with assets nomi-nally as much, but whose market value is very much less. When B. Hamill & Co. made an assignment, Hugh J. Hamill withdrew as assignee of Joseph P. Murphy, leaving McDonald sole assignee. In the Hamill assignment preferences were made in favor of David Scannel, J. J. Mo-Dondald, and the Produce National Bank, Hamill's liabilities, it is believed, will not exceed \$50,000, and they expect to be able to resume. A close friend of Mr. Murphy said to-night

that his failure was directly due to the general demoralization in the woolen trade caused by Blodget, the well-known Philadelphia the excessive duties on raw materials. He scientist, has been engaged for the past said the trade had been in a bad shape for more than two years. Two open winters had had a bad effect on prices, said he, which had been aggravated by many successive heavy failures, all caused by the unwise tariff laws imposing heavy duties on raw wool. The Manufacturing Company and others had thrown great quantities of goods on the market, and prices had been slaughtered. These things, in was said, had caused Mr. Murphy's failure, and not any mismanagement or extravagance on his

During the last Presidental campaign Mr. Murphy, who had always been a Ro supported Mr. Cleveland, because, as he pub-licly said, the tariff laws must be revised or disaster would overtake the country. Mr. Murphy has been in business for 20 years, and always stood high.

STILL DEMOCRATIC. oth of the Special Ohio Logislative Ele tions Go That Way-The Success of

the Gerrymandering Scheme Is Now Assured. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATUE. COLUMBUS, February 4.-The information from the Fourth Senatorial District tonight is very meager. At midnight a dispatch was received stating that the Republicans conceded the Democrats had carried Brown county by 1,000 at least, and the Republicans here state that will settle the point as to the election of Pattison, Democrat, the only

question being as to the size of the Demajority. The extravagant reports of money being used on both sides are generally discred ited here. In this county the election of a Representa tive to take the place of Lawler, Democrat, was held to-day. Hoffner, Democrat, is elected by over 3,000, while the regular Democratic majority in the county is not more than 1,200 to 1,500. The Republicans apparently took no interest in the election, while the Democrats were active and had plenty of workers at the

terest in the election, while the Democrats were active and had plenty of workers at the polls.

A dispatch from Ripley, O., says: The election for State Senator, in this, the Fourth Senatorial district of Ohio, to elect a successor to Judge Ashburn, took place to-day. The district is composed of Brown and Clermont counties, and last fall Ashburn carried the district by about 1,600, so that the Republicans had the odds against them. There was considerable excitement here over the election, as the election of a Republican would mean a change in the complexion of the Legislature. The returns indicate that Pattison, Democrat, carried the county by about 800. Nothing has been heard from Clermont county, but the election of Pattison is assured by the vote of Brown county. This will give the Democrats the State boards organized and the next House may be thrown to the Democrats. The Republicans now have 16 and the Democrats 5 Congressmen, and if the State is redistricted the order will be changed, so the Republicans; will have about the same the Democrats have now.

SUICIDE THIS MORNING.

Gertie Francis Jumps From the Ninth Street Bridge to a Watery Grave-Her Escort's Back Hardly Turned

When She Lenpod Over. About 12:15 this morning a girl named Gertle Francis, 21 years old, who was employed in Jones' restaurant on Federal street, Allegheny, committed suicide by jumping into the Allegheny river from the Ninth street bridge. About 23 o'clock a young man named Charles Austin, who stops at 75 Isabella street, was on his way home and met the girl standing at the corner of Isabella and Sandusky streets. She had no hat on, but had a shawl wrapped about her shoulders. Austin was acquainted with the girl, she having worked in a house where he formerly boarded. The pair stood awhile talk-ing, and the girl said that she was going over to

ing, and the girl said that she was going over to Pittsburg.

Austin volunteered to accompany her part of the way, and they started over the Seventh street bridge. They had not proceeded very far when they again stopped to talk, and the girl suggested that the wind was too strong and that they go up and over the Ninth strees bridge. This suggestion was adopted, and they started over that way. When the middle of the bridge was reached, Austin suggested that he had gone far enough, and she need have no fear to go alone the rest of the way.

The pair then separated and Austin turned to walk hack to Allegheny. He had hardly gone ten feet when he heard a scream and turned to see that Miss Francis had climbed up on the railing, and as she screamed she jumped over and sank to a watery grave.

AN ENGRMOUS ROBBERY.

Brazilian Specie and Bonds to the Value of \$1,250,000 Stoles. (BY BUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.)

Plata, from Buenos Ayres, has arrived. Specie and bonds to the value of \$1,250,000 are missing. It is supposed they were stolen during the voyage. A Storm Coming From the West.

ANTWERP, February 4.-The steamer La

Washington, February 4.—The storm that has been developing for several days in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions commenced a rapid movement eastward. Monday night and will probably continue its course eastward to New England Wodnesday.