FOURTH PART

Morning Oregonian.

PAGES 33 TO 40

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ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

PLEASE EVERYONE AND ALL THE TIME. THEY NEVER RUST, TARNISH: NEITHER AFFECTED BY HEAT OR ACIDS, NOR IMPART A BURNT TASTE TO FOOD.

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Strictly Pure, Kettle-Rendered Lard.

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CALEDONIAN GAMES AND MASKED BALL..... Monday, December 31
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ATHLETIC DAY..... Thursday, January 3
GERMAN DAY..... Saturday, January 5
POLICE DAY...Saturday, January 12

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LUMBER

PORTLAND, - - OREGON

NEW YORK'S UPHEAVAL

Parkhurst Says Lexow's Committee Flinched at the Crisis.

A STATEMENT PROMISED BY HIM

Statements From Superintendent Byrnes, Commissioner Martin and an Interview With "Boss" Platt.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Dr. Parkhurst tonight gave out the subjoined statement, after it had been read before the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and indorsed by that society:

"In stating my position touching certain questions now lying before the public mind, I cannot express myself too appreciatively of the splendid work that has been done by the senate committee and its talented counsel. There has been created, through their instrumentality, an epoch in the history of our city, and there has been secured at the polls a municipal revolution that would have been impossible, except through their agency or the agency of a similar kind. And it is but just that we go further than this and recognize the work of this committee and of its counsel as being the influence which is contributing, very largely, to similar municipal upheavals throughout the entire country. Mr. Lexow's committee, Mr. Goff and his associates do not stand in need of commendation. But it is a pleasure as well as a duty to accord it, and it is accorded with earnest cordiality. It may be furthermore promised that any strictures that we may feel it necessary to pass are prompted by no spirit of animosity toward any man or any association of men. The personal element does not enter into the question with us. There is a particular line, which our society has laid down for itself, and particular ends which have been for a considerable time prosecuted, and in all our efforts personalities are merely an incident.

"If the readers of this statement will put themselves to the pains of recalling what transpired last spring, they will remember that at that time the writer of this statement and a few associated with him were the only ones who believed in the honesty of purpose of the senate committee. The newspapers were almost a unit in their conviction that to rely on Mr. Lexow and his colleagues for our municipal deliverance was to lean upon a broken reed. I remember very well saying to Mr. Lexow at Albany, in the presence of all his associates, that I had just come from New York, where the entire atmosphere was pervaded with utter disgust of him and all the members of his committee. I became convinced, however, by my personal association with Mr. Lexow, Mr. Bradley and two or three of their colleagues that the committee could be counted upon to do honest and faithful and thorough work clear up to the end. I gave to them my entire confidence; I used my best efforts to down the spirit of distrust which prevailed, and in conjunction with the other members of the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime put at the service of the senators the entire resources of our office. And they availed themselves of these resources up to Saturday night last.

"We have watched the actions of the committee with the keenest and an unqualified assurance. Its members have bored into the rotton tissues of the police department with utter indifference as to the character, political or otherwise, of what they struck. Thinking their report would have to be rendered the first of the new year, we became solicitous unless they were not given sufficient time for examining their officials, but I supposed they knew what they were about and that they would not do anything that would even look like stopping their work without finishing it. Matters had been for so long a time conducted in entire thoroughness that we had even forgotten that we had ever been distrustful, but late in November the indications were clear that the investigation was not to be pushed to its close in the same energetic and uncomprising manner that had been followed up to that date. A good many days went by in cases that had been discussed, which wearied the public, which made no substantial addition to the knowledge already gained, and which were already frittering away the time that we knew ought to be spent upon the inspectors and superintendent. We knew the character of the chief, and his immediate subordinates and that, however many captains might be smirched and however many sergeants might be cashiered, the genius of the matter would not be reached until we had arrived at the quality of the five men who constitute its executive leadership.

"In view of all this we are justified in saying that while the men of the committee stood up to the rack magnificently through all the other portions of the investigations, they flinched at the crisis. As long ago as when Mr. Moss undertook to adduce evidence against Mr. Byrnes in a direct manner, the members of the investigation committee sprang to Byrnes' assistance. Now, is that not a thing to be debated? Their attitude was instantly recognized by those in attendance and distinctly stated in the journals of the next morning. The pursuit of lines that might possibly have conduced to the real inwardness of Byrnes' conduct and character was discouraged—discouraged as it has been discouraged in the case of no other man.

