

HORRIBLE STORY OF CRIME.

Confession of a Man Who Murdered a Woman Years Ago.

ALL ALONG CHARGED THE HUSBAND WITH THE CRIME.

After Putting the Woman to Death, and Robbing Her Person of Money and Valuable Jewels, He Buries the Remains Under the Kitchen, Where They Were Not Discovered Until Fourteen Years Later.

Special to the Record-Union.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—While the larger portion of Philadelphia's population was attending church to-day there lay on a desk in a dingy little room down town the skull of a murdered woman. In a few hours there was unfolded a horrible story of crime. The central figure in the story is James E. Logue—known to the police department as Jimmy Logue—burglar, bank robber and one of the most notorious all-round crooks in the annals of crime.

The case turned upon the murder of one of this man's wives, Johanna Logue, but it was a fitting climax to a remarkable tale that proved that he was not her murderer. On the night of January 22, 1870, Johanna vanished as suddenly as if the earth had opened and swallowed her. The newspapers at the time were full of it; rewards were offered, and no one was

definitely in his efforts to locate the woman missing. On October 16, 1883, fourteen years afterward, a carpenter repairing the house at 1250 North Eleventh street tore up some boards in the early morning and found the skeleton of a woman. When it was known that Logue and his wife had lived in the house, suspicion at once pointed to him as the murderer, but all search for him proved fruitless.

On the evening of March 5th last, the door bell of Coroner Ashbridge's residence rang, and answering it in person, he was confronted by an old, white-haired man, who said: "I am Jimmy Logue, and I have come to give myself up." That was all he said, and the coroner handed him over to the police under an alias name.

From that time on the coroner and Detective Geyer worked together in secret until they had unraveled the complete story, which culminated a few days ago in the arrest of Logue. His identity was not revealed until to-day. Alphonso Cutler, Jr., the illegitimate son of one of Logue's former alleged wives, is locked up in the City Hall on a charge of murder, while Alphonso Cutler, Sr., is held as a witness in the crime, for he has made a confession in which he acknowledges causing the woman's death, though he asserts, involuntarily, that he did not intend to do so. Logue's career.

He was already a notorious character when in 1858 he was married to Mary Logue, who lived with her for two years when, without a word, she divorced, he was wedded to Mary Cahlan, who, though she had not been a wife, was the mother of an eighteen-month-old child. Alphonso Cutler, Jr., Logue and Mary had not lived together since he became enamored of her sister, Johanna, whom he established in a separate household, paying all expenses, until 1870, when she died.

Meanwhile, Logue was working at his profession, fell into the hands of the police for a series of burglaries. On May 1871, he was arraigned at the Central police station, but before he had been taken to the court, he was released. He was arrested again in 1877, Logue came to her. They were married, where for a time he operated with notorious Peter Burns, who died some years ago in jail in Florence, Italy. Logue was a money lender, for a long time after his release he bought the worth of Government bonds in New York.

In February, 1879, Logue and the woman came to this city. Meanwhile, Alphonso Cutler had become a barber, and Logue bought out for him the business of his former employer, William Matthews, who had a shop for Cutler. Logue and Johanna living with him, the dwelling-portion, which was expensively furnished. A few days after this Logue and the woman went to New York for a short time, but Logue returned in with another burglar named George Mason, and on the evening of February 26th the men left for Boston, telling Johanna that they would return shortly.

The following day Logue returned and found his wife gone. He came to Philadelphia and went to his home. There he found Cutler, his journeyman, Fizz Eckert, and a young apprentice named Harry Fricke. Cutler had been in the house when Johanna was on the preceding Saturday. Logue at once thought she had eloped with Peter Ucius, but it was found that she was in Europe, and all trace of the woman was lost. With the assistance of her brother, Peter Cahlan, Logue searched the country far and wide for her, but to no avail. In November, 1879, he was arrested and on his release in 1883 he was lost sight of until he gave himself up to Coroner Ashbridge.

At the time of her disappearance the woman wore jewelry worth \$200 and had in her dress \$1,000 in Government bonds. In his house on Eleventh street Logue had secreted these bonds under the carpet of the stairway, leaving no one but Cutler where they were. When he returned from New York he found Cutler had stolen one of the bonds and sold it to the Drexels for \$1,945.

Cutler and his wife lived at the house for a year after Johanna disappeared, when a foul odor coming from under the kitchen floor made the woman so sick that they were compelled to move away. After Cutler's arrest, the police were made to extort a confession, but he could be induced to tell parts of the crime, naming Logue as the perpetrator, but eventually on April 17th, he told the truth story. He said that when the woman signified her intention of returning to New York she was intoxicated, and he induced her to wait until he could accompany her to the station. He took her upstairs and made her get into bed with her clothes on. Then he said to prevent her getting away before he could go with her, he went to the window and foot. This was at 7 o'clock in the evening.

