

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR AT OLD FORGE

Two Police Officers Shot by Thomas Ludden, of Minooka.

BOTH OF THEM WILL DIE

The Men Are Patrick Rafferty and Thomas McKenna, Both Married Men—Ludden Was Crazed by Drink, His Discharge as Watchman at Jermyn No. 2 and the Fact That the People of the Neighborhood Referred to Him as a Scab—The Desperate and Sensational Events That Led Up to the Shooting Which Was Done in the Engine Room at No. 2 Colliery of Jermyn & Co.

Thomas Ludden, of Minooka, while crazed from the effects of liquor, inaugurated a reign of terror in the borough of Old Forge yesterday that did not terminate until Patrick Rafferty and Thomas McKenna were laid low by bullets from Ludden's 35-calibre revolver. Both will die.

Rafferty is 45 years of age and married. He has ten children and resides on Main street, Mudtown. The bullet entered his right side between the third and fourth ribs, went through the lungs and over and back of the heart, and passed out of the body on the opposite side and then went through Rafferty's arm. He cannot possibly recover, Dr. J. J. Timlin says, and will probably be dead when this reaches the eyes of the readers.

McKenna is 28 years of age, married, and has a wife and four children. He lives on Fourth street, Mudtown, which is in Old Forge borough. The bullet entered McKenna's right side, just below the lowest rib, and is supposed to be lodged in the stomach. Dr. Timlin has no hopes of his recovery.

After the shooting Ludden was kicked into insensibility by the enraged people of Old Forge and had a narrow escape from lynching. He is a widower and a man of powerful physique.

Called Him a Scab. The shooting is a legacy of the recent strike at the Jermyn No. 1 and No. 2 collieries at Old Forge.

Ludden worked in the mine after the men struck and was given the title of "scab" by the strikers. When it was found necessary to employ deputies to protect the workmen who took the places of the strikers Ludden, became one of the deputies, which increased his unpopularity. After the strike was over he became a permanent watchman at No. 2 mine, but was shunned by the other workmen, none of whom would speak with him or associate with him.

This affected Ludden to such an extent that he drank heavily during the last week. It was his turn to watch nights this week, but yesterday afternoon he went to the colliery in an intoxicated condition and had a row with John Powell, the outside foreman. He made threats against the latter, who called up Edward Jermyn by telephone and reported the matter. Mr. Jermyn went to the colliery and discharged Ludden, who thereupon went to Fallon's hotel, at Rendham. He reached the place about dusk and asked a number of persons he met there to drink with him. They refused, saying they wouldn't drink with a scab.

Drew His Revolver. Turning to John Lynch, with whom he was well acquainted, he invited him to join him in a social glass. Lynch refused and Ludden drew his revolver and threatened to shoot. Lynch made a rush for him and Ludden retreated from the hotel. Lynch following him, Ludden, though quite drunk and very angry, was not destitute of shrewdness. For by an assumption of fear he decoyed Lynch some distance from the hotel to a lonely spot alongside the railroad tracks which runs out to the main road, and there putting his revolver in his pocket he pounced on Lynch and beat him in a most brutal manner, leaving him unconscious on the ground.

This encounter seems to have crazed Ludden. He started across the level stretch of open country between him and No. 2 colliery and met two little boys. He pointed his revolver at them and threatened to shoot, scaring one of the boys into convulsions. He was in a serious condition last night. Ludden went straight to No. 2, where he again met Foreman Powell. At the point of the revolver he made him get down on his knees, but did not do anything further than make threats. Leaving Powell, he went into a shop where a half dozen workmen were engaged in building a mine cage.

Several of the men were on top of the cage when Ludden entered, revolver in hand.

"Come down or I'll shoot you like birds," cried Ludden, and they came down and scattered, one of the men going to the village of Mudtown for assistance.

Ludden passed into the engine room, where he held up the engineer, Matthew Barber, and a young Italian, a special officer, who happened to be in the room at the time. The latter had a revolver and he took it away from him. Keeping the two men covered he, in a fit of drunken frenzy, knocked over an oil lamp, with which the place was lighted, and set fire to the building.

As soon as he saw the flames some realization of what he had done seemed to flash over him and he reached and blew the breaker whistle twice. This brought John Moran, the fireman, into the room and seeing the blaze he hastened to extinguish it by applying several pails of water.

