

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

A LITTLE SCENE IN THE HOUSE

Greatly Enjoyed by Ex-Speaker Reed and Several Friends.

AN UNRULY MAJORITY

For Whom the Opposition Has a Deal of Mock Sympathy.

A BIG LOAD OF RESPONSIBILITY

Which the Dominant Party Is Averse to Carry on Its Shoulders.

The Free Silver Coinage Bill Almost Sure to Become a Law—Curious Position of the Enemies of the Bill—Blind and His Followers Highly Elated—Only the President Could Stop the Free Silver Heresy—The Minority Report Looked for Eagerly—A Chance for the Department of Labor—Carroll Wright and His Staff Given an Opportunity to See What Life in the Slums Is Like—The Election of Senators by the People.

Special Telegraphic Letter.

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15. Blue Monday was, as is usual early in any session, unprofitable in the enactment of important legislation. The House furnished some amusement, however, in the wrangle of the Democrats among themselves over bills that were of slight moment. Nearly the entire afternoon, up to the early adjournment, was occupied with the consideration of one resolution and three or four bills, a few Democrats wrangling and objecting and demanding tellers throughout the whole time, much to the entertainment of the Republicans, who put on a show of solemn concern on account of the troubles of the other side, not opening their mouths.

Once, when Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, Mr. Peck, of Arkansas, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, engaged in a discussion of considerable warmth on a bill to pay out of the Treasury money owned by some Cherokee Indians and charge it to the Indians, quite a crowd of Democratic members gathered around.

Commiseration for the Minority.
No Republican showed the least interest till Ex-Speaker Reed rose and took his ponderous person to the aisle where some of the bitterest of his late antagonists were gathered, and stood with folded arms towering above them, with an expression that could not be mistaken to be one of profound sympathy and commiseration. The little scene was quite suggestive of the responsibility the Democrats plainly feel, that the legislation of this session in the House rests wholly on their shoulders, and of the determination of the Republicans not to interfere in disputes which must constantly arise among a majority of so many.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Coinage on the Bland free coinage bill, which was widely and quite fully published this morning, was a very interesting topic to-day. It is undoubtedly the best exposition of the free coinage theory ever presented, and possibly the very best that can be said for it.

Free Coinage Members Delighted.
The free coinage members are greatly elated over the report, and assert that it will add materially to their strength in bringing over some wavering ones. It is admitted that its effect is favorable, even by the strongest opponents of the "double-standard heresy," which certainly should be defeated by the contradictory logic embodied in its own name.

I am told that Mr. Bland has spent months of time on this report, having before him all the arguments and reports that have borne on the subject, and holding many conferences with the brightest minds of the country which are devoted to the theory of unlimited coinage. Certainly, the vast labor of preparing it is almost entirely Mr. Bland's—a labor which is by no means suggested by the mere bulk of the matter—and I fancy that most of the ideas and arguments are his; for though as a whole, the paper is a strong one, in its spots absurd and illogical, just as, in its parts, Mr. Bland has an absurdness and illogicalness that are all his own.

Much Interest in the Minority Report.
Much interest is manifested to see the report of the minority of the committee, though it is not expected to possess the novelty of the majority report, as its arguments contain little that is new, except that which is called out by the ingenious and somewhat amusing explanation in the Bland report of the manner in which shiploads of foreign silver will be sent to America to be coined and remain here to expand the business of the country and attract millions of immigrants—which immigrants, however, Mr. Bland would prohibit from coming here, in the interests of the laboring element already on the ground.

The minority report is signed by two Democrats, Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tracy, of New York, who are some comfort for the small anti-free coinage element, who display the fact as a warning that with free coinage in the platform of the party, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware are sure to go Republican.

Free Coinage Solid in the House.
It is pretty generally admitted now that sooner or later a free coinage bill will pass the House. Did it depend on the Senate none would be passed, as there are Democratic votes in that body which have changed their opinions within the last two years on that subject. Senator Gorman, a Presidential candidate, looks upon the thrusting of the question into the campaign with much alarm, and personally is disposed to do all he can to keep it down. Were the House otherwise than it is, he could and would easily influence a sufficient number of

Democrats to vote with the Republican majority to defeat any free coinage bill. But if the House has the radical Bland measure, with but a comparatively small number of Democrats opposed to it, Gorman would not be disposed to kick against what would be accepted as the fiat of his party, but would rather welcome it with apparent cordiality, and "sail in" to make the most out of it for himself.

