FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MARCH 2.

In the Halls of Congress From Now Until High Noon Wednesday to

AVOID AN EXTRA SESSION.

Status of the Appropriation Measures Which It Is Absolutely Necessary to Pass.

THE WORK OF THE TWO SESSIONS.

In Spite of the Vaunted New Rules But Few of the 19,000 Bills Introduced Have Become Laws.

M'KINLEY'S ACT THE ONE BIG PEATURE

The Amount of Money Appropriated Is \$70,000,000 More Than That Authorized by the Pre-

ceding Legislative Body.

LIBERALITY IN THE MATTER OF PENSIONS

IFROM A STA F CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 1,-At the fag end of the Fifty-first Congress, when its work may be summed up and the reward of praise given for the good deeds done in the body, it it endure the test of a year or two, and prosperity springs out of its operation, tariff agitation will probably cease, at least until a financial panie brings disaster, when men and measures who have been in vogue will

throws responsibility upon the laws and officers impartially. But aside from the merit or demerit of the mensure, the tariff bill, with its opening wedge of reciprocity, is so fraught with change and possibility as to place it among the most important measures ever wrung

go down in the unressoning craze which

from the imagination of the statesman. The Result of the Reciprocity Clause. The tariff bill has started every country on the globe into new channels, and their legislatures are studying out reprisals for the trade of which the bill will deprive them. Its reciprocity clause has already resulted in the establishment of the reartiest reciprocal relations between the United States and the greatest, though the newest, of the South American Republics. Other reciprocal treaties are on the way and the ball is really started rolling which will anquestionably result in complete reciproc-

Mr. Mills may speer at reciprocity as he cases, but his Democratic associates, frank at least in private conversations, admit that the reciprocal clause of the tariff bill promises to revolutionize the relations beween the countries of the American continents. The Republicans think they might be content to rest with this, if they had accomplished nothing more.

Only Two Other Measures of Importa

The only other bills of this Congress of great national importance which are laws at this writing are the silver bullion purchase bill, which was passed in answer to a emand for an increased circulating financial medium, and which will add from \$55,-000,000 to \$60,000,000 to the money of the country each year; and the dependent pension bill, passed early in the first session and by far the most liberal of all the liberal steps yet taken in the treatment of the Union oldiers and their widows and children.

Of the upward of 19,000 bills introduced in the Fi ty-first Congress there is now no means of ascertaining the number that have been enacted into laws. They are comparatively few. The time of the first session was largely consumed with what at one time promised to be an interminable wrangle over the tariff and silver bullion purchase bills. No reading person can forget the history of the long fight on the tariff bill, first in the House and then in the Senate, where it hung, its fate in the balance for months, and how, when it looked as though the Democrats would succeed in talking it to death. Field Marshal Quay stepped in and by a bit of strategy secured the vote which made it a law.

The Power of the Mmorits

The Senate, with its antiquated rules, which permit a minority to defeat any legislation it desires to defeat, is a quagmire in which a mass of important legislation that possed the House safely has been swamped. Aside from appropriation bills, the direct tex bill, involving a renayment to the States of about \$16,000,000, is the only important measure passed by the House at this sussion which has also passed the Sen-

The international copyright bill, passed by the House in excellent form, was fairly numedered by the intellectual Senate, and now hangs fire in a conference committee. he bankruptev bill, of vast importance, fines its grave in the Senate. The postal subcidy bill, passed by the House a few nights ago, is caught fast under the ponderour rules of the Senate and will be lucky if it escapes with any vitality.

Already in these dispatches the details have been given of the fate of the several measures of special interest to the wageworkers of the country, passed by the House and boried by the Senate.

Labor Bills in Their Graves. The bilt to pay weges due to many emplayes of the Government under the eighthour law for overwork; the bill making eight hours the legal day's work for all workmen for the Government or upon Goverament work under contractors; the bill prohibiting convict labor on Government ork; the bill providing that wheneve possible only American citizens shall be muloved on Government work: the bill \$2 a day as the minimum wages for Government work, and the bill regulating tittle shrouds in the capacious mauso

Other important bills not reached for final action by this Congress are the bill for payment of claims for Indian depredation; to provide a commission for the investiga-

and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years have exceeded \$3,000 annually; for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States; for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean for postal, military and other purposes; for the relief of settlers on public lands; a sup-plemental act to finally crush out polygamy plemental act to finally crush out polygamy in the Territory of Utah; for preventing adulteration and misbranding of food, drugs, etc., known as Senator Paddock's pure food bill; for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, and, the carcasses thereof, which are subjects of inter-State commerce; the Nicaragua canal bill; the bill to regulate inter-State commerce; a bill to prohibit dealing in "options," "futures" and etc.; the compound lard bill; a bill to establish a prison bureau, for the collection of criminal prison bureau, for the collection of criminal statistics; a bill to prevent the importation of spurious teas; a bill to prohibit the im-portation of soreign labor under contract.