Ludden did not disturb him until the fire was out and then covering him with his revolver he commanded him to take a seat on the bench with Barber and the Italian. Having done this he blew the whistle three times to let the world know that he had three prisoners.

The Fatal Shots. The screaming of the breaker whistle at 9 o'clock at night and the stories told by the men who fled from the workshop had brought many persons to the colliery and among others Borough Policemen Patrick Rafferty and Thomas McKenna. The two officers entered the engine room, Rafferty leading. As soon as Ludden saw the men he fired at Rafferty twice, but neither shot took effect. He fired for the third time and Rafferty fell mortally wounded.

McKenna sprang for Ludden and both went to the floor. Moran, the fireman, who is a big brawny fellow, went to the assistance of McKenna and first turned his attention to disarming Ludden who was on top of McKenna. He had succeeded in taking the Italian's revolver from him when Ludden gave a twist, partially rose, and with his own 35-calibre revolver sent a ball crashing into the body of McKenna who thereupon ceased to struggle.

Ludden bit Moran. Moran then grappled desperately with Ludden to save his life, for Ludden was trying to make him a target for another shot. During the struggle Ludden got Moran's left wrist in his mouth and chewed it in a frightful manner.

By this time Engineer Barber and others came to Moran's assistance and Ludden was disarmed. Instantly the crowd that had assembled dragged Ludden out of the engine house and kicked him into insensibility. Frequent threats of lynching were made and several men scurried forth and got a rope with which to do the deed.

In the meantime other officers had arrived on the scene and only by a show of their revolvers succeeded in getting Ludden to the borough jail. Late at night Ludden was taken to the county jail by Deputy Sheriffs H. F. Ferber and T. V. Lewis. A big crowd had gathered at the borough jail and made a very threatening demonstration. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the prisoner safely into a cab and out of the borough.

Badly Battered. Ludden was received at the county jail in a fearfully battered condition. His face was so covered with cuts and blood as to be almost unrecognizable. He was badly lacerated about one eye, the eyebrow being partly removed and the other eye was swollen entirely shut. He had evidently been severely kicked in the face. It is supposed that several ribs are broken.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Receiver 2,000 Times More Sensitive Than Marconi's "Cocher."

Pittsburg, Dec. 17.—Bald researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistants, Prof. Kirtland in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the so-called "cocher" of the Marconi system.

In speaking of the discovery today, Prof. Fessenden said: "Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiment, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over ninety miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive it is clear that messages can be sent by our method very much further, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. It at least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than 200 feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes scientific fact in the strictest sense."

Chief of Police Shot. Fargo, N. D., Dec. 17.—Chief of Police Murphy, of Moorhead, Minn., was shot today while attempting to arrest a burglar named Collins. Collins shot and fell, but fell dropping his revolver, with which Murphy shot him in the head. Both men are in a hospital at the point of death.

Rebellion in Sterkstrom. Sterkstrom, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country northward is in rebellion. The natives there as well as those in Basutoland are said to be much disturbed and losing heart respecting the strength of the British.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN ARE FRIENDLY

THE AMBASSADORS OBJECT TO SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

M. Routokosky States That Attempts Have Been Made to Create an Impression in This Country That the Relations Between Japan and Russia Are Strained—An Erroneous Idea Prevails.

Washington, Dec. 17.—M. Routokosky, the agent of the ministry of finance in Russia, in a communication to the Associated Press which has received the approval of the Russian ambassador, complains of the attempts, which he says were made in Europe recently, to create in this country a false impression of the relations between the governments of Japan and Russia were strained. "Immediately after these statements had been authoritatively denied by the Russian ambassador, and the Japanese minister here," says R. Routokosky, "other newspapers and journals were started, presumably at Berlin, and directed against the credit of the Russian empire. These were followed by libels, directed against the eminent statesmen to whose care was intrusted that credit and an appeal made to Japan, in an article in Russia's finance to attack that country before her trans-Siberian railroad could be completed."

