TO SELL AND RENT HOUSES.

BUYERS AND RENTER

LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN THE EVERY MORNING DISPATCH.

THREE CENTS.

## BURDICK BILL FIGHT

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Prominent Persons Make Weighty Arguments Before the Joint Committee

EMERY AND LEE ON HAND. | gheny and Oil creek and from the shores of Lake Eric.

Both Plead Vigorously for the Producers and the Debate Becomes Personal at Times.

THE STANDARD IS REPRESENTED

Through Its Vice President, Who Makes Answer to the Arraignment of That Pewerful Corporation.

A STRONG PETITION FROM PITTSBURG

Directly Contradicting Statements as to the Positio Taken by Organized Labor Upon the Bubject

THE COST OF FUEL AN IMPORTANT, FEATURE

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELS HARRISBURG, Feb. 19 .- The argument before the joint meeting of the Senate Judiciary and House Committee on Corporations on the Burdick bill attracted a large number of representatives of the Standard Oil Company, producers and refiners. All of these manifested great interest in the final talk on the bill before its disposition by the committee to which it has been referred. Among those in the Supreme Court room, where the argument took place, were S. C. T. Dodd, J. D. Archbold, H. H. Borers and William H. Curtiss, of New

Charles Miller, of Franklin, These gentlemen, with a large number of others, hoped for unfavorable action on the bill. Ex-Senator Emery, who is said to have taken part in its construction and been largely responsible for its introduction in the Legislature, occupied a prominent position in the room.

York; Calvin N. Payne, of Titusville, and

Cutting Down the Length of Speeches. Ex-Senator Luc, the champion of the oil producers in the fight for reduced rates of ransportation and storage, was seated among a number of his friends from the oil regions. The Corporation Committee was the first to be on hand, and before the arrival of the Senate Judiciary Committee, it had dispatched some of the preliminary business. Chairman McCreary announced that the Knights of Labor in favor of the Il would be given the first opportunity to be heard. Realizing that much time would consumed in discussion, he stated that man who drew out his speech to an inordinate length.

M. H. Butler, of the Knights of Labor Legislative Committee, said he had nothing to say particularly, and preferred to wait until something was stated which might require any answer. Representative Baker, of Delaware, insisted that the members of the order who intended to address the committee should proceed, but Mr. Butler simply stated that the Knights of Labor indorsed every line in the bill.

The Position of Organized Labor. Chairman McCreary then asked if any member of the American Federation of

Labor was present who desired to be heard. To this inquiry there was a response by a gentleman in the rear of the room, who said that Philip Willetts, of Titusville, would represent the order. Mr. Willetts said be represented the Pennsylvania Coopers' Union in his opposition to the bill. He also spoke for Knights of Labor Assembly No. 6921, of Titusville, which had protested against its passage.

He believed the measure would be a blow at the workingmen of the oil regions. It would not hurt the oil producers, but would drive refining interests to the seaboard. The effect of this would be to do away with the manufacture of oil barrels in the petroleum

He was not disposed to say anything favorable of the Standard Oil Company, but in possible, says Vandegrift and adds: "I am the treatment of its employes it had exerrised more charity than some of the oil producers. In 15 years it had but one wage dispute. The company had kept up the standard of wages. The Knights of Labor wanted to be let alone in this matter, and not be dragged into the contest. With the statement that the passage of the Burdick bill would destroy the oil interests, Mr. Willetts retired from the discussion. Grounds Given for a Protest.

The protest of the Titusville Knights of inhor was then read, in which a stand against monopoly was taken and the belief sult in two monopolies where only one now

producer, a pipe line man and a refiner. It as suggested by members that he proceed, but he contented himself by stating that he was favorable to the bill, and that he would show later that it would be beneficial to ail the interests he represented. He preferred to hear the arguments of the opposition before he gave his views at length as to the

propriety of the proposed legislation.

Representative Hays, of Venango, had read a resolution adopted by the refiners of Oil City, who declared in favor of the storage rates provided for in the Burdick telegraph lines. The amount charged for III, but opposed the rates of transportation

There was a bill in the discussion and Mr. Warner, of the National Oil Company, of Titusville, suggested that Emery proceed with his argument. It was finally greed by the committee that the introduction of new parts by the following of the bill and in two years so that are constituted in the following the following of the bill and in two years so that are constituted in the cost of the plant, these two later charges will be not a few parts by the committee that the introduction of new parts by the following the bill are constituted in the following the plant. If to this 12 cents per barried of the cost of the plant. If to this 12 cents per barried of the cost of the plant. If to this 12 cents per barried there is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local fields outside of the cost of the plant. If to this 12 cents per barried there is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be, a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. If the plant is added, as there should be a charge of 6 per cent on the \$1.023,000 invested in the local plant. on of new matter by the friends of the bill ni the close of the debate would not be per-mitted, as no opportunity would be afforded

for a reply. Emery Complains of Unfair Treatment. Emery said in his 12 years' experience as Senator and member of the House he had known of no action like this, but the com-mittee showed no disposition to yield and he proceeded to point out the necessity for the roposed legislation and the good points in The measure was almost a duplicate of

hat which was defeated by the Legislature of 1887. Then there was not an independent refiner in the oil region and outside of it

the bill would result in building up refining interests at the seaboard, because the re-iners in the oil region would be placed at a creat disadvantage with those who refined oil in Philadelphia and other Eastern points.
Under the operations of the bill it would cost a shipper in the Bradford region about 33 cents a barrel to get his oil to the seaboard. There was a time when the same expease was involved in transporting a barrel of oil to Philadelphia by rail, but this price did not drive the refining interest to the seaboard, but independent refineries sprang up in large numbers in the oil region. But subsequently, through discrimination, they were wiped from the valleys of the Allegheny and Oil orack and from the shores of

The difference in the price of fuel in favor of the oil region was an important item to consider in the discussion of this question. Where fuel costs 2½ cents in his county it costs from 10 to 12 cents in Phila-delphia.

A Personal Report Denied.

Ex-Senator Emery pointed to a man in the room who, he said, had been ungrateful snough to make the statement that he (Emery) was negotiating for the location of a refinery in Philadelphia in the event of the passage of the Burdick bill. He was astonished that a gentleman with whom he had an acquaintance of 25 years should be guilty of spreading such a report. Referring to the statements made that the Burdick bill would not benefit the producers, Emery asked whether it would not be beneficial to the great mass of the people. Hundreds of thousands of people were interested dreds of thousands of people were interested

in cheaper oil.