All of Them Among the Missing. None of these measures will by any probability be reached by this Congress. Among the joint resolutions also are several of great importance which have not even reached discussion. One to promote com-mercial union with Cauada, one proposing an amendment to the Constitution to confer representation to the District of Columbia in the two houses of Congress and in the Electoral College; and one proposing a Constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

The Fifty-first Congress has not been wanting in dramatic episodes. The intense debate on the elections bill, especially in the Senate, where it held the boards for well nigh two mouths, was replete with them, besides furnishing the sensation of Senator Cameron's vote on the closure rule, which was virtually a vote against the elections bill, and which set all Pennsyl-

vania by the ears.

The House has surnished its scenes of turnished. moil almost every week of the session, and sometimes the disturbance almost amounted to a riot. At one time blows were exchange between members on the floor, and at all times the Democrats pounded away at Speaker Reed for his persistent and vigor ous administration of the new rules.

The Effect of the New Rules. The change of the House rules, one of the first acts of the Republican majority, will have an effect on legislation for all time, as it established the precedent that a Speakgiven for the good deeds done in the body, it is apparent that the much-lauded and much-abused tariff bill will be its crowning glory. With it the tariff stands or falls. If querum" if one be present, and be feels like though the members may abstain from Naturally the appropriations of this Con-

gress will exceed those of any former Con-gress. The country is bigger than it was ever before, and the Republican party is confessedly more liberal in making appropriations than its great rival. The appropriations of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress in 1877 amounted to \$387,-330,971 and the second session \$359,011,523, making a grand total of \$746,342,494.

At the first session of the Fifteeth Congress the appropriations for the fiscal year 1889 aggregated \$422,626,343, and at the second session for the fiscal year 1890 \$395,337,-

516, making a total for that Congress 8817.963.859. Toe appropriations of the first session of the sitting Congress for the fiscal year 1891 amounted to \$463,398,470, which is upward of \$40,000,000 more than that of the first session of the previous Congress.

Total Increase in Appropriations.

The appropriations for this session, for the fiscal year 1892, are not complete, but it is estimated that they will bring up the total appropriations of this Congress to an aggregate of about \$70,000,000 more than the pregate of about \$70,000,000 more than the pre-ceding Congress. This is largely the result of liberal pension legislation, of approvria-tions to build up the Navy and to establish coast defenses, and upward of \$20,000,000 for rivers and harbors, which include the appropriations for the dam at Beaver and for the purchase of one of the Monongahela ty betwee all the governments of the

Very few private claims have been bonored by the present Congress. For this speaker Reed has been roundly cursed by a multitude of hungry claimants. One of the largest which gains attention is one of long standing lately allowed by the Court of amounting to \$75,000. For this and a very few smaller ones, Congress made the neces-

sary appropriations.

The Appropriations Committee of the Senate has been at work the whole day getting the appropriations bills in shape, and as the committee was not subject to the during the sitting of Congress, good progres was made. It is believed that the condition of business is such as to make an extra ses

sion very improbable.
Three Measures Which Must Pass. Three appropriation bills, viz: the postoffice, agricultural and general deficiency, have not yet passed the Senate, but the first named was well advanced toward final action when the Senate adjourned last night. and the other two will be reported to the Senate early to-morrow morning. The difterences between the two House on the sun dry civil bill were gone over in conference this atternoon and many points adjusted. as to leave only a few matters yet in dispute. The World's Fair paragraph had not been reached at the close of the conference this

afternoon. On several of the appropriations bills in conference there are radical differences of opinion between the Senate and House, but there is no reason to apprehend that one side or the other will not yield after it has made a stubborn resistance and finds it necessary to give way in order to avoid an extra session.

Action on the unfinished appropriation bills and conference reports and on the questions of copyright and subsidy will consume substantially all the time of the Senate between now and noon of Wednesday. LIGHTNER.

MANDERSON CHOSEN.

The Nebraska Senator Selected to Fill the . Place Vacated by Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- A conference of Republican Senators was held at the Capitol for the purpose of selecting a President pro tempore of the Senate, in place of Senator Ingalls, who has held that office for some years, but who resigned the position recently in order to give the Senate an opportunity to elect ere about 41 Senators present. Ingalls and Edmunds were among the absentees. Senator Sherman presided as Senators Hale and Teller acted as tellers.

Three Senators were nominated for the position-Frye, of Maine, Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Manderson, of Nebraska. Six or seven ballots were taken, and on the last ballot Senator Manderson received 21 votes, which was a majority of the votes cast. On motion of Senator Frye the nomination was

CLOSE OF THE COUNCIL

Final Business Session of the Women's Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- At the final business session of the Board of the Na tional Council of Women, resolutions were adopted to send a mem orial to the clergymen of Methodist Episcopal Church, asking that the clergy shall, in accordance with the will of the laity, grant the admission of women minigration -all sungly tucked away in to the General Conference; that the Govern ment shall pay its employes equal wages for mittee to report within a year suggestion for a business costume for women, and ap-proving the movement for preventing the tion of the alcoholic liquor traffic; to provide for the ercetion of postoffices in towns to imitate the Princess of Wales, who has

forbidden the use of the plumage of singing The Council also resolved to furnish a block of stone or marble, suitably inscribed, to place in the monument to be erected over

DIRECT TAX PAYMENTS.