After the Senate and House will come the President, who, in his treatment of the question, will probably attempt to act as nearly as possible with the sentiment of that portion of his party having the most influence and the most votes in the approaching elections, as, I have heard it said, he expects to be the nominee of his party.

A Veto Not at All Certain.
It is asserted that the President will not sign a free coinage bill. But similar assertion was made in regard to his signature to the bill on coinage and certificate bill, to which he offered grave objections but to which he gave his sign manual. It is doubtful, indeed, if he would sign a bill for unlimited coinage, which would admit foreign silver. But there is no certainty that he would oppose himself to the decisive fiat of the two Houses of Congress, and that of possibly eight or ten western Republican States, a majority of whose people are supposed to favor free coinage. It is quite certain, however, that if free coinage in some shape is to be defeated at all it must be at the White House.

The resolution contemplated which was introduced to-day by Senator Kyle, it will give the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, the opportunity of his life. It directs the Bureau of Labor to investigate the slums of all cities of 200,000 inhabitants.

Great Work by a Band of Men.
No work ever done by any arm of the Government has been so important and so far-reaching in its effect upon the social structure as that of this little Bureau of Labor, employing in all only a few dozen people. It has gathered in occasional profits, wages, conditions and morals in every State of the country and in almost every civilized land. It has already written much upon the crowding of the poor in tenements and slums in treating of crime and morals.

It Directed to go "slumming." in the big cities of the land the heart of every one of the sympathetic and industrious workers of the bureau would be fired to lay bare the terrible truth, and there would be no lack of a first national official report of life in the alleys, tenements, garrets, sub-cellars and other villainous municipal products of man's stupidity such as the world has never dreamt of excepting in occasional novels whose authors, while exhibiting a great grasp of their subject, probably wrote more in the interests of art, or sensation, or profit than of humanity.

A Snag in the Road.
It is probable, however, that without more activity than labor organizations and philanthropists have shown in late months matters this resolution will be lodged somewhere, as the comfortable gentlemen of the House and Senate, many of them, believe the Bureau of Labor has already furnished too much of the truth, and that it is better to state in one of those imposing "annual reports" which emanate from so many spots of the Government, but whose information has never been used by the masses so generally and intelligently, as have been admirable reports from Commissioner Wright.

There is every indication that some one of the joint resolutions already introduced, proposing a constitutional amendment prescribing the election of United States senators by a direct popular vote, will be adopted. The House Committee on Election of President and Vice President will report such a resolution favorably, and it is likely to pass any day under a suspension of the rules.

The Senate Put Upon Its Pride.
The Senate can hardly reject it. Personal pride should lead every Senator to vote for it. If you desire to offer the grossest insult possible to a Senator, tell him he cannot be elected by direct vote.

The House may have a selfish purpose in view in the calculation of United States senators and don't know how to catch on to the Legislature, but the Senators, knowing all the tricks of the Senator-making trade, would get credit for the noblest and most manly motives in voting for such a measure.

The Pennsylvania Border Claims Commission is expected to be here en masse to-morrow and to engage in a decisive raid, first on the committee of Congress, and then on the committee of the House. It is formal and courteous to do this, but the practical thing would be to invest some one with the power to investigate the economic arm of the Pennsylvania claims commission. The agency of Colonel "Andy" Stewart, the genial member from the Fayette district, will probably not be prolonged for many days. The Committee on Contested Elections should not be asked to report on his contest, probably to-morrow. His minority report will be presented in favor of his retention of his seat. A day in the near future will be fixed for the argument.

LIGHTNER.

HENRY H. YARD INDICTED.

The Charge Is Aiding and Abetting Bank President Marsh, the Fugitive.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Henry H. Yard was to-day indicted by the grand jury in the United States District Court on the charge of aiding and abetting Gideon W. Marsh, President of the Keystone National Bank, in embezzling the funds of that institution.