Routokosky adds that in view of the fact that all the rumors and misstatements, if not exposed, might leave among capitalists and financiers in this country an erroneous impression, he has decided to give to the press some figures on the subject. These figures show that during the twelve years from 1887 to 1898 the ordinary revenues of the Russian government steadily increased from \$20,000,000 in 1887 to 1,584,000,000 in 1898, and that during the whole of that time, with the exception of two years (1887 and 1891) the expenses were considerable less than the receipts, this surplus for twelve years amounting to 790,000,000 roubles. For the same twelve years the extraordinary revenues and expenses of the government make a total of the former of 1,138,000,000 roubles, and of the latter of 2,075,000,000 roubles. The items in the extraordinary revenues are shown to have been: Loans, 541,000,000 roubles; reimbursement of debts to the government of private railroads, 11,000,000 roubles; all others, 74,000,000 roubles.

The items of the extraordinary expense during the same period were: Purchases of high rate bonds and payment of various debts, 1,053,000,000 roubles; constructions of new state railroads, including Trans-Siberian railway, 653,000,000 roubles; relief of the distressed population during the famine of 1891, 161,000,000 roubles; increase of capital of Imperial State bank, 43,000,000 roubles; war and military expenses, 90,000,000 roubles; all other, 92,000,000 roubles. On Jan. 1, 1897, the national debt was 4,357,000,000 roubles, and on Dec. 31, 1898, it was 5,169,000,000 roubles. This increase, it is stated, was due partly to the refunding of high rate loans into bonds at a low rate, but principally to the purchase of many railroads by the government, which are earning large returns on the money invested. The deposits of the people in the savings bank on Jan. 1, 1887, are shown to have amounted to 44,000,000 roubles, while on June 1, 1899, these deposits had increased to 267,000,000 roubles.

By this time Engineer Barber and others came to Moran's assistance and Ludden was disarmed. Instantly the crowd that had assembled dragged Ludden out of the engine house and kicked him into insensibility. Frequent threats of lynching were made and several men scurried forth and got a rope with which to do the deed.

In the meantime other officers had arrived on the scene and only by a show of their revolvers succeeded in getting Ludden to the borough jail. Late at night Ludden was taken to the county jail by Deputy Sheriffs H. F. Ferber and T. V. Lewis. A big crowd had gathered at the borough jail and made a very threatening demonstration. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the prisoner safely into a cab and out of the borough.

Badly Battered. Ludden was received at the county jail in a fearfully battered condition. His face was so covered with cuts and blood as to be almost unrecognizable. He was badly lacerated about one eye, the eyebrow being partly removed and the other eye was swollen entirely shut. He had evidently been severely kicked in the face. It is supposed that several ribs are broken.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. Receiver 2,000 Times More Sensitive Than Marconi's "Cocher."

Pittsburg, Dec. 17.—Bald researches by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden and his assistants, Prof. Kirtland in the electrical laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania have resulted in the production of a receiver for wireless telegraphy that is 2,000 times more sensitive than the so-called "cocher" of the Marconi system.

In speaking of the discovery today, Prof. Fessenden said: "Although we have improved the receiver so that it is 2,000 times as sensitive as the original one, we realize that we have not yet begun to see the limit. Marconi, in his brilliant experiment, has demonstrated that messages can be sent over ninety miles. As our receiver is several hundred times more sensitive it is clear that messages can be sent by our method very much further, though just what the limit is I would not like to say. It at least should be possible to send messages across the Atlantic with poles less than 200 feet high. The ultimate distance must be checked by actual experiment before it becomes scientific fact in the strictest sense."

Chief of Police Shot. Fargo, N. D., Dec. 17.—Chief of Police Murphy, of Moorhead, Minn., was shot today while attempting to arrest a burglar named Collins. Collins shot and fell, but fell dropping his revolver, with which Murphy shot him in the head. Both men are in a hospital at the point of death.

Rebellion in Sterkstrom. Sterkstrom, Dec. 15.—As a result of the British reverses the whole country northward is in rebellion. The natives there as well as those in Basutoland are said to be much disturbed and losing heart respecting the strength of the British.

CINCINNATI AMBITIOUS.

Will Make an Effort to Secure the Next Democratic Convention.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—There will be a strong effort made to have the next Democratic national convention in Cincinnati. The building, erected for the purpose, is the largest in the city and is retained in expectation of having this convention here. It was decided by many to make an effort for the Republican national convention, but it was thought that the Republican committee would not consider any Ohio city when it was conceded that an Ohio man would be renominated. The saengerfest hall seats 14,800 and cost over \$90,000. With a suitable building already constructed it is claimed that Cincinnati will offer every other inducement that can be offered by other cities.