ABOUT \$18,000,000 TO BE RETURNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

ennsylvania Will Secure Over a Millio and a Half-The Amounts to Be Re funded to Other States and Territo Balances Due the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- At last, after nany vicissitudes, the direct tax bill is in the hands once more of a President of the United States, or will be to-morrow morning. The only other time it went so far was when it der an elaborate message a day or two be ore the expiration of his term in 1889.

The total appropriation carried by the bill s about \$18,000,000, but of this sum \$2,500,000 is simply a balance still due the Govern-ment from States which never paid their full shares under the levy. The amounts to e refunded under the act to the various S ates and Territories are shown in the following table: Amount Col

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Total..... EXHIBIT FROM CUBA.

ission Appointed to Attend Display at the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Mr. Curtis, of the State Department, who has charge of the Latin-American department of the Chicago Exposition, has just returned from a visit to the West Indies in the interest of the Exposition. In his report, which was forwarded to the Committee on Foreign Exhibits yes terday, Mr. Curtis announced the appointment by the Captain General of Cuba of board of 30 commissioners, to represent the island at the Exposition and to secure a collection illustrating its resources, products

and industries for exhibition there.

Among the commissioners is the Marquis Duquesne, a grandson of the noblems Washington in the War of the Revolution. and in whose honor was named the old fortress which stood on the present site the city of Pittsburg.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR HEARST.

Services Delayed Until After the Adjour

ment of Congress. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Hearst will be held on Thursday morning. They will take place at his late residence. and will be brief and simple. The day of the funeral is delayed until Thursday, so as to enable the members of the Senate and House who desire to attend the funeral to do so without interfering with the pressing business that demands their attention during the few remaining days in which Con gress will be in session.

On Thursday night or Friday morning the emains will be started on their way to San Francisco, where the interment will take

CRUSHED BY FALLING WALLS.

High Water Carries Away a Big Pulp Mill at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 1 .- The largest pulp mill of the Remington Paper Company, about two miles below this city, was almost totally destroyed last night by the high water, causing damages requiring about \$50,000 to repair, and killing John Murphy, an employee, aged 68. Eleven pulp grinders, the wheel and various other achinery were carried down the river. While the machinery had been shut down for a few minutes to make some repairs the floor suddenly began to rise and the whole building moved.

Then, with a crash, a part of the building and machinery fell into the river and the roof came down on the remaining machinery The workmen rushed for the doors and at escaped except Murphy and Thomas Stev crushed to the floor. Stevens succeeded in extricating himself, and made a perilous trip over the broken roof hanging over the

FOUR MERGED INTO ONE.

Consolidation of Heavy Foundry Interest

in Four Western Cities. CLEVELAND, March 1 .- Important foun dry interests in Cleveland, Chicago, Indian apolis and Toledo have been united into the National Malleable Castings Company, incorporated in Ohio with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 and with headquarters in Cleve land. The officers are A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, President; E. T. Whittemore, Vice President, and O. K. Brooks, of Cleve

land, Secretary and Treasurer.

The management of the new company em phatically state that it is not a trust nor a pool of different interests, but merely the marshaling of four foundries owned by substantially the same men into one general company. The stock of the four companies have been merged into the new one mainly held, they say, by the same men.

KILLED BY HIS UNCLE.

tabbed to Death With a Pocket Knife in

Family Quarrel. CLEVELAND, March 1 .- Frank Lett, young farmer, was stabbed to death by his ancle, Andrew Lett, near Painesville, O., last night. There had been a family quarrel, and Frank went to his uncle's house to demand the retraction of a statement his uncle had made. A fight ensued during

UNDER THE RED FLAG

Buffalo Socialists Assemble and Viohe grave of Mary, the mother of Washinglently Denounce the

BRADDOCK RIOTERS' CONVICTION. A Demand Made Upon the Governor to Nullify the Court's Action.

WILD WORDS AND RABID RESOLUTIONS

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BUFFALO, March 1 .- About 500 Socialists held a red-hot meeting here last night that lasted till nearly sunrise this morning. The sensational event of the night was a speech delivered by Rev. Mr. Ferguson, a leader of the Socialistic party here. He said: "Fellow Citizens-You are assemreached Mr. Cleveland, who crushed it un- bled here to-night to protest against a capitalistic outrage. You, as workingmen, have sustained in this country two parties for the purpose of benefiting yourselves. In-stead of that they are both owned and controlled by capitalistic power for the purpose of keeping you slaves that you all are." [Cheers.]

He asserted that so long as they remained hidebound and refused to leave the Democratic and Republican parties outrages like that at Pittsburg would be practiced on them.

A Very Vehement Speaker. "Why didn't you band together and vote for yourselves?" he asked.

Reviewing the recent Braddock riots he said that a rich institution has hired Hungarians to come to this country to work in foundries. The wages were so low that the men struck. Pinkertons were brought to Pittsburg to shoot them. A riot occurred One man was killed, and "in a legal way they have of murdering men, they have sentenced three of the strikers to be hanged."