"Now, there was a reason for that. We are not saying, just yet, that there was anything that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes, but we are saying that the committee members withheld their support from efforts made to show that there was something that could be proved against Mr. Byrnes; we are not saying there was anything in the Marett case that was discreditable to the superintendent, but we are saying that the members of the committee were indisposed to have the matter thoroughly ventilated in order to discover whether there was anything in it discreditable to the superintendent. Their thoroughness broke down at that point. They stumbled just at the completion of their work. The chairman of the committee will not dare to deny that it is 'policy' (I have used that word advisedly and he will recognize what I refer to), that controlled him in his handling of Mr. Byrnes, and not a desire to act in view of all the possible or ascertainable facts in Mr. Byrnes' case.

"Now, the presumption is on the side of the superintendent being as criminal as any other member of the force, so that the hesitancy to handle him as Williams was handled could not proceed from any prior conviction of his innocence. Whereever they have stuck in their fork they have found rot, and whether Byrnes be rotten or not, he has been in rot for 31 years, and has been the executive head of rot for the last two years. The presumption, therefore, was against him, so the indisposition to handle him thoroughly must have been grounded on other considerations than that of his presumable innocence.

"There are two ways in which Mr. Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed its independence. He put the committee and its members under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tammany Hall, and it is to be remembered the committee is first and foremost an anti-Tammany committee, and came down here for anti-Tammany purposes. We are not saying that it was stipulated that if he would secure an honest election it should be remembered in his behalf, but by the very nature of the case, favors have to be reciprocated. We are not going to disparage Mr. Byrnes' good offices at the election, although it is to be remembered that he did nothing more than he ought to have done without being asked, and nothing more than he had the same authority to do in previous elections if he had had the courage to use it. The second way in which the members of the committee put themselves under obligations to him was by taking him into their confidence and allowing him to become a confederate with them in breaking down the force. To the degree in which they obtained help from Mr. Byrnes, they put themselves practically under obligations to protect him. Now, I know the language that Byrnes used touching precisely this point, and when I heard it I knew everything was 'up,' so far as a square investigation of him was concerned. This acceptance of it had mortgaged the committee to that extent, and one peculiarity of a mortgage is that it has to be paid off or foreclosed. In this connection it ought to be stated that Mr. Moss declared he never knew or suspected that Mr. Byrnes was furnishing information to the committee, or counsel, and it was well known that he would not sanction such action.

"Byrnes has frequently attempted to play the same game with the Society for the Prevention of Crime, but we have refused to ally ourselves with a man whom we believe to be more than any other man responsible for the condition of the department. If we had consented to do what the committee and its counsel has done, we would have surrendered our point of vantage, sacrificed our prestige and the Lexow committee would never have been heard of. We are not charging the committee nor its counsel with a dishonest intent, but they blundered and they blundered badly.

"Mr. Byrnes, as a component element of the department, was to that degree defendant. By being taken into the confidence of the prosecution he would himself have got out of the box on to the bench, where he could kick against the very men who were no more the subject of indictment than he was. We are not saying that there was any understanding, or at least any written stipulation that, if he would tell what he knew about the men in the department who were criminals, he should be called to the witness-stand and given an histrionic opportunity for criminating his official associates and celebrating his own personal and official innocence. But whether there was any such stipulation or not, the acceptance of his assistance practically involved the deal, and when the committee came down from Albany, for the express purpose of investigating deals, it should have been punctiliously careful to avoid the appearance of having a susceptible side for the sort of offense it was designed to detect and adjudge."

After complaining of the disinclination of the Lexow committee to consult with the society's committee, the statement continues:

"We, of the executive committee feel our fight during the last three years has been a contest with Mr. Byrnes. He has known that our intention had been to secure an enforcement of the law in this city, yet he had dogged our steps first to last, and has omitted no efforts to discredit us in the estimation of the community. If the executive element of the police department had been able to accomplish its purpose it would have crushed the Society for the Prevention of Crime; there would have been no Lexow committee, and Grant would have been continued as mayor instead of Strong. While our agents were making it uncomfortable for their associates, Mr. Byrnes represented to the police justices, so the press informs us, that the issuing of warrants to irresponsible parties ought to be stopped. We raised no question as to the wisdom of the rule proposed by Mr. Byrnes in this particular; we are only calling attention to the fact that it was he who ruled in the matter; that the immediate effects of the rule so adopted was to retard the operations of our detectives. We understood and the community understood what was the object which Mr. Byrnes had in view."