It is understood that Hon. John R. McLean, the Ohio member of the Democratic national committee, will do everything in his power for his native city, and other members of the committee are known to be favorable to this city.

POLICE CALLED OUT.

Obliged to Take a Hand in Settling Disturbance in Dublin—Insults for Chamberlain.

Dublin, Dec. 17.—The announcement that a pro-Boer meeting would be convened today as a protest against the proposal of Trinity college to confer a degree upon Joseph Chamberlain, led to exciting scenes. A large force of police called out, and the troops were held in readiness.

Maud Gonne, the Socialist "Joan of Arc," and James Connolly, the Irish republican, drove in a wagonette to the place appointed for the meeting, which was attended by a large crowd. Mr. Connolly tried to speak, but was prevented by the police. The wagonette then made a tour of the streets, the crowd rapidly increasing, cheering for the Boers, singing "God Save Ireland" and "We'll hang Joe Chamberlain on a sour apple tree," and using disgusting expressions against the queen, the emperor and the army.

While passing Dublin castle, the occupants of the wagonette waved the Transvaal flag defiantly, whereupon the police stopped the vehicle and seized the flag.

The wagonette, attended by a large body of police, which cleared the streets, then drove to the rooms of the Irish Transvaal committee, where Michael Davitt, William Redmond and J. O'Brien were waiting. A meeting of about sixty persons was held, Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and O'Brien speaking in violent denunciation of the colonial secretary in unmistakable fashion. Mr. Davitt said: "All Irishmen rejoice in the triumphs of the Boers. No power in Europe would set far Great Britain, except perhaps the Prince of Monaco."

Mr. Redmond said: "Mr. Chamberlain deserves not doctors, but executioners." Ultimately a resolution proposed by Mr. Davitt was carried denouncing the war and calling upon the powers, particularly the United States, to take steps to insure the independence of the Boer republic.

While Maud Gonne was speaking somebody shouted a reference to the Phoenix park murderers. The challenge was taken up by Mr. Davitt, who, however, that no violence should be shown.

The meeting closed amid tremendous cheers evoked by a rumor that Lady Smith had fallen.

Little Interest in the Election of a Kentucky Congressman. Lexington, Ky., Dec. 17.—The election of a member of parliament to Hon. E. E. Settle, deceased, will take place tomorrow and from present indications it will be the most quiet election ever held in the Seventh Kentucky district. June Gayle, the Democratic candidate, seems to have slightly the better of the fight.

Two powerful elements are working in his favor, one is his conservative course toward Goblet and the other is the soreness that still remains against Owens from the candidacy of that party in the Owens-Breckenridge following as a legacy from the famous bitter fight in the Owens-Breckenridge race. The vote will be light.

Will Investigate Losses. Durban, Saturday, Dec. 17.—The Natal Government Gazette announces that General Buller has appointed a commission to inquire into the losses of the people of the colony resulting from the Boer invasion.

DEATHS OF A DAY. New York, Dec. 17.—Former Congressman James Nelson Placock, for twenty years a Democratic leader in New Jersey, died at his home in White House, N. J., at 10 o'clock this morning.

Bellefontaine, O., Dec. 17.—Hon. William Vance Marquis, who was lieutenant governor of Ohio, under the Campbell administration, died at his home in Bellefontaine, O., at 10 o'clock this morning. He was 72 years of age. He had been engaged in mercantile and banking business here for many years.

Altoona, Pa., Dec. 17.—Rev. Ashby Dwyer, who has been a member of the Central Methodist conference since it was created in 1865, died of pneumonia at his home in Altoona, Pa., today, aged 87. He was ordained in 1855 and until 1863 was a member of the Baltimore conference.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—William H. Carpenter, author, poet and editor, died at his home in this city today, aged 85 years. He was born in England but came to Baltimore nearly seventy years ago. Mr. Carpenter's literary career covered a period of over sixty years. He is survived by a number of volumes of prose and poetry. Mr. Carpenter contributed largely to various magazines.