The speaker referred to the great triumpl which the workingmen could compass by joining the Citizens' Alliance. He spoke of the victories of the Farmers' Alliance in the West, beseeching all to join the citizens' body, in which he is the organizer for Erie and Ningara counties. "You hadn't ought to have anything but bread and water, and mighty little of that, if you don't put a stop to this thing," was his climax.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed and the red flag was waved. Then followed other speeches, after which some resolutions were drawn up and read. They were treely larded with vituperative phrases, and closed thus

Resolutions of an Incendiary Character. And, whereas, some 40 Hungarians, arrested as rioters in place of the Pinkerton assassins and after a capitalistic trial, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while three of their number were sentenced to be hanged, one of whom was not present at the riot, but was a popular leader of men; now, therefore, we citizens of Buffalo, in mass meeting assembled do hereby

Resolve, That such sentence in action of the part of the protected State of Pennsylvania outrage on justice, and a violation of every principle of equity and a disgrace to the civilization of the nin teenth century. We appeal to the Governor of Pennsylvania not to disgrace us by carrying out this sentence. Resolved, That if anybody deserves hanging, it should be the armed assassins who were in ported to shoot down honest workingmen. These resolutions were adopted.

PALMER STILL A CANDIDATE.

Illinois Senatorial Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1 .- The coming week is expected to be a memorable one in the Senatorial contest. As Congress adjourns Wednesday, the Illinois delegation of both parties are expected here to partici-pate in the Senatorial fight. Of Republican Congressmen, three or four are expected to become possible Senatorial candidates themselves in the event of Streeter being aband oned by the Republicans, and the Democratic Congressmen will probably exert a great influence upon their party in all im-portant questions of the advisability of General Palmer's withdrawal.

Wm. M. Springer, is of the opinion that Palmer is entitled to the unwavering fealty of the Democratic Legislators. The ocratic State convention," says he, General Palmer in nomination, and no Democratic caucus has a right to withdraw him. This is a matter which rests with himself, and as long as he remains a candidate, the Democrats of the State should rest assured there is a hope of success and give him their loval support." retains very nearly the same opinion and said he would not be in favor of General P. lmers withdrawal.

CAST TO THE WINDS.

The Ashes of Henry Meyer Scattered From the Top of Liberty's Statue.

NEW YORK, March 1 .- A committee of four from the Staten Island Schutzen Corp. appointed to carry out the request of Henry Meyer, proprietor of the Puck Hotel at Port Richmond, that his ashes be scattered to the winds from the top of the Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, fulfilled their mission to-day. When the top of the pedestal was reached by the committee the metal urn containing the ashes of Meyer was opened and each committeeman put a portion of the contents, which weighed about four pounds,

Into a paper bag.

The delegation then climbed the staircase leading to the crown of the statue, where a brief address was made by the master of ceremonies, after which the four committeemen, each holding one of the bags contain ing the ashes in his right hand, pronounced

these words together:
"Here goes the last of Puck Meyer; happy days," and then scattered the ashes to the four winds. The ceremony was concluded by the opening of two bottles of champagne and the drinking to the memory of "Puck" Meyer.

PAT GORMAN'S STRANGE LUCK

onvicted of Manslaughter He Finds Himself With a Large Fortune.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., March 1. Strange experiences have been the lot of Pat K. Gorman during the last few months. November 26 he stabbed to death a man named Sullivan. It was shown that there was a measure of provocation, and a jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree the next day. Yesterday a prominent iron mining operator called at the fail to see Gorman whose chief thought at the time was with reference to the length of his sentence. The mine operator made a handsome offer for his iron claim on the Vermillion range. As Gorman appeared in no proper state of mind to do bus left him after making a date for another conference.

offer, made an investigation, and to-day found that the claim owned by this convicted murderer is valued at almost any sum from \$100,000 up. Following upon this were evidences of insanity on the part of Gorman. He apparently could not talk

sion de lunatic inquirendo will be made. Gorman is single. He seems to have never dreamed of the wealth of his iron claim, and it would appear that his mind has been turned by the sudden announcement coupled with his loss of liberty to enjoy the fortune.

A BIG MORMON EXODUS.

THE SAINTS LEAVING UTAH FOR THE NEW LAND OF CANAAN.

Large Tract in Mexico to Receive Them-Many Are Already on the Way and 2,000

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SALT LAKE, UTAH, March 1 .- A regur exodus of Mormous from Utah to Mexico is taking place, and within the next three months a large number of the Saints will have left. Frank Wall, of Sevier, with two wives; Carl Olsen, of Mayfield, with three wives; William Bench, of Manti, with two wives; J. C. Peterson, of Ephraim, two wives; Andrew Nelson, of Chester, two wives; Chris and James Jensen, of Meroni, with two each; Henry Brown, of Mount Pleasant, with two wives; William Rey nolds, of same place, with two; R. Back, Spring City, with two; Abram Acords, of the same place, with three; Philip Hunter, of Fairview, with two; Nelson Christianson, of Castledale, with two; Joseph V. Robertson, of Fillmore, with two, left about two weeks ago, and others will follow as soon as the semi-annual conference is over. This occurs in April. Of these Hunter married his second wife after the proclamation abolishing polygamy was promulgated; Peterson married his second last November, succeeding the action of the General Conference. The Mormons have a tract of land in the State of Chihuahua 125 miles long and 15 wide, which they are settling on. A colony of 60 will leave Provo early in April. All over the Territory the Saints are preparing to go south "to live their religion." The majority o those mentioned are offenders against the those mentioned are offenders against the law, who would not submit to the rule of the government established by the United States and abandon their plural wives.