AWFUL DISASTER IN FRANCE.

A Dike Gives Way, Causing Great Destruction and Loss of Life.

EPINAL (France), April 28.—The Bouzey dike of the Epinal District of the Vosges burst at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A great rush of water and much loss of life followed. The reservoir was situated close to the village of Houzey, and was connected with the Eastern Canal. The breach made by the water is over 100 meters broad. The villages which have suffered most are Bouzey, Bouzant, Les Forges, Budegney and Domesvres. In a single commune—that of Uxegney, seven kilometers from the scene of the disaster proper—twenty-three persons were drowned. At Nancy, only five bodies have been recovered. Wherever the water flowed it destroyed everything in its path. The village of Bouzey, with its entire pisciculture establishment, has disappeared. The number of lives lost is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$10,000,000.

The list of the fatalities increases every hour. One hundred and fifteen deaths have already been reported. Only fifty bodies have been recovered. It is believed that the death list will be greatly in excess of the figures above given when the bodies are all recovered. It is supposed that many of the bodies were swept into isolated places, where it will be a long time before the bodies are found.

The whole region over which thousands of tons of water swept in less than a day is strewn with every sort of wreckage, and the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. In some places the early crops were swept clean out of the ground, and the soil in places incurred will be very heavy. Six brigades of gendarmes have arrived, and they have been detailed to act as guards. An attempt is being made to divide the district, but this is rendered difficult by the waters. The Aviere, a small stream, is now in some places a mile and a half wide. The railroad in the vicinity of the Bouzey Station was torn up, and the tracks were swept away and the embankments destroyed. Nearly every bridge on the line of the flood was either swept away or so badly damaged that they will have to be rebuilt.

The distress among the dwellers in the valley is very great, and in many cases they appear to be mentally benumbed by the calamity that has fallen on them. The government is fully awake to the disaster, and is doing everything possible to relieve their sufferings. The Ministers of Public Works and Interior are now on their way here to assume charge of the relief work. Three thousand francs have already been received for relief purposes, and the Ministers will bring 50,000 more from the treasury. The President has contributed 20,000 francs, and Mme. Helme has sent 20,000 francs, which will be applied to relieving the sufferers.

The Prefect of the department has visited all the districts affected by the disaster. He has organized the employees of the public roads, and, aided by the military, will, as soon as possible, restore communication. These employees and the military will also search for the remains, and immediately bury all the dead animals they may find.

The municipal authorities are working ceaselessly in distributing relief and seeing to bring order out of the chaos prevailing. Over 50,000 persons from the near-by towns and the surrounding country visited the scene of the disaster to-day.

At 5 P. M. the burial of fifteen of the victims took place at Dornvres, one of the villages that suffered the worst from the inundation. Two thousand persons attended the funeral services, which were held while the graves were being dug. There were many heartrending scenes while the bodies were consigned to the earth.

WITNESSED THE DISASTER. LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says: The catastrophe occurred a few minutes before half-past 5 o'clock in the morning. A stonecutter who had just commenced work a short distance from the reservoir saw the front of the wall sixty feet high and from 100 to 150 yards long come down almost instantly. The water poured over the wall, forming a flood about sixteen feet high. The flood reached Momsey at 7:55, having traveled eighteen miles in less than an hour and three-quarters. The Prefect of Vosges estimates the number of victims at 200. The loss of life is probably underestimated, as no news has yet been received from the parish of Frizon, through which the torrent passed.

The sound of the bursting dam was heard several miles away. The great rush of water lasted about fifteen minutes, when 6,000,000 cubic meters of water had passed over the breach. At Bouzey itself but one house remains standing on the hill about the reservoir, which is now quite empty, and looks an immense black hole in the landscape. The remains of the dam are wall are lying about for a distance of 500 yards below the opening. A small pine woods which stood beneath the reservoir has completely disappeared, with the exception of two trees, between the remains of which a quantity of wreckage remains. The great reservoir was an exceedingly curious structure. It was composed of earth, and was attached out like a fan between wooded hills.

THE CUBAN REVOLT. Report that Most of Maceo's Forces Have Been Captured. [Special Correspondence of Associated Press.] GIBARA (Cuba), April 28.—Your correspondent has just arrived from the town of Baracoba, which awoke on April 10th to find it had gained prominence by the landing of Maceo and his party. The town has again subsided into its usual tranquillity, excepting that 150 Government soldiers arrived from Guantanamo on April 23, and those were followed a few days later by 200 more, who came on from Santiago. The soldiers are guarding the different fortifications and entrances to the town both day and night. Besides the regulars there is a volunteer force of 300 men that patrol the streets at night, and hence any effort on the part of the insurgents to enter or capture the town would be almost an impossibility, unless, perhaps, they were in very large numbers.