The seaboard cry was idle talk. He had been a refiner in Philadelphia six years and was in a position to know that there was nothing in it. Fuel was not only much cheaper in the oil regions, but labor was better and cheaper. He then referred to the position the Standard Oil Company was taking in the fight. He had supposed from the statements given to the public that the corporation was taking no interest in the proposed reduction of transportation rates, but from the number of distinguished representatives of the company here he thought that this idea was a delusion.

The men engaged in the oil business, he said, in cheaper oil. The men engaged in the oil business, he said,

The men engaged in the oil business, he said, simply existed because that company graciously allowed them to exist. Possessed of extraordinary advantages in the matter of pipe lines it could crush out these men as easily as the key to a gas fixture in the room could be turned. The statement of Willetts, that a compromise between the oil producers had been established in 1887, after the defeat of the Billingsley bill, was noisense.

Senator Quay and the Billingsley Bill. He then related an interview he had with Quay when he was State Treasurer, showing that that official was in favor of the Billingsley bill. Quay said the measure was in the House with less knowledge and that he expected to be able to assist in its passage—that it was just and fair and that he would vote for it if a member of the Legislature. The producers, Emery said, were not only for this bill, but the representation of refiners opposing it was small comparatively. The price fixed for piping oil was not too low, as he knew, from his own experience, that it could be carried at a profit of 5 cents a barrel. Instead of refiners being hurt by this bill the existence of many depended on

by this bill the existence of many depended on its passage.

J. H. Donnelly, of Warren, spoke in favor of the bill after he had paid his compliments to Mr. Willetts, of Titusville, whose arguments he thought were full of inconsistencies. He nottled Representative Baker, of Delaware, by his replies to remarks which that gentleman injected into the discussion, and the committee finally decided that he was not confining himself to the question. The committee's interruptions were so frequent that he terminated his argument much earlier that he had expected.

pected.

Mr. Donnelly was followed by Mr. Warner, of the National Oil Company, of Titusville, who read a speech which occupied the attention of the committee about an hour. The only argument used for the passage of the bill, he said, was that it would benefit the producer. The present arrangement was satisfactory, and the Legislature had better not interfere with it. The passage of the bill would be followed by the reduction of the value of oil producing The passage of the bill would be lollowed by the reduction of the value of oil producing property and the decrease in the price of oil. He was not favorable to the Standard Oil Com-pany, but it had discovered the uses of oil and had voluntarily communicated its discovery.

Against Building New Pipe Lines. The Burdick bill was a the committee had decided to call down any | the construction of new pipe lines. It would prevent them from being built, because no money could made at the price fixed for transation of oil. Many people in the oil region believed the Standard was at the bottom of the measure, because its effect would be to destroy competition with the corporation. Perhaps the company was now smiling because the pro-ducers had put themselves into this hole. The bill was conceived in prejudice and ignorance. It would make the Standard more powerful than ever, and it was the beight of folly to keep capital out of the oil region by reducing transthan ever, and it was the beight of folly to keep impital out of the oil region by reducing transportation rates. The workingmen would particularly suffer if the bill were passed. Contrary to Emery's statement Mr. Warner contended that fuel was as cheap in Philadelphia as in the oil region, and mentioned advantages that refiners had in that city over those at the sent of oil production. He denied the statement of Emery that none of the oil refiners were against the Billingsley bill, and statement of Emery that none of the oil ners were against the Billingsley bill, and a that his firm and other firms in Crawford

untry were opposed to it, Senator Gobin wanted to know what effect he Burdick bill would have on the consum il. Mr. Warren auswered that it might tem-orarily benefit him, but in the end he would ikely suffer because of the probable bad effect on independent pipe lines. Emery wanted to put some questions at Mr. Warren, but the latput some questions at Mr. Warren, but the lat-ter would not permit himself to be drawn into a controversy except that he said in response to a question of Emery, that it was impossible to state how much expense was involved in the transportation of a barrel of oil because of the

An Impossibility Among the Requirements J. J. Vandegrift, of Pittsburg, in a letter to Representative Baker, which was read, says: The requirement that the pipe line company shall deliver oil produced in any section at points in other districts presents an utter impossibility." The reduced price of transports. tion would render competition absolutely imsurprised that instead of reducing the pipeage those who profess to have the best interests of the producers at heart do not put the pipeage up as they do the storage and make it illegal to take less for the services of as to make the services of the se illegal to take less for the service so as to make the field a better one for attracting capital into that branch of the business. It is idle to say that 12 cents per barrel affords sufficient profit. It may be well for you to weigh the question very seriously whether the security and advantages offered by such an organization (the National Transit Company) whose integrity has always been above suspicion and which has always been able and ready to provide transportation facilities regardless of immediate and prospective benefit, is not of much greater moment to ive benefit, is not of much greater me ose engaged in the oil business than having ultitude of small companies. It is unjust t ose engaged in a great enterprise to requ expressed that the proposed law would reait in two monopolies where only one now a sista.

Ex-Senator Emery here stated that he could speak at the proper time as an oil man of the Senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of the senate Judiciary Committee say "Notwithstanding our immunity from the countries of Notwithstanding our immunity from t emplated legislation, I think it but co

templated legislation, I think it but courteous and fair to give you the reasons why in our judgement any legislation favorable to the bill would be very unwise. These reasons are, First—An examination of our accounts show that our cost of gathering in the local field and delivering to our main line at Rixford, amounted in the year 1888, 12.52 cents a barrel and in 1889, 11.49 cents. The average of these two years is 12 cents per barrel. Our

Method of Computing this Cost includes a charge to the local division of thre fifths of the general expense of operating the terest covers much less than the money employed in the local fields outside of the cost of

amount to 5.65 cents per barrel on the 4,355,000 handled in two years, so that our cost in the local field, including interest and depreciation averages for two years, 17.63 cents per barrel upon all the oil handled.

"Second—Because a part of the service rendered by existing pipe lines to producers is the going to isolated wells at a large cost and taking care of the production when the amount of such production is utterly inadequate to compensate for the service rendered. Should the bill under consideration or anything like it become a law the lines would, of course, be obliged to cut off the non-paying branches to the great detriment of producers and land owners.

tically monopolize the business in the hands of the existing pipe lines." In conclusion, Mr. Mc-Kelvey says: "I am aware that many charges have been made of collusion between the pipe There was nothing in the argument that Li ines and railroads as to the fixing of a rate for

doing this business, but I think it will be manifest to any thoughtful student of the situation that there should be su an adjustment of rates as not to stop railroad ..affe, and certainly the producers should be the last ones to complain of some understanding between the railroads and the pipes, if such understanding is based on any fair consideration of the subject."