The head of the church is said to be enoursging this emigration, and is putting up funds for those who have none. It is es-

A BIG SCANDAL BREWING.

new Land of Canaan.

imated that at least 2,000 families will

abandon Utah this summer and go to the

Treasury Agents and Silk Ribbon Importers Mixed Up in the Affair.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.) NEW YORK, Murch 1 .- Secretary Windom, shortly before his death, sent a peremptory order to all collectors of customs, and especially to those at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, stopping all retunds to importers on hat ribbons. On the suit begun in Collector Robertson's time, and taken up to the United States Supreme Court by John Wanamaker, heavy refunds were allowed to the importers of silk ribbon used on hats. At first Secretary Windom thought these refunds would amount to \$15,000,000, but when the re unds were under way. It looked as though they would run up to \$30,000,000. Then he ordered a halt, and it was given out that he wanted to see where he stood and just how far these refunds were to go. As he called the halt in the height of the money troubles

li was learned to-day, though, that, smouldering under the Secretary's action, is a very grave scandal, and that Treasury Agent Hanlon, of the Philadelphia office, and certain lawyers in New York and eisewhere are under official surveillance. The investigation is probing two branches of the

scandal. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Cardinal Gibbons' Strong Words Against Breaking the Marital Tie.

BALTIMORE, March 1 .- Cardinal Giboons to-day delivered a sermon upon "Marriage and Divorce." In the course of his address he said that every human contract may be lawfully dissolved but marriage. He illustrated his subject by parrating how Pope Clement VII, refused to sanction the divorce of Henry VIII. from his lawful wife Catherine, and how Pius VII., when so-licited by Napoleon, re used to annul the one between the Emperor's brother, Jerome,

The Cardinal said there were more divorces granted in the United States than any other Christian country, more, perhaps, than in all other Christian countries combined. In the space of 20 years, according to official statistics from 1867 to 1886, clusive, 260,000 divorces were granted in the United States-that is, say, two-thirds o a million persons were legally separated during that time. The number of divorces has steadily increased since that time and beyond all proportion to the general increase of population.

HIGHBINDERS AT WAR.

A Big Battle Pending Between Two Rival Chinese Societies.

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 .- A very large force of police is massed in Chinatown as a battle between highbinders is expected at any moment. Last night members of the En Ying Tong Society posted a challenge to the Suey Sing Tong Society, and both forces had arrayed for battle when the police learned of the meeting and dispersed them. Several who were arrested wore coats of mail. Later, about midnight, a Chinese courtesan was shot by an unknown nighbinder, who escaped, although ten poli men were not 40 yards away. His countrymen knew his identity, but they refused to

reveal it. The trouble in Chinatown is due to the raids which the police have made on the highbinders' strongholds. These criminals have been prevented from levying blackmail and the big societies have decided to clear out the smaller ones. The Suey Sing Society numbers 1,000 mea, while the Ep Ying has only 70; yet the latter refuses to bandon its organization and shows fight. If the two societies meet without police near, there is sure to be bloodshed.

A GEOLOGICAL TREASURE HOUSE.

New Discoveries of Giant Prehistoric An mals in Florida.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) OCALA, March 1 .- New discoveries are continually being made, proving Florida to be the treasure house of prehistoric relies. The latest find is the remains of a mammoth fossil buffalo, which was unearthed recently in the Withlacoochee river in Main county. They were uncovered while dredging in the bed of the river near the Dunnellon Phos phate Works, in a bed of fossiliterous bones comprising those of the mastodon, manatee

The skeleton is a very large one, indicating the former existence in Florida of a bison of mammoth size. The horns are eight inches in diameter at the base, and curve backward. The frontal bone is 18 inches in width. The height of the animal is estimated at 9 feet and its weight at 5,000 upon that subject a moment or two at a time, but would suddenly change to some other altogether foreign. A motion for a stay of proceedings will be made, a commissial of the same at Washington by General S. W. Colby.

MUCH WORK IN STORE

For the Legislature Over Many Important Bills Now Pending.

CHANCES FOR BALLOT REFORM.