MANY LEPROUS IN CANADA.

An Increase in the Annual Appropriation Necessary For Their Care.
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In view of the increased numbers of leprosy on the Pacific coast in Canada, Parliament will be asked to increase the annual appropriation on account of the care of leprosy at this season. Dr. Smith, in charge of the lazaretto in New Brunswick, reports that on January 1 there were 22 leprosy—11 males and 11 females. During the year six new cases were admitted and two died.

Dr. Smith reports that no leprosy has been admitted to the hospital for several years past from Acadia, so long as his hiding place. The leprosy which he has been hiding from outlying districts, to which relatives of leprosy persons in Acadia had removed years ago. Dr. Smith says: "I am constantly on the watch, and have difficulty in finding some one who has been hidden by their families and friends. By stamping out each new focus of leprosy I feel quite confident that New Brunswick will soon be clear of the disease. To segregate leprosy in the hospital is the happy change. Segregation has already cleared leprosy forever from Acadia."

A Lancaster Judge Stricken.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 15.—While at work in his office at 12 o'clock last night, Judge D. W. Patterson, of Lancaster county, was stricken with apoplexy. His case is serious, and court was to-day adjourned.

FEELING THE FETTER.

An Immigrant Found in New Castle from the Typhus-Stricken Massilia

TELLS A THRILLING TALE.

The Disease Is Only an Added Misery to a Voyage of Horrors.

FOREIGNERS IGNORANT OF PERIL.

Seventeen Passengers Are Said to Have Come to Pittsburg, but

NO CASES OF THE DISEASE REPORTED.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 15.—Nine unfortunate passengers on the typhus fever infected ship Massilia, which landed in New York January 30, have been located in this country, and great alarm exists. At least two of the immigrants are known to be very sick, but they are so sedulously concealed by their fellow-countrymen that it is next to impossible to learn their condition or what is their exact disease. Health officers and local physicians have been notified of their presence and are now scouring the country in search of the patients.

Though every effort is made by the Italians and Russians to hide their countrymen from fear they will be taken back to their own country, which they left under such adverse circumstances, THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day found beyond a doubt that of the nine immigrants, five are at present living in New Castle, two in Carbon and two are believed to be located in the foreign settlement along the railroad just outside of this city.

A Visit to an Immigrant.

One of the company is Marie Rosano, a sister of Fred Rosano, a well known Italian interpreter of this county. A visit was made to the interpreter to-night, and after a great deal of persuasion he agreed to take your correspondent to see his sister and thus learn the details of the story. Marie Rosano, a bright looking Italian girl, was found in the foreign quarter near George street, in the lower part of the city. The conversation that follows was carried on entirely through the interpreter, who is of some standing here, and whose truthfulness can be depended upon.

"There were many immigrants on board the Massilia," said Marie. "Over 200 were Russian Hebrews, and 400 were Italians, while the remainder of the party consisted of Swedes and a few Germans, as the passengers had gathered from every district within reach. We were on the ocean just 15 days, and the scenes in the stateroom, or rather all the quarters, were so horrible and terrible, and would hardly be believed. The weather a part of the way over was calm, but when we ran into rough seas our sufferings were something I cannot describe."

Fever Increased Their Misery.
"This was made worse a thousand fold when the fever broke out. We had been out only a few days when a Russian or Polish male passenger in the name Ross or Bertha with typhus fever was taken down with a queer disease. The ship hold, and in fact almost the entire vessel, except the berths occupied by officers, was crowded with people. Most of them were seafaring men, and all the time of the voyage were most terrible filth and stench imaginable, so little attention was paid to this one Russian, who seemed to be but little worse off than the rest of us."

"The sick men soon developed strange symptoms, however, and was clear out of his mind for several days. The ship's stewards and doctor was too busy with the better class of passengers to pay any attention to the lower part of the ship. It was the fifth or sixth day he broke out in small sores all over his body, and it was only then the doctor began to pay some attention to him. We were told he had some harmless disease, and all the time of the voyage he passed his sick bed many times a day, going up and coming down the gangway, where we walked as often as we could to get a breath of fresh air."