Concerning the Producer's Assembly. At the close of the argument this afternoon Olmstead wanted to know of ex-Senator Lee how he got to be a delegate to the Producers Assembly, and intimated that he was simply substitute. Lee thought Olmstead was getting down to small matters and the adjournment put an end to the by play. At the session to-night John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Trust, opposed the Burdick bill. He said that the Standard Oil Company had no monopoly in any branch of the oil business unless it acquired it by surpassing its opponents in excellence of quality and cheapness of price.

Price.

He denied the statement of Senstor Lee that the company had grown to its present proportions of \$20,000,000 from an original capital of \$100,000, and declared that the pipe line system had cost over \$40,000,000; that into the allied interest more than \$60,000,000 of actual cash or property at a cash valuation had been paid in by outside parties who were not originally connected with the Standard Oil Company at all. The stock of the Standard Oil Trust, he said, instead of being held by four or five men, as was commonly reputed, was actually held by nearly 2,000 people, a very large number of whom were residents of Pennsylvania, and all their interests in Pennsylvania were not in this form of foreign corporations, but under Pennsylvania charters, subject to Pennsylvania law and Pennsylvania taxatlon.

He said that their companies have paid over \$200,000 per annum in taxes to the State. He said that in the single year 1890 the company had been compelled to expend over \$300,000 in removals, renewals and substitutions of its pipe lines owing to changes in the oil production in the different territories, and that for several years previous thereto it had averaged nearly \$2,000,000 per annum. He said that at the present cost of piping and storing oil the company was able to pay 10 per cent dividends, which he thought was not an undue profit considering the risk to be run and the extraordinary expenses and liabilities incurred.

Lee and Emery's Statements Contradicted. Most of the general statements heretofore He denied the statement of Senstor Lee that

Most of the general statements heretofore made by ex-Senators Lee and Emery he contradicted, and gave figures in answer to what he styled "The lurid and gymnastic style of oratory." He was asked a great many ques-tions by the committee and by Lee and Emery,

tions by the committee and by Lee and Emery, and gave ready replies.

At the conclusion of his argument Olmstead said that if it was the desire of the committee to close the discussion to-night himself and Gilbert, who, on behalf of the Standard Oli Company, had intended to make arguments, would waive that privilege and stand upon the elequent address they had just heard from a practical business man. Gilbert said that they had received information that some kind of a communication had been forwarded to the committee by the President of the Tidewater Pipe Line, which is the line built in opposition to the Standard, and the only rival line to the seaboard.

Doard, Chairman McCreary presented the communi-cation, which was read and showed that the service of piping and storing oil for which the pipe companies now charged 20 cents per barpipe companies now charged 20 cents per bar-rel, cost them, as nearly as could be estimated, about 17% cents per barrel, so that at the rate contemplated by the pending measure, namely, 12 cents, there would be an actual loss to the company of over 5% cents per barrel. There was also presented a petition of which the fol-lowing is a conv: owing is a copy:

The Text of a Petition. "The undersigned manufacturers and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, all of whom are large s engaged in manufacturing enterprises within the State, and largely interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the State, believing that the passage of an act

prises within the State, and largely interested in the general welfare and prosperity of the State, believing that the passage of an act now before the Legislature, entitled 'An ac. to regulate the transportation and storage of petroleum by means of pipe lines and tanks, to limit the charge therefor, to regulate deductions for sediment and other losses, and to prohibit the removal of the several lines running from producing petroleum fields to the seaboard from this or any other State and, imposing penalties for violations of same, would be detrimental to our interests as manufacturers and to thousands of men in our employ and in the employ of other manufacturers from whom we purchase materials, and also detrimental and immical to the best interest of the Commonwealth, respectfuly pray that such proposed hill be not enacted into a law."

The petition was signed by Carnegie Bros. & Co., Limit. H. C. Frick, Clinton Oil and Steel Company; F. M. Hofstat, Treasurer; Nimick & Co.; Keystone Rolling Mill Company; James H. McKutcheon, Treasurer Moorehead Bros. & Co.; Pannock Hart, of Mackinosh & Co.; Hostetter Coke Company; George I. Whitney, President Whitney, Stevens & Kimble Iron Company; George I. Whitney, President Whitney, Stevens & Kimble Iron Company; William A. Nimmick: William L. Butt, Chairman Allegheny Bessemer Steel Company; Robert Frank, Treasurer Ritor-Colney Company; William B. Scaiffe's Sons; Columbia Iron and Steel Company, E. M. Batts, Treasurer; Kelly & Joh., Company, George M. Jones, Treasurer: W. Dewee's Wood Company, W. D. Wood, President; J. W. Free & Co., William Rymsnyder; Union Foundry and Machine Company, F. W. Zimmer, Treasurer; Chartiers Iron and Steel Company, C. C., Morrow, Treasurer; A. Snyder Manufacturing Company, W. B. Morebead, Treasurer; John A. Heint; Lockhart Iron and Steel Company, F. J. Gillespie, Treasurer; Putsburg, Fairport and Northwestern Dock Company, F. M. Lioyd, Son & Co.; Moorehead & McCleane Company, G. C., Trownes, Treasurer; Putsburg, Fairport and Northwestern Dock C

RARR WIRE NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

It Is Now Asserted That the Monopoly Never Intended to Sell.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.-The barbed wire many facturers and the representatives of the Wash-burn-Moen patents monopoly failed to-day to bring their negotiations to a conclusion. Al left the city to-night disgusted.

According to one gentleman, who was preent, obstacles arose at every turn, and the prospect is now for another light on the old lines. It is intimated that Washburn & Moen never intended to sell out. If another meeting is held it will probably be in Pittsburg.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS IN PORT.

More About the Loss of the Bark Topsy in the West Indies. NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- , be steamship Dorian from Morant Hay, West Indies, got into port to-day. She brought five seamen, survivors of the crew of the bark Topsy, that went ashore on Cayman's Island in the latter part of December last. Captain Mackenzie, two mates: a seaman and the cabin boy of the Topsy were drowned.

RECENT INDIAN ATROCITIES. Children Murdered and Hung Up by Their Heels to a Tree.

DUBUQUE, 1A., Feb. 19 .- Some time ago there was published an account of the murder of Anthony Dewster by Indians near Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and the scalping of three of his children, who could not be found.