The Revenue Bill Will Very Likely Be Pushed Through.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE ROAD LAW [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 1 .- That legislative bodies move slowly is a truism, and the Legislature now in session is no exception. Almost two months have gone since it met, and in the way of accomplished legislation, little has been done. This does not show, however, that business is being neglected. A vast amount of necessary preparatory work has been, or is being done. It is safe to say that at no session in the past ten years has so much committee work been accomplished. In both branches, and particularly in the House, committees are meet ing mornings, afternoons and nights, some twice a day, and bills are being disposed of

The "neg. rec." ax is apparently in excel-lent working order, and accres of bills are falling under it. Not as many as should, for at every session myriads of bills of lit-tle if any merit, and for which there is no general need, are, from mistaken courtesy to those who present them, or a fear of being charged with stifling them in committee, permitted to go on the calendar to obstructuseful measures and furnish material for the windmill which runs so vociferously on second reading days. Still, the committees have done better this session than in many others, and the calendars are getting in fair shape for the work of actual legisla-

A Merciless Slaughter Necessary. The thing that should be done, although it is hardly probable that it will, would be to remorselessly and expeditiously slaughter three-fifths of the bills on the second read-ing calendar. Fully that many of them will be defeated anyhow, and ought to be, and to waste whole sessions in discussing them i, worse than folly. For there is legthem i, worse than folly. For there is legislation which must be done, and the sooner it is gotten at the better. There are measures which the people have been promised, and which they demand, and it must be a good excuse that they will accept if the pledges are not kept.

A glance over the list of bills in which public interest centers, and which have not yet been taken up, shows the revenue bill, ballot bill, school book bill, road bill, Constitutional Convention bill and the bills for Congressional. Senatorial Legislative and

Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and Judicial apportionment. There is a mouth's hard work, at the very least, in these measures, even if the Legislature were to lay aside all other business and deal only with them. They will all provoke debate, legiti-mate and otherwise, and should not be al-lowed to fall so far behind that their consideration must be crowded into the last days of the session, thus preventing proper discussion and perhaps endangering their

To insure proper action a special calendar might be made for these measures and precedence given them over everything except the appropriation bills. These last are all to be disposed of, too, and with the demands upon the Treasury so far exceeding its re-sources, will have to be carefully scrutinized in the House.

Prospects for the Revenue Bill. It now looks as though the revenue bill would pass the House with but little trouble. Both parties are pledged to equalization of taxation, and while the method prescribed by the bill is not what the leaders favor, an increase in State taxation and a distribution of the proceeds to the counties for various local purposes being their plan, no bill embodying their views has yet been introduced, and it looks as though they had concluded to accede to the popular demand. It will doubtless be amended somewhat, but its general features will not be materially changed, and, if passed at all, it will go to

the Senate about as it left the committee.

In the Senate it may not have such plain sailing. Inquiry among the Republican one thing-something must be done. The party has promised it and must keep its pledge. But they are not so united upon what would be a fulfilment of the promis The Democratic Senators, while they would be perfectly willing to see the bill defeated by Republican votes, thus furnishing them with campaign thunder, will have to vote for it, as their party is pledged, too. But the feeling on the question is not nearly so strong in the Senate as in the House. It is not overstating anything to say that the Senate is somewhat more susceptible to corporate influence than is the popular branch, and it is there that the corporations will make their fight against the bill. Some radical amendments will be attempted, perhaps made, and in the confer points, but it is safe to say that a measur

approximately satisfactory to both branches will be passed. Fair Chance for Ballot Reform

The chances for ballot reform are fair. On this, as on the taxation question, both parties are pledged, and either will hesitate at defeating it. The Democrats will oppose Mr. Baker's bill on the ground that it does not provide for an absolutely secret ballot, and will push Mr. Wherry's bill to call a Constitutional Convention to eliminate the ballot numbering feature from the organic law, but if defeated in this, and there is lit. hardly vote against a measure which secures to all the other advantages of the Australia system. The expense attendant upon a

Constitutional Convention, and the

tainty as to where the tinkering might end.

militate strongly against the chances of Mr. Wherry's bill. The prospects for the enactment of a thorough and satisfactory road law are somewhat uncertain. The opposition comes mainly from the very sections it would benefit most. Almost everybody in the country wants better roads, but a great many wan them for nothing. The fear that improve highways means greatly increased taxation and the abolition of the "working out of taxes" underlies this opposition. The cry is being raised that the proposed changes mean an increase of salaried officers, cash taxes, and that the poorer farmers who have enough to do to pay their money taxes now will not only have their burdens increased

out be deprived of the sacred right of pay ing their road tax in work. Others urge that the proposed State ap-propriation of \$1,000,000 to help the work is only a sop thrown to the farmers to divert them from the more important work of tax equalization. All this is having its effect upon the members, and will hamper the novement for better roads,

Free Scohol Book Question. It is more than probable that any measure for uniform text books, or to provide for their publication by the State, will have a their publication by the State, will have a hard road to travel. Both are meeting with strong opposition from both school people and school book publishers. The Republican party is pledged in its platform to free school books, and there is a disposition to keep the pledge, but there is such a conflict of opinion on the question of how to do it, that it may end in increased appropriations to the schools, part of the increase to be applied to the furnishing of free text books.

The apportionment bills will make a great deal of work. There may not be

knock out the old "Randall district" in Philadelphia there will be a fight. The fact, however, that Governor Pattison has,

or used to have, quite pronounced views on the question of Congressional apportion-ment, may be conducive to the bill being framed so as to come as near suiting him as a Republican bill could reasonably be ex-

pected to come.

The very wide divergence of opinion likely to exist between His Excellency and the Republican majority on this question will, however, render the framing of this bill, as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo would say, "a matter requiring a dale of mighty fine consideration."

Many New Judgeships Demanded. Many New Judgeships Demanded.