The party that landed on the 1st have doubtless found it somewhat unpleasant around here, and have evidently sought more congenial quarters. He few that left town on the 1st to join those that landed are mostly mulattoes. It is said that they are not many miles from Baracoba, and are desirous of returning to their homes, but fear imprisonment. Last night official telegrams were received from Guantanamo stating that the regulars and insurgents had exchanged a few shots, which resulted in the killing of Alor Gramet and other insurgent and the capture of seven rebels and all their firearms. The dispatches further state that General Maceo, with his followers is said to be surrounded, and that he will be either killed or starved to death.

The very latest news to-day says all of Maceo's forces except two companies have been captured.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

A Workman Hurled Sixty Feet to the Bottom of a Shaft.

DEATH INSTANTANEOUS, HIS NECK BEING BROKEN.

San Francisco's Chinatown in a High State of Excitement Over a Notice Posted by Highbinders That Chinese Police Must Be Put to Death—A Modesto Young Man Placed Under Arrest Charged With Incendiarism.

Special to the Record-Union.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.), April 28.—An accident in the McCabe mine yesterday resulted in the death of Peter McGlendon, a miner. He started with a companion to go from the 550-foot level to the top of the shaft in a cage used for hoisting ore. At the 300-foot level he took a third man on, and in pulling the bell cord to signal the engineer to hoist the cage the wire rope broke about 200 feet above them and dropped onto the cage, catching McGlendon in its coils, causing him to fall sixty feet to the bottom of the shaft. Death was instantaneous, as his neck was broken by the fall, but his companions escaped injury.

CHINATOWN EXCITED. Highbinders Likely to Foment War at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A babel of voices arose from the heart of Chinatown to-day from early morning till late this evening. The more excited Chinese swarmed around the squares formed by the intersection of Washington and Jackson streets on Dupont. They spread across the thoroughfares, and at times the cable cars were stopped until a way had been made for the white devils, but we were a notice posted on the telephone pole at each corner named. Sergeant Christenson ordered the picadors torn down, and it was only then that the crowd could pass. A Chinaman before it was torn down is as follows:

"TAKE NOTICE! "The white devils sent into Chinatown by Chief Crowley have lately been held in check. They do no more black-mailing. We are only relieved from one class of blood-suckers to be afflicted with another. The captain and eight men appointed by the Six Companies to keep order are now being used to assist the Chinese police. They are black-mailing the women, the opium sellers and the lottery agents. None of us are safe from them, and it is time they were done away with. We had to put up with the white devils, but we won't put up with the Six Companies' devils."

Some time ago the Chinese Six Companies and a police force of its own, which is composed of nine men—a captain, sergeant and seven patrolmen. They were selected for their fighting qualities and trustworthiness. They had to be armed, so as to face the highbinders, and without fear when it came to a fight, and they had to be trustworthy, so as to command the respect of the Chinese community. The highbinders are supposed to claim that they are the picador, and they may foment a war.

BURNED DOWN THE STABLE. Young Man Arrested for Incendiarism at Modesto. MODESTO, April 28.—John K. Love was arrested here to-day on a charge of incendiarism, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000. In July last the Empire Livery Stable of this city was burned by an incendiary fire and fourteen horses and the valuable stable were consumed. The property belonged to C. C. Wright and the business had been leased to Samuel Woodbridge, a wealthy and prominent old land-owner, at once recognized the picture of "crooked" Smith as the man who had come to him a week before the Brack episode, and represented himself as a Los Angeles banker who wanted to buy some of Woodbridge's broad acres. The old land-owner, however, was busy at the time and said he could not attend to business then, but would see visitors some other day. The Los Angeles banker promised to call around on the following Monday, but failed to appear, as he was engaged in robbing Brack.

UTAH MURDER CASE. Important Developments Looked For in the Near Future. SALT LAKE, April 28.—Important developments are looked for in connection with the recent murder of the three men at Pelican Point, Utah. On the strength of a letter received from Montana, the Sheriff of Lehi made another visit to the cabin formerly occupied by the murdered men, and found it occupied by Hayes, Tyrell and Lars Peterson. Hayes is the father-in-law of one of the murdered men. The Sheriff discovered evidence which it is thought will lead to arrests. The exact purpose of the letter from Montana was not learned, as the officials claim its publication would be detrimental to the prosecution.

Prominent Physician Drowned. LOS ANGELES, April 28.—The dead body of Dr. T. L. Burdett was found floating in the stream which flows through Coldwater Canyon, some miles from this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been camping in the canyon for some days. The manner of his drowning is still a mystery. Rains had swollen the stream, and Dr. Burdett, who is one of the most prominent physicians of the city, the resident physician of the Terminal Railway and a man of means.