Information has been received here to the effect that one of the children, a boy, has been found hung up by the heels to the limb of a tree. Nothing has been heard from the other

HOOSIER LAW MAKERS

They Pass a Bill Curtailing the Governor's Prerogative Over a Veto. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.-The bill applying civil service regulations to employment in the benevolent institutions was defeated. The national building and loan association bill was also killed.

The bill to place the appointment of State Oil Inspector in the hands of the State officers, instead of the Governor, was passed in both Houses over the Governor's veto.

TWO CHILDREN CREMATED.

They Were Left Alone in a House, Which Burned With Them. MONTICELLO, WIS., Feb. 10.-A farme named Johnson, living north of here, was at

New Glarus, and on returning home found his house burned to the ground and his two little children burned to death.

The lady of the house was away some disantil she got in sight of the burning house,

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 20. A WIFE'S TESTIMONY

Diplomat to Rudini.

Arbitrators of the Delagoa Dispute

fBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1

BERNE, Feb. 19.-The Federal Council ha

DUNCAN'S HARD LUCK.

The Matrimonial News Man Pays Damage

for Breach of Promise.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .- Leslie Frazer Dun-

can, late editor of the Matrimonial News,

has paid Miss Gladys Knowles the reduced

amount of damages, £6,500, with costs,

awarded to her as a result of her suit against

him for breach of promise of marriage. On

The Lord Mayor a Plaglarist.

LONDON-The Pall Mall Gazette to-day pub-

lishes in parallel columns a sermon which Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon preached in 1864, and an address delivered by Rt. Hon. Joseph Savory,

Lord Mayor of London, last week at the Poly-technic Institute (Young Men's Christian In-

knowledge, seen the sermon referred to.

Newfoundland Questions in Parliament.

LONDON-Baron Henry DeWorms, Political

of Commons to-day, in answer to a question

Newfoundland and the United States had not

A Threatening Aspect in Belgium.

Storms and Fires in Hungary

VIENNA—A terring storm passed over Prourg, Hungary, to-day, unroofing houses, tealing up trees by the roots and doing other in mense damage. A number of fires broke ou One of the buildings that ignited was a girl academy, and several of the occupants wer injured by jumping from windows. No on was seriously injured.

League Orators for McCarthy.

A Fire in the Czar's Palace.

ST PETERSHURG-Fire broke out vesterder

flames were promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done. The Czar personally

An Earthquake in Spain,

MADRID-A slight shock of earthquake was

CONFESSED THE CRIME.

of the Murder.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH

Lyons, Feb. 19.-The murder of old Willia

confession of his son, George, have created great excitement in this vicinity. The son,

George, who for the past year has not borne a

brought here yesterday afternoon and broke down, confessing bis guilt.

He said that he had had some words with his father, who seized a stove lid to throw at him. Before he could hurl it, the son grasped a piece of wood and struck the old man across the head rendering him insensible. The son

the head, rendering him insensible. The son then dragged the body out into the orchard, and

rocuring an ax, struck him a number of times,

ie then washed his hands and walked a whole

day, but finally was so overcome by remorse that he came back to the scene of the tragedy

THE WOMAN PRIZE WALKER.

Actress Zoe Gayton Counting Ties Between

Detroit and Buffalo.

actress who is walking from San Francisco to

New York for a prize of \$2,000, was expected

here last night, and a large crowd awaited her

A SHORTAGE PAID IN FULL.

The Delinquency of Ex-State Treasure

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER DENIES.

He Says the President Didn't Summon Him

but He Conversed With Him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- Ex-Governor Foste

of Ohio, this evening said the President had

St. Thomas, Feb. 19.-Miss Zoe Gayton, the

to give himself up.

Young Patricide Tells the Awful Story

felt in Valencia to-day, causing much alarm,

ted the operations of the fireme

VIENNA-A terrific storm passed over Pro

about a civil war.

By Associated Press. 1

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

Tells Strongly Against the Man Arrested as Jack the Ripper.

HE HAS A MOST TERRIBLE TEMPER.

Knew Every Nook of Whitechapel, and Carried a Dagger Knife.

PARNELL TO PAY A VISIT TO AMERICA

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, Feb. 19 .- The interest of the ublic, especially in and about Whitechapel, still centers in the question whether the man Sadler is or is not Jack the Ripper. With a view of throwing light on the matter, reporter has interviewed Sadler's wife, who, on account of his furious temper, is unable to longer live with him. According to her story the sailor is a man of most peculiar temperment, who flies into an ungovernable rage over nothing at all, and com-mits during these spasms the most violent

actions.
"I would not live with 'im again," added the poor woman, "for when he's in them tantrums he's best left alone. I used to tantrums he's best left alone. I used to 'umor him like, but I've seed him behave like a lunatic, and many's the time as he's got up rows in cold blood when nobody was naggin' of 'im. But one thing I will say for 'im: never 'av I knowed 'im lose five minutes at 'is work. No matter how bloomin' drunk he might 'a bin the night afore, he allus comes to time the next

On being asked whether her husband had the first trial of the suit, early last summer, the first trial of the suit, early last summer, Miss Knowles secured a verdict of £10,000 damages. To avoid payment of this sum the defendant transferred his interest in the Matrimonial News and fled to the Continent, and afterward declined to accept Miss Knowles' proposition to compromise the matter by paying her £2,500.

Later on Mr. Duncan went through the bank runter court and during the course of his extensive court and during the course of his exa knife, Mrs. Sadler replied that he had a strange-looking clasp knife, with a long, dagger-like blade. She also declared that Sadler was acquainted with every nook and corner of London, and especially of White-

Another late development in the case is that Another late development in the case is that Sadler has written a letter to a member of the union to which he belongs. In this communication Sadler asks his fellow unionists to get the newspaper press to watch the case, declaring that the police are quashing evidence favorable to him with the object of hurrying his conviction.

PARNELL'S NEXT VISIT

TO THIS COUNTRY IS SHROUDED IN CONSIDERABLE MYSTERY.

It Has Been Decided on However-Dillon and O'Brien Change Prisons-Tenants Making Peace With Their Landlords-McCarthyltes to Press the Funds Ques-

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, Feb. 19.-Considerable mystery eems to surround Parnell's visit to America, but that he has concluded to go appears to be decided. Many communications have passed between the Parnellites here, and those leaders in the United States who favor the cause, and all the arrangements for an enthusiastic reception have been made. The only thing now left to be done is to fix a date. This cannot yet be named, as the time of Parneil's departure will depend altogether upon the exigencies of the campaign in Ireland. At a meeting of the supporters of Justin

At a meeting of the supporters of Justin McCarthy held to-day, it was resolved to press for information as to whether the \$15,000 part of the \$40,000 released from the Paris fund, concerning which there has been much discussion, has or has not been applied to the relief of the evioted tenants. The meeting repudiates the imputations cast upon O'Brien's honor. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were to-day re

moved from Clonmel to the ancient town of Galway, 116 miles west of Dublin, where the jail is more commodious. They were taken from Clonmel at 7 o'clock this morning in a special

Clonmel at 7 o'clock this morning in a special train composed of a saloon carriage and an engine. As the train passed Tipperary a cheer was raised by a few persons who had heard of the intended change of quarters. Otherwise the journey was without incident.