New Castle, Pa., Dec. 17.—James W. Reis, general manager of the National Steel company, died at his home today, aged about 35 years.

COMING WEEK IN CONGRESS

THE SENATE HAS NO PROGRAMME OF ACTION.

Financial Bill Will Be Received in the House During the Week—Under the Present Conditions the Currency Bill Will Get Every Republican Vote—Interest Centers in Probable Course of Democrats.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate has no programme for the present week and the indications are that short daily sessions will be held and very little business transacted. Both houses will adjourn for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday. Outside of official nominations there is practically no business on the calendar, all important matters in committee having been delayed for the re-organization of the committee effected at the close of business last week. So far as notices of speeches on any subject have been given and senators generally express themselves as disposed to postpone until after the recess, it is expected that the financial bill will be received by the house during the week. It will be referred to the committee on finance. This committee expects to make its report soon after the resumption of business in the new year. At the real work of the session will then begin.

The two events of importance in the house this week before the adjournment for the holiday recess on Wednesday will be the vote on the currency bill tomorrow immediately after the reading of the Journal and the announcement of the committee on finance. Under the terms of the special order, with reference to the currency bill, neither a motion to recommittal nor a substitute proposition is in order and the vote will be taken directly upon the passage of the bill. The result in the house will be a foregone conclusion, as it will command every Republican vote. The interest in the vote, therefore, lies only in the record of Democratic disaffection it will show. The eastern Democrats generally, with the exception of a few New Yorkers, are not in line with their Democratic brethren from the south and west on the money question, but not all of them will vote for the bill. According to a careful canvass made by Mr. Overwood, of Indiana, who has been in charge of the measure, it will receive eight Democratic votes at least, and he believes seven Democrats will do so.

He believes the bill will have a majority of thirty-five. It is far from ascertained no other business will be transacted by the house this week.

DR. SMITH OFFERS HIS SOLUTION

He Believes Laws Should Be Made to Exclude Women from About One Hundred of Their Occupations.

St. Paul, Dec. 17.—The Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, of the People's church, whose arguments against women wage earners have attracted much attention all over the country, tonight presented his solution of the trouble. Dr. Smith said:

In all the cloudy vapouration in regard to my recent utterances, on the question of woman labor, not a single fact has been shown to be false, or a single argument to be unavailing. My statistics were taken from the very latest official reports. The awful conditions remain unchanged. The decrease of child labor has been paralleled by the increase in the labor of girls between 14 and 18 years, which is falsely called woman labor. The conditions of former times when women did the weaving and the like at home, were conditions of necessity, but at any rate these women produced for themselves and their families and under wholesome sanitary and moral conditions. But it is now shown to show that the world is better off than it was formerly; it is incumbent on my critics to show that it is as well off as it may be.

I am an optimist, but not an optimist who believes all things are so good that it is no use trying to make them better. Progress is not blind and now more than ever the evolution of the race should be guided by intelligent foresight. I am not under obligation to point out a remedy because I disclose a disease, but I have suggestions to make. Four states forbid women to work in mines. The law should be extended to about one hundred of their present occupations which are too severe and too unhealthy. Then all girls under 18 years should be forbidden to be employed in commercial and industrial pursuits.

These measures would cut down woman labor one-half. Then a movement, largely social and moral, but also by women organizing, should be made effective to give women who do equal work with men the same wages. Thus the family standard of wages would supplant the individual standard. The various anomalies upon the family must be resisted for it is the social unit. The Madonna with her own children must be dethroned to make room for the public women. Divorce in this country is increasing two and a half times as fast as the population. It parallels the industrial invasion of women. In twenty years divorce in the state of Ohio while marriages actually decreased.

Not every movement in society is either safe or sound. No civilization has any assurance of perpetuity. That depends on the virtues and its intelligence. When the Greeks chose Aspidochelone, the female tortoise, as their heroine, rather than Penelope, the virtuous wife, it was not the dethronement of Penelope alone, but the doom of Greece.

Poem from Wales. Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—President Jones, of the Cincinnati Elphinstoff association, has received from Wales a poem and a musical composition entered for the prize offered by the national association which meets in Cincinnati Dec. 29, 31 and Jan. 1. Secretary Griffiths has returned from a tour of the middle and eastern states, and says there was an unusually large attendance of singers from the musical societies.