Here Parkhurst mentions what he calls the efforts of Byrnes to discredit the society by the arrest of its private detectives for levying blackmail and continues:

"Within three days of the attack he struck our society another blow by trying to discredit its president. Unless all the newspapers of that date lied, he called together the reporters, and in terms of unrestrained bitterness, published to the world a mass of blackguardism touching the motives of my work, and the impulse that inspired it—all of which were solid and contemptible falsehoods. I am writing this without animosity, but he lied all the same, and the object of the lie was to break the power that I was exercising against the viciousness of his department. He made a vile, sneaking insinuation against my character, by saying he knew of a well-trodden path that led from my vestibule to a disreputable resort. For low-lived viciousness that taunt is easily entitled to the prize, for he has since conceded that that path was trodden by one

(Concluded on Second Page.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STILL ANOTHER LINE

One More Portion of the Union Pacific to Be Severed.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND

Foreclosure Proceedings Have Been Commenced at Omaha by the First Mortgage Bondholders.

OMAHA, Dec. 31. — General Solicitor Thurston, of the Union Pacific, speaking of the suit in foreclosure brought by the Central Loan & Trust Company on behalf of the first mortgage bondholders of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, said:

"The bill is an ordinary foreclosure bill, and is exactly in line with other bills of foreclosure brought on various parts of the system. I am not advised whether the bondholders will ask for the appointment of a separate receiver, or ask for a continuance of the present receivers pending foreclosure proceedings. I do not suppose the Union Pacific or the receivers would care to continue the present receivership over the Grand Island unless the bondholders desired it. As a matter of fact, the Grand Island road has really been under separate management for several years, and is today under the general receivership."

FRAUD IS CHARGED.

Marshal Baldwin Appointed Receiver for a San Francisco Jewelry Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31. — United States Marshal Baldwin has been appointed by United States Circuit Court Judge McKenna to take charge as receiver of the proceeds resulting from the sale of a collection of diamonds, which recently formed a part of the stock of Braverman & Bostleman, jewelers. The diamonds have been deposited in the First National bank in the name of Louis Braverman, a relative of one of the firm. This action is the result of a suit begun in the United States circuit court by Max Freund, a New York diamond merchant, who alleges that, through fraudulent representations, Braverman & Bostleman obtained from him and other New York merchants, whose claims have been assigned to him, diamonds valued at $35,500; that these diamonds were converted into money and book accounts, and the same fraudulently transferred to Louis Braverman. Judgment in the sum of $35,500 is prayed for, and it is demanded that Braverman & Bostleman be convicted and punished for the perpetration of a fraud. Braverman & Bostleman failed several weeks ago. The men composing the firm came here from New York, where they had been engaged in the jewelry business, two years ago. After securing a commercial rating of $60,000, they had little difficulty in procuring a big stock of goods.

The Lichtenstein Failure.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Attachments aggregating $20,000 have been filed against J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods and millinery dealers, at West Twenty-third and Grand streets, who went into liquidation last week. Application is pending for other attachments to the amount of $40,000. The attachments were granted on the ground, as alleged, that the firm of Lichtenstein & Sons had disposed of its property with intent to defraud its creditors. The allegations of fraud also involve the firm of Erich Bros., who took possession of the Lichtenstein stock under an agreement with the latter firm, the nature of which the creditors allege both parties to the transaction refuse to disclose.

Must Cease Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The California Savings & Investment Company has been notified by Building & Loan Commissioner Fisher to cease business under pain of criminal prosecution. Commissioner Fisher says the concern has not the capital it claims; it has no by-laws and is operated on a plan which is criminal in this state. The company issues certificates of a full paid-up value at the end of eight years on $5000, and asks the holder to pay $25 a month, or a total of $2400 in eight years.

DEAD MEN'S MONEY.

An Estate Worth Several Millions Waiting for a Claimant.