The depopulation of New Tipperary, founded by Dillon and O'Brien and settled by those tenants of the Smith Barry estates who decided to withhold their rents, in accordance with the plan of campaign, is proceeding rapidly. Eleven more tenants have now decided that the plan is a delusion and a snare, and have in consequence made peace with their landlold by paying up their arrears to the agent. The Princess of Wales is reported to be

assiduous in the attention she pays to the Zer-land-Balfour fund and for the relief of the suf-fering poor of Ireland. The Princess and her daughters have sent contributions and hav so solicited subscriptions for the same of

A POLAR EXPEDITION

Dr. Nansen, the Danish Explorer, to Lead One to the North Pole.

TRY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19 .- Dr. Nansen, the distinguished Greenland explorer, proposes to start on his new Polar expedition about the middle of June. He will endeavor to force his way through Bering straits to the New Siberia group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. There he hopes to find open water, stretching far toward the North Pole. His crew will be com posed of only eight men, and his vessel will be provisioned for a five years' cruise, although the hopes to reach the Pole within two. The Danish Government has contributed £2,750. The same tents that were used in former exeditions will be taken to enable the party to encamp on the land or ice, in case the vesses should be disabled. Strong boats will also be provided. Dr. Nansen expects to find und covered land in the neighborhood of the Pole

MAY LESSEN THE BREACH.

France Will Make Up With Germany is the Empire Takes Her Part.

IBY DUNLAF'S CABLE COMPANY. PARIS, Feb. 19.-The Empress Fredericka's arrival excites lively comments in well in formed circles, as it is thought to be connected with Emperor William's long suspected wish to visit France, and that Her Majesty is to sound the French Government as to what places it would be convenient for him to visit in journeying through France and Spain.

It is rumored that a hint has been conveyed to the Empress that the Emprey William will have a good opportunity to lessen the breach between the two countries by supporting between the two countries by supporting France in her opposition to England's deter mination to prolong her occupation of Egypt.

TO MEET MACKAY. . An Important Conference in Relation to

Cable Matters. THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 PARIS, Feb. 19.-M. George Belleville, the chief manager of the French Cable Company, will sail on Saturday by the Umbria on a special mission to meet John W. Mackay in New York. When seen to-night he said: "I prefer not to disclose the motive of my visit to America. I admit, however, that it concerns some important matters in connection with cab'e affairs between America and foreign

LECTURE BY BOOTH.

Woodruff Made Good. LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 19 .- This afternoon Rep resentative South, of the House standing Com-The Salvation Army General Has a Distinmittee on Auditors' and Treasurers' Books, reguished Audience in Denmark. ported to that body that through his sureties ex-State Treasurer Woodruff had just paid State Treasurer Morrow and taken his receipt for \$63,740 50, the full amount of the shortage shown to exist in Woodruff's cash account,

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19 .- General Booth lectured here to-night in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, which included the ministers of the Danish Church and the British Consul General. The general is very much pleased with the results of his tour in Scandinavia, and after leaving the peninsula he will go to Germany.

Royal Visit to Ireland. LONDON, Feb. 19.—The arrangements for the visit of the Princes and Princess of Wales to Ireland early next summer are being rapidly what,

pushed forward. The visit will be made in response to pressing invitations by the Viceroy. Lord Zetland, and Chief Secretary Balfour.

ITALY AND FRANCE Official Report of the Recent Experi-Great Importance Attached to a Visit of ment in That Line.

THE UNION WAS MADE COMPLETE,

ROME, Feb. 19.—Signor Ressmann, a member of the Italian Embassy in Paris, was summoned hither by Signor Rudiuf, the new Prime Minister. He visited Bignor Crispi yesterday, and held a protracted interview with Signor Rudini to-day. The greatest importance is attached to his whit. It is reported that he But the Shrinking of the Dog Prevented a Clear Success.

THE OPERATION IS STILL POSSIBLE

Rudini to-day. The greatest importance is attached to his visit. It is reported that he comes to pave the way for the restoration of friendly political and commercial relations between France and Italy.

It is stated on the best authority that he has been empowered by the Parisian house of Rothschild to promise substantial assistance in extricating the Italian Government from financial embarrassment. If the scheme receives the assent of France, the latter will probably indorse the financial arrangement only on condition that Italy recedes from the triple alliance. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. 1 NEW YORK, Feb. 19 .- The Medical Record, issued to-morrow, will print an inter-esting official account of the recent bonegrafting experiment in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The case attracted widespread attention at the time the experiment was in progress, and the actual results and the observations of Dr. A. M. Phelps, of this city, who had the matter in charge, appointed Judge Bloesi Soldan and Prof. Henseler to act as arbitrators in the Delagoa Ray Railsond in the Delagoa are now for the first time made public. The article will say:

"The operation is a success, in so far as it establishes the principle that it is possible to grow large masses of tissue from an animal to men, and to establish the circulation until the union takes place between opposite species without danger to either. It also demonstrates that a growth of new bone takes place when a section of bone is transplanted and its nutrition maintained by the rtery of the animal. This, if continued for four or five weeks, would probably unite a fracture.

Contact Must Be Maintained.

"Owing to the inefficient dressing, which s apt to occur in all early operations, the ontact of the transplanted bone could not be continued sufficiently long for bone to unite to bone. But I am confident, after Later on Mr. Duncan went through the bankruptcy court, and during the course of his examination the fact leaked out that he was married in June to the Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melvile,
widow of the novellist of that name and mother
of Viscountess Macserene. Mr. Duncan appealed against the verdict as being excessive,
and the court, after due consideration, reduced
the amount of damages as already stated. In
spite of the payment of the sum awarded for
damages, together with the costs, the criminal
action commenced by Miss Knowles will still
proceed, but a mitigation of the offense will be
pleaded. viewing the specimen and taking all the conditions and surroundings into account, that the bony union would have taken place if actual contact could have been maintained for a longer period.
"The stimulation of the graft, however,

has excited a reparative process in the frac-ture, and it now promises fair to unite. The boy walks with the aid of one crutch or a cane, In the month of November, last year, the patient at Charity Hospital was sent to me for operation, Briefly the history of the case is this:

"The lad, John Gethins, was suffering from an ununited fracture of the lower third of the leg, the result of an operation to remedy an anterior curvature of the tibia, which had existed and had slowly increased from early childhood, until he was compelled to go upon crutches. There was no paralysis of the limb, neither was it atrophied, excepting from nonuse. The muscles were perfect in every respect.