Light Breaks Upon the Immigrants.

"About the time the spots broke out on the Russian, we were surprised to hear that he had been removed to another part of the ship, where he would be alone. His removal was too late, however, and in one day eight more people were down with the same disease, and in the next day ten more. One after the other was taken down until I really believe 50 cases were on the hands of the ship doctors, and only after it became catching were we told to stay away from the sick people."

"Scenes below the cabins in the immigrant quarter were too horrible to describe. Dirt, filth and vermin covered our sleeping places, while we had hardly a minute each day to get a breath of fresh air. I did not know if the fever patient die?"

Many of the Patients Aided.

"That I do not know," responded Marie. "I do know, though, that terrible tales were told to us below deck, and that some of the immigrants who shipped with us on the Massilia were also taken down, and when they received a burial at sea or if they were packed in the sick ward and out of our sight. I do know, however, that we only began to realize our danger toward the last, and when we landed in New York there was never such a shipload of miseries."

"The examining physicians came on board in New York where they found many cases, 20 or 30, where the fever had gone so far that the patients had broken out all over their bodies, and it was in New York the poor hundreds of immigrants had their worst experience. The greatest number of cases were among the Russians, though several Italians were also taken down, and when the examining physicians came on board and refused to allow any of the sick to land there was a terrible scene. The disease had increased so fast that not one of us knew who would be taken down next. The result was that heads of families, brothers, sisters and children, were set aside by the New York examining physicians and ordered to be taken back to the old country."

Under the Examining Order.

"My brother met me in New York and came on shipboard, where he saw all that I tell you. We were put through a severe physical examination, and with him and hundreds of others, I was obliged to strip before the custom physicians and take off every stitch of clothing I had worn on shipboard. We were then supplied with other clothes, while our old clothing was burned so the disease would not be taken on shore.

shore, many of the women prayed that they might die with their husbands or sons and nurse them through the long voyage back. But they were ordered to remain on shore, while the sick were packed back.

"One woman I knew on board, tried to buy her way back by working for the ship officers. Her husband was very low with the fever and did not know her for some days he was so bad. The ship officers refused to allow her to return, and the poor woman jumped into the water, and tried to drown herself."

Fears of the Ignorant Foreigners.

"They dragged her out and packed her off with her children, after giving her dry clothes. It was this way with all of them; not one of the poor people ever expected to see their friends again, but they were sent and expected that the ship's officers would take their sick people out into the ocean and throw them overboard, as we had been told they did sometimes. The ship's officers were very kind to us, though, and they found we had many sick among us, and the sick people who were taken back told their families they would come back again as soon as they got well."

"It was a awful story, and I cannot tell one-half of what I heard of the horrors of the dreadful disease and its results. Though we did not know what typhus fever was, we could see that the ship's officers were afraid of it, and that scared us all the more."

"One woman with three children, bound for Carbon, and three men, another woman and myself for this city. Seventeen Italians and Russians went to Pittsburg, and many others found their way along the route between New York and Pittsburg."

"Were any of the Italians or foreigners who came to Pittsburg or New Castle sick?" asked the reporter.

No Cases of Sickness Here Known.

To this there was no definite reply. They were sick, of course, Miss Marie said, but how sick and of what disease she could not say. To all queries on this important question the girl could give no answer, and her brother was equally at sea.

Health Officer Kramer accompanied the reporter on his visit to the Massilian passenger, and later said he was satisfied that there was nothing in the report that the disease had broken out here. It was acknowledged by the health officer that the members of the ship's passengers who had come here were sick, but it was impossible to learn if the disease had spread any further. Mr. Satcher says the greatest danger lies in the crowded districts, and they will be closely watched by county authorities for some time.

Eleven New Cases at New York.

A dispatch from New York says: Seven more cases of typhus fever were discovered this afternoon at 42 East Twelfth street, and were removed to all to North Brother's Island. Four other new cases were discovered at No. 125 West 15th street, and two at No. 32 Hester street. They are Russian Hebrews. No deaths have yet occurred among the patients on the island, though several of them are very low.