Three Children Burned. Nicholasville, Ky., Dec. 17.—Three small children of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, aged 6, 3 and 1 years, respectively, were burned to death today. They had been locked in the house while Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were on a visit to a neighbor's. The parents returned in time to see the house collapse.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: GENERALLY FAIR.

- 1 General-American Hunt for Aguinaldo. Friendship Between Russia and Japan. Programme of the Week in Congress. Shooting Affray at Old Forge. 2 General-Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial. 3 Local—Two Lectures on Mormonism. 4 Editorial. News and Comment. 5 Story—"Society's Verdict." 6 Local—Manslaughter Is Verdict in Murder Case. 7 Local—Mention of Some Men of the Hour. Result of Saturday's Primaries. 8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban. 9 Round About the County. 10 Local—Live Industrial News.

LIEUT. BRUMBY DEAD.

Admiral Dewey's Flag Officer Passes Away—The Third Hero of Manila to Die.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, flag lieutenant of Admiral Dewey during the Manila campaign, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, died at Garfield hospital shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

The death of Lieutenant Brumby, while not unexpected, was a great shock to Admiral Dewey. The relations of the two men for several years past have been very intimate and a strong friendship had grown up between them. Lieutenant Brumby went out to the Asiatic station with the admiral and had been there with him until they both returned to the United States a few months ago. In his capacity as flag lieutenant to the admiral, Lieutenant Brumby was thrown with the admiral as something more than an acted as his personal representative in many matters of detail delegated to him by the commanding officer. He was regarded by Admiral Dewey as a bright, energetic and capable assistant.

The lieutenant's present illness dated from about the 27th of November, the first symptoms being nothing more than a cold, which, however, failed to yield to treatment, and soon afterward he went to the Garfield hospital, where he died. Admiral Dewey was unremitting in his attentions to him until his condition became precarious, and visitors were not allowed to see him. Some days ago Mrs. W. I. Hayward, of Marietta, Ga., a sister, was summoned, and Thursday she was joined by her husband, both remaining with the lieutenant until he died.

The lieutenant's aged mother is still living in Marietta, Ga. The father, who is dead, was a colonel of the Fourteenth Georgia regiment in the Confederate army. Lieutenant Brumby was 44 years of age and unmarried. Nothing definite has been decided concerning the funeral, except that the body will be taken to Georgia for interment, leaving here tomorrow night for Atlanta. It is entirely improbable that Admiral Dewey will accompany the remains, but will designate his secretary, Lieutenant H. H. Caldwell, to perform that duty.

Lieutenant Brumby was appointed a naval cadet on Georgia, entering the service on the 29th of September, 1873, and his present commission dates from the 24th of August, 1892. Practically all the time during the last two years he has been with Admiral Dewey.

In his report of the battle of Manila Admiral Dewey spoke in very complimentary terms of the services and gallantry of his flag lieutenant and recommended that he be advanced some number on the list of lieutenants. His recommendation was adopted by the navy department and the name sent to the senate, but together with a number of other recommendations made by the department failed to be acted upon. The promotion recommended placed him about thirteenth on the list of lieutenants and had it been confirmed, he would in less than a year from now have reached the grade of lieutenant-commander.

The lieutenant's death is the third of those who were closely associated with Dewey at the battle of Manila who have died since that time, namely, Captain Gridley, Commander Wood and Lieutenant Brumby.

Lieutenant Brumby was presented with a sword by the legislature of Georgia on the 26th of October, 1898, and he remained in Georgia some days after that and returned to Washington about the middle of November.

Marietta, Ga., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Ann Eliza Brumby, the aged mother of Lieutenant Brumby, received the news of her son's death very timely. The long illness of the lieutenant had prepared Mrs. Brumby for the shock and she displayed little emotion. She admitted that she had given up hope of his recovery several days ago.

The Brumby burying ground is in Atlanta and while Mrs. Brumby would like to have the remains of her son brought home, she said tonight that she would offer no objection should the Washington officials desire to inter the lieutenant's remains there.

Delight at Buller's Defeat. St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.—The Novoye Vremya, which does not conceal its pleasure at General Buller's defeat, says: "The whole campaign must now be recomenced, but under altogether altered conditions of opinion in England."