Wiring the Bone Tried.

tecanic institute (Young Men's Christian Institute for Apprentices, Artisans, etc.) The two discourses are identical in almost every particular, long passages in the Spurgeon sermon being delivered unchanged in the Lord Mayor, whose attention was called to this singular coincidence, said that he had never, to the best of his knowledge, seen the sarmon referred to "A few months after the operation of oste otomy, I cut down upon the fracture and wired it, but failed in getting union. After a few menths I again operated, removing all cica tricial tissue, carefully stitching the periosteum ogether and wired the bone. This failed. A few months later I again cut down upon the fracture, removed all cicatricial tissue, and again freshened the ends of the bone, and engrafted decalcified bone chips, according to Senn's method. This failed; the chips came away from the wound a few weeks after the upon Newfoundland matters, said that the Government of Newfoundland had protested against the fact that the convention between peration.
"I then resorted to Thomas' method of ham been sanctioned by the Imperial Government. Baron DeWorms added that the documents

"I then resorted to Thomas' method of hammering, damming and adjusting an appliance for the boy to walk upon. This he wore for several months, but again we failed to secure union. In the meantime the boy had returned to his home. From time to time I received letters from the lad, beseeching me again to make an effort to restore his limb to usefulness and avoid an amputation. He returned again to New York and was referred to one of the largest and best hospicals in the city; and one of the most eminent surgeons of this country operated on him twice, with a failure each time. The poor boy, discouraged, returned to his relating to the French modus vivendi and the Washington convention negotiations would be laid before the House before the vote on the colonial estimates was taken, so as to enable the House to discuss fully the home Government's action in the matter. BRUSSELS-The reserve forces of the Civia Guard have been called out in the Charlerol district in view of the threatening state of afsage of a universal suffrage law. The

Agreed to Transplantation

workmen's General Committee regard this action upon the part of the authorities as a menace and as an indication of the refusal of the Government to revise the electoral laws or to grant universal suffrage. The Workmen's Committee has replied to this so-called menace by addressing a manifesto to the militia asking them to refuse to obey orders, to take sides with the workmen and te resist what they term the Government's attempt to bring about a civil war. "Last fall, in October, I received a most pa thetic letter from him, asking if I would again attempt to unite the fracture. A letter was written to him, stating that an attempt at bone ransplantation from a dog, of which I had previously told him, would be tried if he desired. In answer to my letter his parents also sent him to New York. He was sent to Charity Hospital. The limb, at the time of operation, Sovember 16, 1890, was in very good condition excepting the shortening of about four inches the result of previous operations, which had been performed to unite the fracture. been performed to unite the fracture.

A dog 2 years old was secured and prepared for the operation, carefully cleansed with soap and water and made asoptic with a solution of bichloride of mercury. While the patient was being angesthetized and the ends of the fractured bones freshened, my assistants, Drs. Plympton and Mooney, prepared the dog in the following manner: She was etherized and then enveloped in a thick layer of absorbent cotton to the thickness of several inches, while placed in the natural sitting posture. Over this soft covering of cotton a few turns of plaster-of-paris bandage were made to hold the dressing LONDON-A majority of the executive mem-bers of the National League in Great Britain have decided that speakers at branch meetings on St. Patrick's Day shall advocate Mr. Mc Carthy for the leadership of the Irish party. paris bandage were made to hold the dressi

in place. The dog was encased in plaster-of paris. The right foreleg of the animal pro-truded through the dressing. Ready for the Operation, "This leg was carefully shaved and again made eseptic with bichloride of mercury, and finally with iodoform and ether. The dog was now ready for the operation. Two elliptica incisions were made down to the fracture four inches in length, removing the old cicatrix and cicatrical tissue about the united ends of the

one, together with an elliptical piece of the oft parts.
"With a saw the ends of the bone were fresh "With a saw the ends of the bone were freshened, leaving a space of about one inch between them. The portions removed proved to
be eburnated and more like ivery than bone,
My assistants now prepared the limb of the
patient for the next step in the operation, by
enveloping it in a plaster-of-paris bandage,
commencing six inches above the inclision and
extending to the upper third of the thigh. The
foot and ankle were also covered with a plasterof-paris bandage.

"While they were skillfully preparing this part
of the dressing, we were preparing the dog. ambert at Rose Tuesday, and the arrest and good reputation, was arrested Wednesday on a charge preferred by his brother. He was

of the dressing, we were preparing the dog. An inclsion was made through the skin, for the purpose of cutting a piece which would accurately fit in the elliptical-shaped wound of the patient's leg. The cloow was now quickly excised; the radius and ulna were severed one-half inch in front of the elbow joint, and the humanus three inches above it and removed. humerus three inches above it, and removed, leaving all soft parts. The extremity near the paw was amputated, leaving a piece of bone one inch in length attached to a branch of the brachial artery, among the soft parts.

Making the Bone Attachment.

"The attachment of the blceps tendon was detached from the bone and loose superfluou muscular tissue removed. In the dog the trient artery enters the bone one inch in from of the elbow joint. Cutting the bone, as indi cated, saved the nutrient artery from injury and secured the nutrition to the fragment o and secured the natrition to the fragment of bone, from which we had hoped that the new bone would be thrown out and at the same time stimulate the human bone to a reparative

here last night, and a large crowd awaited her arrival at the city limits, but she decided to pass the night at Shedden, the second station on the Michigan Central Railway west.

Miss Gayton, who is accompanied by her manager and another man representing the prize winner, is walking the road from Detroit to Buffalo, and left Windsor to-day. The operators are keeping record of the party, which had been called the "Sunset special." time stimulate the numan none to a reparative effort.

"The dog was placed by the side of the patient's leg, the head toward the patient. An aluminum dowel pin was passed through the medullary cavity in the long axis of the bone. The piece of bone was placed between the ends of the bone of the patient. The bones were crowded together, the dowel pin entering the bones of the patient above and below. A silver wire was passed around the entire graft and securely tied. This held the bone firmly in place. Muscle was stitched to muscle and skin to skin, the parts being evenly coaptated.