CONCORD, N. H. Dec. 31.—George A. Simonds, of this city, has received information of an ancestor's estate, valued at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, which has for years awaited an owner. He says the property in question belonged to a great uncle, Robert Sargent, of Hubbardstown, Mass., more than 40 years ago. A few weeks ago Mr. Simonds and others of the relatives were notified by a Boston lawyer of an estate worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, which belonged to them, and of which the lawyer had exclusive knowledge. He gave out enough information to prove the existence of the property, but refused to locate it until he was assured of 50 per cent of the value of the recovered property. The estates are supposed to exist on the borders of Texas and in Mexico. There are 37 heirs.

The Merritt Estate Controversy.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 31.—Another suit was filed in the superior court today in the Merritt estate controversy which is intended to entangle all of the present litigation and enable the Bowdoin college trustees to secure bequests and distribute the estate. George W. Reed, administrator, is plaintiff. He asks the court to appoint a receiver to take and hold the money, papers, books and property, and turn over to the president of Bowdoin college the money bequeathed the college.

Would Not Commit Himself.

SAN FRANISCO, Dec. 31.—Charles Fair was asked the direct question today:

"Do you intend to contest your father's will?"

"I know nothing about it," he answered. "I have no personal attorney, and have not advised with anyone. I have given little consideration to the will, except to read it over."

Judge Coffey has set Monday, January 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the date for hearing the proceedings in the probate of the late James G. Fair's will.

No Rehearing in Murphy Will Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The supreme court today denied a petition for a rehearing of the famous Murphy will case. A few weeks ago the supreme court rendered a decision against Lady Wolseley and in favor of the three unmarried daughters of the late Mrs. Daniel Murphy. Mrs. Murphy left an estate amounting to about $500,000, most of which went to Lady Charles Wolseley, a married daughter. Her three unmarried daughters contested and broke the will.

Taken Under Advisement.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The hearing on the petition of Mrs. Evelyn K. Benton, of San Francisco, for leave to enter an appeal from the allowance of the will of her late father, Edwin F. Waters, was today concluded before Judge Morton in the supreme court. The court took the application under advisement.

OTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

Utah's Mineral Resources.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 31.—The Tribune will print tomorrow an elaborate review of the mining interests of Utah for the year 1894. Figured at local prices, the lead, copper, gold and silver shows a total of nearly $6,500,000. Computing all the metals at their seaboard value, it would increase the total to over $11,500,000.

Bank Failure in Moscow.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Dec. 31.—The Farmers' bank closed today. The cause was an unexpected demand from Portland for the payment of a $12,000 loan. The call for this money was not expected until spring, consequently the bank was not prepared to meet it. The Portland concern took the steps it did because the securities it held were not to its liking.

The Atchison Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It is not probable that the Atchison & Topeka joint executive reorganization committee will meet until next week, and as 10 days must elapse after the decision of this committee before the plan can be passed upon by the London committee, there will be no publication of the plan for at least two weeks.

MOWBRAY AND BURNS.

The Former Scathingly Denounced by the Hebrew Society.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Julius Harburger, grand master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, addressed the members of the Everett Association yesterday. He said in part:

"The treasonable utterances made by that alien anarchist, Charles Mowbray, a few days ago in the city of Philadelphia, and the unrestrained and malicious epithets hurled by Agitator Burns against many of our cities, are in violation of the principles of propriety. America is the most hospitable nation on earth, but when a low-lived anarchist of besmirched character and foul tongue utters a phrase that 'the American flag is only fit to wipe one's nose on,' then he should be placed behind bars or driven out of the country. These would-be agitators are continually criticising the republic in untruthful and distorted language, and especially when they are received in a hospitable manner, and learn, as they think, our American ways in one week. Mowbray, the anarchist, browbeater, demagogue, and firebrand, dare not utter his lecherous, traitorous and seditious words in his kingdom, but sneaks into our free ports and strikes the hand that benefits him. He is a disgrace to his country, and those who judge our republic by a few weeks' sojourn had better remain at home and assist to ameliorate the condition of their countrymen. We gladly take honest advice, and do not object to just criticism, but to have demagogues raise their values for home benefits in speaking ill of and belittling our country must end. Every literary society should have regularly patriotic discourses. Our country is the noblest on earth; none as free and liberal as ours, but, because of these liberty-loving ideas and taking advantage of our liberal spirit, this blood-thirsty, leprous wretch dares to insult the flag of our country, held dear and respected the wide world over."