Fig Fire at Duluth. Duluth, Minn., Dec. 17.—Fire completely destroyed the factory of the Duluth Boot and Shoe company at 4 o'clock this morning. Fireman B. McVitie, was killed by falling walls, and John Twaddle and Captain John Welsh were seriously injured. Loss on stock and building, \$130,000; insurance, \$50,000.

SEARCH FOR AGUINALDO

The Rebel Chief in Disguise at Manitong.

IS STILL ON THE RUN

Proceeding with 500 Men in the Direction of Salona—An Insurgent Major Guarding Twenty-five American Prisoners surrenders—Two Americans Killed in the Engagement Near Dingras—One Thousand Rifles Surrendered by the Filipinos.

Manila, Dec. 17.—(1645 p. m.)—The following dispatch, dated December 15, has been received from a correspondent of the Associated Press at Laong, province of North Luzon: "Natives at Manitong, province of North Luzon, report that Aguinaldo, in disguise and accompanied by several of his generals, left Manitong last Saturday with 500 men, going in the direction of Salona, from which point he intended to proceed to Cabaugan, province of Cagayan."

"An insurgent major, claiming to be in command of 100 Filipinos who have been guarding twenty-three American prisoners at Cabaugan, surrendered. He wrote his captives to deliver the prisoners to General Young."

"General Young's command is now divided into six or seven parties, which are operating in the mountains about Laong. Several parties are hunting for General Timar."

"Major Swicker, with a detachment of 120 men, had an engagement with 120 insurgents near Dingras. Two Americans were killed and two wounded. Several Filipinos were killed."

"Captain McCulla, of the United States cruiser Newark, has occupied Claveria and Pantolona. The Filipinos surrendered 1,000 rifles."

BRITISH PRESTIGE.

According to Berlin Advice It Has Fallen Since the Fashoda Affair.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the Cologne Manufacturers association yesterday, Manager Steller reported upon the recent Philadelphia congress, greatly belittling its importance. He advised against the appointment of an international committee to investigate the tariff dispute between Germany, many and the United States, and said: "Such tender consideration for the Americans is misplaced. Only a self-assertive attitude on the part of the German nation can impress American public opinion. We must make the Americans realize that we can dispose with them if necessary, and we must demand that Germany be treated upon a footing of decent, reasonable reciprocity."

The Hamburg Boersenhalle advises conciliatory measures, advocating a reduction in the duty of maize and a less severe investigation of American commodities. It claims, however, that the American treatment of Germany in tariff administration is unfair.

A distinguished member of the diplomatic corps, in the course of a discussion today regarding General Buller's reverse, said: "It means more far more loss for Great Britain than the mere loss of the battle. Her prestige after the defeat of last week has fallen enormously on the continent, and it will be many years before she will again venture to assume a tone toward a great power such as she took in the Fashoda affair."

DEATH OF A RECRUIT.

Efforts to Locate the Relatives of Bursell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Lieutenant Colonel McCauley, deputy quartermaster general, United States army, tonight informed the Associated Press that Garrett Russell, an unassigned recruit of the army, died today in the University of Pennsylvania hospital, this city. Colonel McCauley says the only information he can obtain regarding Russell is that he was born at Port Leavenworth, Kansas, that he came here on a furlough from Washington barracks, D. C., and that his father is an editor in New York city.

Colonel McCauley hopes through publicity to locate the dead soldier's relatives and receive from them instructions regarding their wishes as to the disposal of the remains.

SENSATIONAL MURDER.

Young Ferguson Shoots a Detective Who Had Been Following Him.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—There was a sensational murder today at the residence of E. Alexander Ferguson, on Dayton street. Dudley Ferguson, son of E. A. Ferguson, has been afflicted with melancholy on account of failing to pass an examination recently for admission to the bar. The family employed Gus Meahan, a well known detective, to "shadow" young Ferguson, more for the protection of the young man than anything else. When the detective appeared today Ferguson shot him and Meahan soon died. Ferguson was arrested.

E. A. Ferguson is one of the most prominent attorneys here. He is the author of the act that built the Cincinnati southern railway, of which he has been counsel and trustee and he has been a promoter of other enterprises.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: East—rain; Pennsylvania—generally fair; Monday and Tuesday; fresh east to south winds.