The Attachment Made Complete.

The Attachment Made Complete. "Band iron was bent and adjusted over the wound, from the upper plaster cast to the lower one of the boy's foot, thus leaving room for dressing. A large drainage tube was inserted for drainage, which opened posteriorly. A few

for drainage, which opened posteriorly. A few turns of the plaster of paris bandage secured the iron rods to the leg. The wound was dressed antiseptically.

"Through the entire operation the most rigid antiseptic methods were carried out. Constant irrigation prevented the possibility of wound infection. The operation can be performed in one hour with efficient dressers. Before the operation was performed the vocal cords of the dog had been carefully severed, under ether, to prevent any disturbance of the patient. At the end of two weeks, however, the cords had again reunited, and the voice of the dog sounded fully as strong as before the operation.

"The wound was found perfectly healed by

"The wound was found perfectly healed by primary union without a single drop of pus. Only for the difference in the color of the skin.



FEET A TRIFLE DAMP. But a Little Toasting With a Natural Gas Fire Will Fix Them.

it would have been difficult to detect the line

"Final", at the end of Il days, there was an apparer "nkage of the dog in the dressings. This at a solion, and it became evident that the process of the dog in the dressings. This at a solion, and it became evident that the process of the pulled from its attachment when the pulled from its attachment was a prossion of the consequently, much as I desired to sever the bond of un.

"The dog was chlorote. I he parameter the dog was chlorote. I he operation. While the graft was a med and the leg of the patient dressed, is alley skillfully secured the artery and nicely stitched up the stump of the dog's leg. She was then placed in bed and cared for by the nurse. As the graft was trimmed down to the parts still attached a free oozing of blood took place through the graft, which demonstrated the fact that union had taken place, and that circulation had been established between the patient and the dog. Both patients rapidly convalesced." 'nkage of the dog in the dressings.

HE IS AN INDECRAT.

SENATOR KYLE, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DE-SCRIBES HIS POSITION.

He Is the Resultant of the Two Forces of Democracy and Independency - The Democrats Say the New Senator Will Vote With Their Party.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 19 .- Senator-elect Kyle defines his position and political ten-dencies in the following remarks made tonight before a meeting of the Independents and Democrats at Pierre:

"When two forces acting in opposite directions meet they produce a new force, which continues to move in a direction different from either of the other forces. This new force is called in mechanics a resultant, To-night I feel that I am a resultant—formerly a Republican, then an Independent, and now that I have been elected by both parties I am a resultant of both parties. I am an Indecrat I have always been in favor of a new tariff, and about four years ago, when the Republican party decided in favor of a high tariff, it was too much for me, and I sought a more congenial party, which I found in the Democratic party. After the Independent party was formed last year I found that its principles were still more congenial. The Independent cannot affiliate with the Republicans. The Republicans' ring rule and high tariff have made affiliation impossible." rections meet they produce a new force,

The Democrats claim that Senator Kyle may The Democrats claim that Senator Kyle may be counted with them on party issues, and it is believed that he has piedged himself to this effect. He acknowledges that he owes his election to the Democrats, who voted for him on receiving assurances from Illinois that the Alliance would support Palmer or some other Democrat. All the party leaders admit that in the future South Dakota will be classed among the doubtful States. The election of Kyle will strengthen the Democratic and weaken the Republican party in the State.

THE MONON TROUBLE

The Application of a Receiver Said to Be in

a Plot Against the Management. CHICAGO, Feb. 19. - Master in Chancery Boyesen began taking testimony to-day in the application of W. S. Alley for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. Before the investigaand chicago tion was fairly commenced however, it was agreed to suspend proceedings until next Mon-day in order that the Monon people may have a chance to file an answer to Alley's sensational bill. President Breyfogle is still in New York, but is expected to arrive here as early as next

Monday.

Among disinterested railroad men the opinion prevails that the filing of the bill is simply the initial move in a preconceived plan that has for its object the ousting of the present management of the Monon. The next annual meeting of the company will be held March II, and it is said to be the hope of the disastisfied stockholders to secure control of the meeting by working up a feeling against President Breyfogle and the present Board of Directors.

STREETER GAINING GROUND The F. M. B. A. Men at Springfield Are Nov

Supporting Him. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 19.-The F. M. B. A. men catechised A. J. Streeter, candidate for the United States Senate, this morning, in regard to his position in relation to the prin of that party. He declared that he would up hold the party in all matters. On outside questions he would vote with the Republicans. He favored free silver coinage and a Federal elec-tion bill, though he thought the Lodge bill too radical. The F. M. B. A. men then pledged him

radical. The f. M. D. A. Inter the property of their earnest support.

In joint assembly, later, the one hundred and ninth ballot was taken, with the following result: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 88; Oglesby, 14: Post, 1. Subsequent ballots brought recruits to Streeter from the Republican ranks, till on the one hundred and fourteenth the result stood; Palmer, 101; Streeter, 94; Oglesby, 9. After another vote, at the expense of Oglesby, the joint assembly adjourned until to-morrow. ably adjourned until to-morrow

A WHITNEY BOOM.

It Is Said to Be Quietly Under Way at the National Capital.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The presence of ex-Secretary Whitney in Washington during the past few days, consulting with well-known Democrats in both houses, has caused a great deal of gossip. It has been said by several gendeal of gossip. It has been said by several gen-tlemen that plans are being prepared for or-ganizing a Whitney Presidental boom and that some facts about the availability of the ex-Sec-retary will soon reach the public.

Mr. Whitney called at the Senate Chamber to-day, and sent in his card to the Democratic leader, Mr. Gorman, who promptly responded,

leader, Mr. Gorman, who promptly resp and the pair of big Democrats went upst the Maryland Senator's private room for The meeting was regarded as quite

TWO EDISON COMPANIES AT OUTS. One Alleges in Court That It Earned

Dividend Which Never Came. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Suit was begun in the Supreme Court against the Edison Electric Light Company by Martin A. Frank, who charges that its property has been diverted to purposes not contemplated by the company and that the Edison General Electric Company has obtained much of the stock of the Light Company. The Light Company has earned a dividend, but none has been deslared, the complainant alleged.

Mr. Frank recently obtained an order for the examination of Edward H. Johnson, who is an officer in both companies, and Judge Ingraham was, asked to vacate the order, Ha took the papers and reserved decision. New York Feb. 19 -Suit was begun in the

## SCOURGED BY WATER

Pittsburg and Allegheny as They Appeared Yesterday Above the Flood,

BUT UNDER ACLOAK OF MUD

Mayor Wyman and the Police Kept Busy Relieving the Sufferers.