The judicial apportionment bill may prove the most difficult gall to settle. The increased population shown by the new census will call for more judges, and a rearrangement of existing districts, and the tact that there are so many lawyers in the Commonwealth who want to wear the judicial ermine will bring into the settlement of the matter many considerations which should scarcely have influence thereon, but which always have weight in its determination.

The important measures enumerated above.

always have weight in its determination.

The important measures enumerated above, and the many other bills which the public welfare requires, show that the Legislature has no light task before it, and that its work should now be gone about in earnest. To waste time now would be to endanger the enactment of laws demanded by the people, or to prolong the session perhaps into June, "a consummation" not "devoutly to be wished tor." HENRY HALL

CRUCIFIED HIMSELF.

INSANE JAMES QUINN'S PECULIAR PEN-ANCE FOR HIS SINS.

PHILADELPHIA, Is in 1. — James Quinn, an aid man, who lives at No. 1104 McIlvain street, lies in the Pennsylvania Hospital suffering from wounds self-in-Hospital suffering from wounds self-inwhile seeking to crucify himself for maginary sins. For the past week he has been unusually wild in his religious ideas and Thur-day night the climax came. Rising while the rest of the family were

sleep he began his preparations.

Roughly marking out the form of a cross upon the floor, and procuring an old ham-mer and some nails, he was ready for self-

Placing a nail upon his right foot, a sharp Placing a nail upon his right foot, a sharp blow from the hammer drove it clean through. Great as the agony must have been, he probably made no sound, knowing that it would arouse his son or daughter. Another nail was placed upon the other foot, but the blow from the hammer failed to drive it through. It struck a bone, in which it became imbedded. Laying his left hand fat when the floor with the nale made. hand flat upon the floor, with the palm up-ward, he drove a shird nail deep into the flesh. While seeking to drive a fourth nail into his right hand, which must necessarily have been a very difficult operation consid-ering the laceration of his other band, the

family were awakened and Quinn was pre-yented from completing the job.

Quinn's attempt at self-crucifixion has only one parallel case, that of an English-man who, by the exercise of great ingonuity, succeeded not only in nailing his hands and feet to a cross, but in actually throwing him-self and the cross from a window. The result was more serious than that in Quinn's the latter's recovery from his wounds, if not from his peculiar hallucinations.

SENATOR HEARST'S SUCCESSOR. Three Candidates Out, Who Will Make a Very Lively Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.-The death of Senator Hearst will infuse life into the State Legislature, which has the election of his successor. There are three prominent candidates: M. M. Estee, who was chairman of the last Republican National convention; M. H. De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle and member of the National World's Fair Commission, and Charles N. Felton, ex-Congressman from California. Each has a strong following, and the struggle will be lively. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, so there is no chance for a Democratic successor to Hearst, If he had lived a month longer the Gov. ernor would have had the appointment of

he Senator. Hearst's death makes his son, William R. Hearst, the richest newspaper proprie-tor in the country. It is said that young Hearst will have complete control of the most of the Senator's estate of \$20,000,000 and that he will also set about the establish ment of a daily newspaper in New York, as he regards San Francisco as too small a

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

le Has Been Reaping a Harvest Off a Num ber of Victims.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 1 .- For some weeks William Rothschild, a large cotton dealer of 46 Howard street, has been annoved by receiving letters of inquiry for goods which the letters stated had been ordered of him. but had not been received by the buyers. In almost all of these cases Mr. Rothschild had never received the order. He was at a loss to explain the complaints. While he was receiving these complaints, Inspector Byrnes' mail was swelled with letters from all over the country, asking him to look out for, or making complaints about the firm of William Bothschild & co., supposed to be doing a big business in cotton goods at 834 Broadway.

Detectives visited the cotton goods establishment at 834 Broadway and found it to

consist of one room, containing a stove, one chair and a table. Rothschild was arrested aturday and gave the name of Max Rothshild. Rothschild was remanded to-day t the Inspector's request for further ex-

BARNUM BROKEN DOWN. Grip of Old Age.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 1 .- A rumor was circulated in this city this afternoon that P. T. Barnum had suffered a relapse and was in a critical condition. Mr. Bailey, his partner, said that Mr. Barnum had not yet recovered from the illness which at-He said, however, that while he was not able to leave the house, he was around the house and expected shortly to take exercise

o old age. RELEASED PROM PRISON.

in the open air. His trouble seems to be a general breaking down of the system, owing

The Man for Whom Governor Hill Refused to Honor a Requisition. NEW YORK, March 1 .- Charles E. Farion, who was wanted in Connecticut for burglary, and whom Governor Hill refused

to hand over to the Connecticut State authorities on a requisition from M. G. plied to the furnishing of free text books.

The apportionment bills will make a great deal of work. There may not be much difficulty over the Senatorial and Legislative bills, but if an attempt is made in the Congressional apportionment to authorities on a requisition from M. G. Bulkeley was set at liberty to-day.

He left the Essex Market prison at 4 o'clock, the term of six days' detention having expired. He declares that he will sue the city of Waterbury for having caused his imprisoment.

THREE CENTS.