GOLDEN GRAINS OF CHARITY

A Freight Train of Corn for the Nebraska Sufferers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Ex-Governor Northen is heading a movement to send corn from Georgia to the starving people of Western Nebraska, and is meeting with assurances of success. January 15 a long freight train will pull out of Atlanta, laden with the golden grain, a New Year's present from the overflowing bins of Georgia to the empty cribs of the suffering Nebraskans. Governor Northen has kept the wires warm with telegrams to the mayors of all cities and towns in Georgia, asking them to give out of their superabundance to the stricken families of Nebraska. He has also sent dispatches to the railroad officials of the leading roads of Georgia, asking them to enter the good work by granting free transportation to such corn as is shipped over their roads for the sufferers. In response to these requests, he has received assurances from President Hoffman, of the Seaboard line; from the Atlanta & West Point railway, and from the Western & Atlantic, offering their freight facilities free, and such other assistance as may be in their power. Mayor Brown, of Carrollton, answers the appeal as follows:

"Your telegram received this morning, and the appeal went straight to my heart. While money is scarce, we will do as you ask, for God has bountifully blessed our country. I will appoint committees in each district through the county for the purpose of soliciting help."

Clothes From Missouri.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 31.—The committee appointed to solicit clothes and provisions for the destitute persons in Lexington, Neb., have collected a large quantity of goods and will ship them immediately.

ABOUT THINGS POLITICAL

A Legislature With Three Branches.

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 31.—The 31st legislative assembly of New Mexico met today. The secretary swore in eight democrats and four republicans of the upper house, although the republicans claim seven members of the body were elected on the face of the returns. After swearing in 12 democratic members of the house, and refusing to swear in Christy, a republican, claiming he was not eligible, the republican members left the house and organized the house with members the republicans claim were elected on the face of the returns. The three bodies have adjourned until Wednesday.

To Reform the South's Ballot Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Hon. John C. Manning, of Montgomery, Ala., has received communications from people throughout the South, urging him to call together representatives from all Southern states for the purpose of organizing ballot-right laws. Mr. Manning will soon issue a call for a conference of those favoring the movement to meet in New Orleans, January 18, 1895.

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Well-Known in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—George W. Hancock, director of the state agricultural society, died at his residence in this city this morning from the result of an injury received in a runaway accident last summer. Mr. Hancock was widely known throughout the state, having occupied his present position for many years.

Churchill Gaining Strength.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Lord Randolph Churchill was reported at midnight as gaining strength. Unless special cause should arise, no more bulletins will be issued before Wednesday.

The Loss Enormous.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Richlouski & Sayet's great petroleum refinery, at Batoum, on the Black sea, has been burned. The loss is enormous.

ALBANY'S HOTEL FIRE

As Was Feared, Many of the Help Perished in the Flames.

SEVENTEEN DEAD OR MISSING

This Is in Addition to Mrs. Fookes, Whose Jump for Life Was to Her Death.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The Delevan house fire was the absorbing topic of conversation about the city today. Interest in it was increased when it was learned that a number of house employes, nearly all of them women, had been burned to death. They had rooms on the fifth story of the building, and their deaths could not have been the result of anything but fright. One of the porters who went up to warn them, said today it was impossible to lead them to a safe exit. They simply went wild when they learned of the fire. The proprietors of the hotel estimate that about 14 people were missing. It was thought that the night clerk, Charles Rosekrans, had perished, but he turned up this afternoon, all right. Early this morning Mrs. Henry H. Fookes, who jumped from the fourth-story window, died at the hospital today. The others injured, who were taken to the hospital, will recover. They are:

Henry H. Fookes, aged 40, agent of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, O., badly burned about the face and hands and injured internally; Benjamin Heilman, aged 25, of Brooklyn, on his wedding trip, injured internally and burned about the head; Mrs. Benjamin Heilman, aged 25, burned and cut about the face and, badly burned about the body; Edward Welsch, porter, burned about the face and hands while fighting the fire; James Hennessy, fireman, scalded, and scalp wound caused by falling bricks; D. P. Brockway, commercial traveler, aged 35, New York, deep cut in the wrist, not seriously; E. W. Arnold, of Rochester, scorched about the hands and face.