ALICE MITCHELL'S VEIL.

THE COURT ORDERS ITS REMOVAL WHILE SHE'S ON TRIAL.

She insists Upon Retaining it, but She's Not Allowed.
Crowds continue to fill the Courtroom Daily—Some Letter Writers.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Alice Mitchell, the murderer of Freda Ward, was in court to-day for the first time since she was arraigned a day or two after the murder. The occasion was a motion made by her counsel for an order of court requiring the State's attorney to permit him to inspect the letters in his possession written by the prisoner to her victim. They went the letters to base on their hypothetical questions to insanity experts, but Attorney General Peters has declined to give them up.

"The sick man came into court accompanied by her sister. She was heavily veiled and not a feature could be seen. She took a seat near the Judge's bench. Judge Dubois ordered her to be seated at the side of the court, and told her to remove her veil. General Wright asked that she be allowed to keep it on, but Judge Dubois answered: "No, sir. It is proper and right to show her face. I want to see her face as she appears to the jury."

Then the veil was removed, and the prisoner sat by her brother all through the argument as nonchalant and self-possessed as any of the spectators. After a long argument Judge Dubois took the matter under advisement until to-morrow. Crowds have been visiting the court room every day in the hope of seeing the prisoner, but it was supposed the question to-day would be argued in her absence, and only a few chorus-line loungers were on hand.

As soon as the proceedings ended Miss Mitchell was taken out the back way and taken to the jail in a close carriage. On Wednesday of this week Miss Johnson's case will come up on a writ of habeas corpus.

STEEL MILL WAGES REDUCED.

A Repetition of the Pottsville Strike of Last Summer Is Feared.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Pottsville Iron and Steel Company will make a sweeping reduction of wages of 10 per cent at their Fishback plant, to take effect Thursday. The company employs 600 men. A repetition of the strike of last summer is feared.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

A Strange Accident in a Long Chute in a Mine Near Aspen, Col.

ASPEN, Col., Feb. 15.—The Mollie Gibson mine was the scene early this morning of a terrible accident which caused the death of three men, a fourth man escaping by mere chance. The men were in the shaft, and in order to get rid of the dirt, they were bulkheaded the shaft at fourth level and made a chute to a lower level of the adjoining workings. The chute became choked up and water was poured on the shale rock in it to make it move. The men stood on the mass of dirt, taking no precaution for safety. The body of dirt suddenly started down the chute, carrying with it the men. The men were carried by the slide and suffocated. William Bailey was also on the dirt, but caught hold of a timber in the roof and saved his life.

Legislating Against the Reading Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—A resolution was introduced and agreed to in the Assembly to-day, authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate into and prepare a bill to prevent a consummation of the Reading-Lehigh Valley-Jersey Central deal on the part of the directors, and to create a monopoly and to advance the price of coal and the cost of transportation.

CLAD TROUSERS.

Ada Schell Pines With Her Lover in a Prison Cell While Geo. Beecher

IS WAITING IN A WRAPPER

For His Clothing, Which the Sweet Maid Had Worn on a Pet.

THE POOR GIRL, SHE DIDN'T KNOW

That She Was Violating the Law, But the Policeman Did and

HUSTLED THEM TO THE STATION HOUSE

Ada Schell, an innocent, pretty faced German girl from Allegheny, was arrested in this city last night while masquerading in male attire. She was accompanied by her "company," a young basket maker named William Kramer, of Spring Garden avenue, near where his sweetheart dwells. The escape which got the couple into trouble was all the result of a bet innocently made, and if their story is true as introduced here.

Miss Schell is a seamstress, works for an Allegheny tailor and lives with her sister, a married woman, on Spring Garden avenue, and since she has been here young Kramer has been her acknowledged suitor. So confident was he of his hold on her affections that he last night took a friend with him when he went to call on her. His friend was George Beecher, a young barber, who lived not far away.

Ready to Follow Her Lover Anywhere.