Now Spreads Over the Gila Valley for 200 Miles and 50 in Width.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Indians Caught By the Angry Waters With Their White Neighbors.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY,

Reaching Millions in One County, Railroads Suffering Heavily.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPEEDY RELIEF

YUMA, March 1 .- Ovey 250 houses are in ruins from the flood and 1,400 people are homeless, and not a single business house remains standing. It is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila valley. The telegraph wires are down into the valley, and as all bridges are gone and roads impassable no reliable reports can be had from there.

The river above town is seven miles wide, and below in places the water covers the country in one grand lake over 50 miles across. The railroad company will have the blockade raised for westbound trains in four days, and it will be ten days or two weeks before they can get East. The town has provisions sufficient for eight more days, and the Southern Pacific Hotel is feeding a thousand people a day.

Reports from Jakuno, 15 miles above here are to the effect that the flood drove the people into the tree tops, and many becoming exhausted from cold and hunger dropped into the water, and were drowned,

Perhaps a Hundred Lives Lost. Reports from reliable sources put the loss of life in the valley anywhere from 30 to 100, All along the valley for 200 miles everything is desolation. Costly houses and barns have been washed away like playthings, while stock and fences have been carried down by the flood, leaving the country as bare as a desert. Men who ten days ago were wealthy are now homeless and

Eighty miles south of here, where 5,000 Cocopah Indians live, the country is flooded for 80 miles square, and as there are no hills for refuge it is reported that over 100 of them have been drowned. The great vailey of the Colorado is one vast sea of water as ar as the eye can see in every direction. The weather is thick and threatens heavy rains. The losses in this county foot up to ver \$2,000,000, of which the railroad will

nave to suffer to the extent of \$250,000. Old Yuma will never be rebuilt. The town will go higher up the hills. No word has been received from further than 10 miles from town, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost up the Gila Valley, which is 200 miles in length. Indian messengers have been sent out, but have not as yet re-A Great Havoc in Live Stock. It is known that thousands of cattle,

horses and mules are drowned. Five miles

of railroad are gone west of here, and it i

known that 16 east of here are gone and

probably three times as much more. The outhern Pacific will put every man obtainable at work to-morrow. Every house on the hills has been thrown open to receive the homeless and hundreds are quartered in the homeless and hundreds are quartered in tents and the old Government buildings. The merchants have opened their goods in the streets in order to help the sufferers. The water is still high for 200 miles east of this point, and as all of this must pass bere many fear that the worst is yet to come, especially if there should be any further rainfall. The common loss has brought all lasses of citizens together and all have worked with a will, first in trying to save

the town by constructing a rude levee, and, when that effort proved futile, in saving as nuch as possible from the ruins.

A beat which has just arrived from Mohawk, 60 miles up the Gila river, brings reports of terrible loss of life, all the country being under water. The greatest sufferers are the poor Mexicans, whose entire possessions have been swept away and who have no reserves to fall back upon. There is yet no reserves to fall back upon. There is yet a vast stretch of territory to be heard from, and every one fears that when full returns are in the loss of life will prove of appalling

Only One Building on the Main Street, In this city the ruin has been most com plete the Catholic Church being the only onilding left standing on the main street The convent and adjoining school stood the wear of the wayes for many hours, but finally collapsed into ruins. From the first intimation of danger every one labored with a will to save the town, even the In-For hours they labored in water waist deep on the levee, and when it was too late to save the town they followed wreckage and

towed it to a place of safety.

When it was evident that the main business portion of the town must go, men, wo-men and children busied themselves in moving stocks of goods and household effects to the hills, where everything was left unguarded, the common danger rendering cau-tion superfluous. When the water rose so high as to cut off further access to house and stores, efforts were made to erect tem-porary shelters for the women and children. Drygoods boxes were looked on as miniature cottages, and their possessors were deemed exceedingly fortunate, as most of those driven so hastily from their homes were obliged to content themselves with mere wind breaks, made of old blankets and carpets. In the rush of the waters, the steamer Mojave was driven high and dry on

the bank and a dozen tamilies have taken Measures Taken for Speedy Relief. Sufficient relief will be brought in from San Francisco and Los Angeles to prevent san Francisco and Los Angeles to prevent any serious trouble. The citizens of this city have already subscribed over \$2,500 to a relief und, and Los Angeles collected about \$3,000 for the same purpose. San Francisco merchants have subscribed liber-ally to the fund in that city, and a dispatch from there this evening states that a relief train will be sent through as soon as the

railroad is repaired.

Two men attempted to cross the Gila river at Riverside with mail this morning. One was drowned, and the last seen of the other he was floating down the river on a piece of driftwood. Word was received from Gila Bend to the effect that a small cabin floated down the Gila river last night past that place. Lamps in the cabin were lit and cries of women and children were

A dispatch from San Francisco General Manager A. N. Towne, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to-night dissedited the rumor that hundreds of lives had been lost at Yuma and vicinity by the second flood. He stated that he had been in communication with Yuma up to 7:30 o'clock, San Francisco time, to-night, and had received no such reports. In the upper Gila Valley, however, the ranches may have been flooded and people drowned.