The list of the dead who perished in the flames, and the missing, are:

Dead—Mrs. F. H. Hill, housekeeper; May Sullivan, chambermaid; Mrs. Ray Young, of Jamestown, linen woman; Agnes Wilson, of Atwood, Canada, linen woman; Bridget Fitzgibbons, pantry girl; Kate Crowley, chambermaid; Fernao Belletti, cook; Rickardo Telesferon, cook; Megetta Staurens, chambermaid; Emigilia Tomagin, chambermaid; Simon Meyers, an employe; Thomas Cannon, an employe; Annie Daly, chambermaid; Ellen Dillon, chambermaid.

Missing—Mary Carey, chambermaid; Nora Sullivan, chambermaid, and Mary Carr, chambermaid.

So far as could be learned from the hotel authorities, the above list includes those who were unsuccessful in their efforts to escape.

Streams were kept playing on the ruins all day. No attempt will be made until tomorrow to search for the bodies. The thick fire wall, which divides the main building from the additions, was all that kept the flames from sweeping the entire block. The south wall is all that remains standing of the main structure. The escape of the surrounding property was miraculous, for the streets about the hotel are narrow. It was thought at one time that the American Express building and the New York Central station were doomed, but they were but slightly damaged. The guests and employes did not have time to save anything, not even wearing apparel. Many guests had hairbreadth escapes in endeavoring to secure their effects. The firemen were much incensed at the scarcity of water.

The most reliable information that could be obtained was given by an employe, Kate Monohan, who knew all the girls well, and who has been unable to find 12 of them, whom she is positive are dead. Besides these, she asserts that four men are in the ruins. Miss Monohan says that she escaped through the basement, and that at that time the girls were in the attic. When she reached the last stairway the six lower stairs were burned, and she had to jump the remaining distance. If the girls were in the attic then, it seems impossible for them to have escaped.

The rapidity with which the fire spread almost surpasses belief. The peculiar construction of the elevator shaft, however, rendered it a mighty flue. The fire authorities remonstrated against its construction at the time, but it was put in just the same. The loss on the building is estimated at $150,000, and the insurance $160,000. On the furniture the loss is $65,000, and the insurance $50,000. The rentals were insured for $26,000. Peiser and Mulfelder, dealers in notions, occupying a store in the annex, suffered a loss of about $35,000, fully insured. Other damage was done to buildings in the vicinity, occasioned by the heat and flying embers. A commercial traveler who had a trunk full of jewelry in his room, which he said was valued at $50,000, offered a reward of half of the contents to any one who would get his belongings. John Donahue and John Baker, of the Rogers volunteers, and J. W. Lane, of Bath, entered the building and succeeded in getting the trunk out, and they brought it to Kenmore, where they were handsomely rewarded. It was stated today that the New York Central people are thinking of purchasing the Delevan site, on which to erect a great railway station.

All Three Lost Their Lives.

OLEAN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—In an undertaker's room in Portville lie the bodies of three Masco brothers. One week ago they started to Olean from their homes across the river in a flat-bottomed boat. When they did not return a searching party was formed and the boat was found. After dragging the river the bodies of Edward, Charles and William were secured. William's boots were missing. As he was the only one that could swim, the impression is that when the boat began to sink he relieved himself of his boots and tried to save his brothers and lost his own life.

Mother and Five Children Perished.

ELLSWORTH, Wis., Dec. 31.—The residence of Michael O'Connell, El Paso, Pierce county, was burned, and Mrs. O'Connell and five children perished. Mr. O'Connell slept below, and was awakened by fire at 2 o'clock. He escaped in his night clothes. His wife dropped one child from the window, and returned for the others, but did not appear again.

Fell a Great Distance.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Dec. 31—Nicholas Gerrens and James Burns, miners, were killed yesterday by falling 550 feet in the Union shaft.

Fast Horses at Fresno.

FRESNO, Dec. 31.—Munroe Salisbury arrived here this morning with eight fast horses—all record-breakers—including Alix, Flying Jib, Robert J., Nightingale and Directly. A large crowd assembled at the depot to see the pacers. As soon as the racetrack gets in condition an attempt will be made to break previous records.