FIGHTING FOR BLACK DIAMONDS.

Many Hardships Caused by the Lack of Both Gas and Coal.

INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT DISASTER

The flood of 1801 is practically over. All day yesterday the waters receded at a rapid rate, and now, with but few exceptions, the rivers are confined within their banks.

The marks left behind are now causing the real work, and winter will be only a remembrance before the last traces are cleared away. The loss will reach the figures given yesterday. Streets and floors are left with a carpet of from two to six inches of mud. and

the cellars are still filled with water. So far but few attempts have been made to remove the water from the basements and cellars, because the river is still so high that it backs up in the sewers and cozes from the ground and walls on all sides. But the work on the upper parts of the houses has commenced in dead earnest. In the warehouses and stores men are busy running the shovel through the mud and the knife through prices. In the homes regular housecleaning was not a marker to the operations

of yesterday. Vigorous Mopping and Scrubbing. Windows and doors were all thrown open except in a few instances where those adjuncts had been broken out and washed away. Mud and dirty water was sent flying from every opening, and pedestrians had only to choose between the flying mud of the pavements and the placid slime of the streets. Inside were pictures of water-soaked furniture with an occasional dismantled piano. These, parts though, only served as a background for the women armed with shovels, brooms and scrubbing brushes. As a rule a towel was the headdress, and the skirts were worn at half mast in memory of the destruction. They could not be said to be in full dress, for the costumes were only worn decollette

at the bottom. Along the wharves the scene was exciting The barges and boats that had been tied up there served to collect the wreckage, and both sides of the river was lined with debris, On the Pittsburg side but few marks of the flood were apparent except the drift on the streets. On Ninth street an old barge was left standing in front of St. Andrew's Church. In the greater part of the city between Penn avenue and the river much inconvenience was caused by the lack of gas, but there was no

real suffering in Pittsburg. Streets Still Covered With Water, Over in Allegheny the flood still holds sway in a part of the Fourth and Eighth wards. Up until late last night the water still covered Kilbuck street. Although there are no very bad cases of destitution, the entire flooded district is suffering from a fuel famine. The coal in all of the houses is too wet to burn, and on account of the broken pipes the natural gas cannot be turned on until after the water is out of the cellars. What coal there is in the city is being given to the sufferers, but the supply is not near enough to go much good. Even ply is not near enough to do much good. Even when they have the coal it is almost impossible to secure wood to start the fires. Although there is an awful want of coal, thousands of bushels of it are anchored in barges scarce 200 feet from the shore. It cannot be drawn in to

ounces or it are amorted in barges scarce 200 feet from the shore. It cannot be drawn in to the bank because steamboats cannot be taken under the bridges, and it would be dangerous to attempt its removal in any other way.

The work of relief was resumed again at daybreak. Mayor Wyman had purchased 1,000 loaves of bread and 200 pounds of coffee, seven wagon loads of meat and provisions were donated by the stall keepers at the Allegheny market, Haworth & Dewhurst sent 100 pounds of coffee, Dilworth Brothers sent 60 pounds and Arbuckles sent in another 100 pounds. All these provisions were placed in the patrol wagon and such other vehicles as could be obtained, and under the direction of Mayor Wyman, Chief Murphy and Alderman Brown they were distributed all through the flooded districts. Many of the people had not been able to leave their homes and were almost starved, but nearly all who received ald were persons who could have afforded to purchase the stuff.

Gifts From Numerous Sources.

Gifts From Numerous Sources, In addition to this the \$500 donated by Mrs. J. M. Gusky was distributed in the shape of fuel and provisions. James Geary, manager of the World's Museum, telegraphed yesterday to Mayor Gourley, from Ft. Wayne, Ind., direct-ing him to buy 1,000 loaves of bread and draw on him for the amount. It was not considered necessary, however, to buy any more bread. At the Fourth U. P. Church, Montgomery At the Fourth U. P. Church, Montgomery avenue and Arch street, the ladies of that church gave out dry clothing and provisions to large numbers of the sufferers. The Ladies'

church gave out dry clothing and provisions to large numbers of the sufferers. The Ladies' Aid Society did not make any attempt at providing relief.

The matter of supplying coal was in charge of Major Hunker, of the Poor Board. He bought up all the coal there was to be had in the city, but it was far short of the needs. Thomas De Puy helped him out by contributing 1,000 bushels. David Hollander gave 200 bushels, D. & F. S. Welty 100 bushels and Marshall, Kennedy & Co. all they had at their mill in the Eighth ward. Arrangements were made to have coal sent over the Sixteenth strest bridge from Pittsburg, but even then there was not enough. To-day, however, the water is expected to be down far enough to allow the coal barges to be brought to the shore.

The only method of distribution was by wagons. The coal was thrown in piles on the streets, and such scenes have never before been witnessed in Allegheny as were to be found in this connection. The coal would harnly touch the street before it was gathered up. The black diamonds were clutched as eagerly as if they had been transparent gems. Men, women and children crowded about every wagon. Everything imaginable was used in lieu of coal buckets. Hats, aprons, dish pans, wooden bowis and boxes were the most used, and even the old-time "growler" was pressed into service.

into service.

Restored to Liberty Once More: to Kilbuck street in the "bottoms

west of Federal street and the housed up families were availing themselves of their new found liberty to restore their domiciles to the old condition of things. This was not so easy, however, as the cellars were still filled with water which in a good many cases must be pumped out. Hense-cleaning was the order of the day throughout the district.

From a tour made through the section in the afternoon it was found that there had not been much suffering during the flood. There was a good deal of hardship caused by want of coal to cook provisions and boil the coffee, and generally the rations consumed were eaten cold. Early in the morning, and during the day large quantities of bread, meat, coffee and coal were distributed by means of skiffs and wagons under the supervision of Chief Murphy and a detail of police, which helped the imprisoned people along until the waters went back. Coal was more ardently longed for than food, because of the drop in the temperature and the desire for a hot drink. The children suffered most for want of the latter, and the death of a 3-year-oid child on Darragh street may have been hastened by lack of proper nourishment.

Several days of hard work will be required to remove the accumulation of drift wood and debris from the Sirth street bridge along the

At 6 o'crock last evening the water had rewest of Federal street and the housed up fami-

to remove the accumulation of drift wood and debris from the Sixth street bridge along the river bank to Smoky Island. In the P. and W.