The early part of the evening was spent by the young folks in an innocent game of eubree. Kramer, with the proprietary manner of a lover who feels sure of his suit, interspersed the conversation with boasts of how much Miss Schell loved him. She seemed proud of his faith in her and always responded willingly to any demand for conversation. Beecher being dissatisfied and somewhat cynical enjoyed the situation and took advantage of it to make several absurd propositions which he dared the lovers to carry out.

One challenge was that Miss Schell would not dress in male attire and accompany Kramer to Pittsburg and back. It was accepted at night, in the form of a wager of tickets for the theater, the only stipulation being that Beecher, who is small and about Miss Schell's size, would loan his clothing for the trip. He agreed, not dreaming the girl would get down the masquerade raiment and was eagerly waiting to start out on the adventure.

Left Behind in the Girl's Wrapper.

Beecher was given an old wrapper of the girl's to wear until her return, but after getting it on declared himself satisfied and asked to have the bet declared off. He was too late, however. The lovers had started before he realized his predicament.

Kramer and Miss Schell boarded a car at once and reached Fifth avenue shortly before 11 o'clock. She made a natty, pretty boy. Her hair was curled up in a roll on top of her head and covered with a derby hat. A dark outer coat, vest and trousers and a chin-chillia overcoat completed the masculine attire. Her attire, which was embellished by a silver watch and a gold chain. In order to cover the long strands of hair at the back of her neck she wore a large silk handkerchief, which gave her a rakish appearance.

Miss Schell was anxious to see the inside of a rooming house and at her request Kramer took her to Harry Davis' place on Fifth avenue. They walked quickly through the place to Diamond street, but she was recognized by her disguise, by a couple of men who followed them out.

The couple then grew frightened and ran down Diamond to Wood street and then to Second avenue, where they met an Allegheny cop. Their pursuers, Mr. Officer Free on the way and told him of the masquerade, and when the car came along the couple were arrested. The patrol wagon was called and they were taken to Central station.

When they were led into the station the girl, feeling safe in company of her protector, took the matter as a joke and smiled pleasantly. Sergeant Gray, not knowing Mrs. Schell's name, told her that she had betrayed herself by coyly resting her blushing cheek on her hand and looking up mischievously, though not answering the question. Kramer was locked up at once.

LIVED OVER 100 YEARS.

Death of Henry Clay's Mother-in-Law, at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The following death notice was published in the local papers to-day:
Scored—Departed this on Sunday, February 1892, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., Amelia, beloved mother-in-law of Henry Clay, aged over 100 years, month and a day. Burial from the Metropolitan Church, 11th street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 9 a. m. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

HARRISON AND TRACY.

The Ticket Vice President Morton Has Selected to Vote for Next.
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A Philadelphia dispatch says that Vice President Morton had a talk with President Harrison Friday and told him he would not be a candidate again, but as it would be necessary to have a New York man on the ticket he suggested Secretary Tracy.

This suggestion, it is said, was favorably received by the President.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

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HOUNDING A WIDOW.

MRS. SNELL THE VICTIM OF A GANG OF MISCREANTS.

They Threaten to Blow Up Her House With Dynamite if She Doesn't Send Them \$2,000—Her House Guarded Night and Day by Police.
CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—For three weeks or more Mrs. Henrietta Snell, widow of the murdered millionaire, A. J. Snell, has been in a state of nervous prostration which it was for some days feared might lead to her death. The cause of this was the receipt of a threatening letter by her, written by unknown men, who declared that unless she forwarded to them the sum of \$2,000 she would be blown up with dynamite.

The letter was not signed, and there was no slightest clew to indicate the identity of the men who sent the mysterious message. At once police officers were communicated of a crank or some mad fellow who had been prepared to blow up the aged widow, already greatly troubled by a serious winter illness, into a system of fright.

She at once placed the letter in the hands of A. J. Stone, her son-in-law, who in turn promptly communicated with Inspector Marsh. Two weeks later a messenger boy called the Snell house and left a note. It was in the same hand writing as the one that had threatened the woman's life. The message was another demand for \$2,000.

Police officers are now guarding the house, for it is believed that enemies of the household contemplate mischief.

JACK THE HAIR CUTTER