Death of a Santa Clara Capitalist. SAN JOSE, April 28.—Mariano Malarin, a well-known capitalist, died at Santa Clara this morning. He was born in Monterey in 1817, and was a member of the first California Legislature. He was a lawyer by profession, but of late years has been prominent as a banker. He leaves two daughters—Mrs. Dr. Roca and Mrs. Dr. Fajó.

The Shakers. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Shakers of West Canterbury, N. H., recently had a divine inspiration to the effect that they were to establish a community of this sect in and about San Francisco. They selected an apostle to spread the creed, and he is now here on the under-taker. He is Arthur Dow, and he is said to have conquered it a violation of the Monroe doctrine, also an expressed violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and would not be tolerated.

Beneficial Rain. YERINGTON (Nev.), April 28.—Eight hundredths of an inch of rain fell here last night. This insures good cattle feed all summer and will enable cattle men to market their stock early.

Death of a California Pioneer. SEATTLE, April 28.—Captain George F. Gilson, a native of England, and one of the men who went to California in 1821, died here to-day of apoplexy, aged 72 years.

NICARAGUAN DISPUTE.

Southern Republics Strongly Urged Payment of the Indemnity, BUT THE FORMER REFUSED TO YIELD TO THE ENTREATY.

Great Britain Insists That the Demand Must be Acceded to, Whatsoever the Government Has to Bring to Bear to Force It—Neutral Attitude of the United States.

Special to the Record-Union.

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), April 28.—It is learned here authoritatively that the Central American Republics of Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica strongly urged Nicaragua to pay the \$75,000 indemnity to Great Britain. President Yglesias even went so far as to offer to contribute one-fifth of the amount, but popular sentiment in Nicaragua was so set against England that the administration decided not to yield, and the only response received by President Yglesias to his offer was a copy of Nicaragua's answer to Admiral Stephenson's ultimatum.

THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTO. LONDON, April 28.—The United States attempted to adjust the pending dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Ambassador Bayard, acting under instructions from Washington, represented to the British Foreign Office that Nicaragua, if given two weeks' additional time from the expiration of the three days in the ultimatum, would meet Great Britain's demand for the payment of \$75,000 (understandably the expulsion of Consul Hatch. Lord Kimberley acceded to this, and as it was presumed the State Department at Washington was acting for Great Britain, it is believed that the incident would be closed without further complications, but as Nicaragua refused at the last moment to acquiesce in this arrangement, the original plan of occupying Corinto to settle the basis.

It is not known exactly what representations were made to the State Department here by Nicaragua or Nicaragua's representative to induce Secretary Gresham to give Mr. Bayard these instructions, but as the popular feeling in Nicaragua was all against yielding, it is believed that the Government of Nicaragua concluded, out of deference to Great Britain, in which it was interested, to stand out, in the hope of ultimately inducing, if possible, active intervention of the United States.

At that time it was believed that Nicaragua would show the same willingness to furnish redress to England that she did to the United States. But by continuing delay matters were allowed to reach a point where Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of her ultimatum, seized Corinto to enforce the payment of the indemnity claimed to be due her.

Much interested is manifested in diplomatic circles in the situation. Secretary Gresham drove to Woodley this afternoon and had a long consultation with the President. It was thought that some statement would be made, but upon his return the Secretary declined to give out anything. The fact that the United States has been officially advised of the occupation of Corinto by the British is, however, definitely ascertained. Recent indications are that all the correspondence in the case will be held by the State Department until the incident is closed.

The situation in Nicaragua, with the port declared closed by the Nicaraguan Government, presents a most possible complications. From the best information obtainable it seems almost certain that the administration will not attempt any negotiations with the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain, and as the matter confines itself to the collection of the indemnity. The United States has maintained in the past that the European powers, in their international dealings with South and Central American countries, conduct their disputes in their own way, as long as they did not seek to overthrow existing Governments, set up monarchies or protectorates, or acquire territory. Such was the substance of the notice served by Secretary Seward on France and Great Britain with regard to Mexico in 1823.

If the occupancy of Corinto fails in its object, and Great Britain should declare war on Nicaragua, it is said that America would still decline to interfere so long as the war was carried on not for the aggrandizement of Great Britain or the acquisition of territory, but for the sole purpose of collecting the indemnity. To go beyond that, however, America, it is said, would consider it a violation of the Monroe doctrine, also an expressed violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and would not be tolerated.

It is pointed out that for the United States to interpose to prevent England from carrying out the present method of collecting the rebate, would be equivalent to declaring a virtual protectorate over Nicaragua, and would commit this Government to a policy with regard to the Central and South American countries that would keep her involved in endless broils with European Powers.

It would give these States the privilege of resisting just claims of other countries and taking refuge behind the skirts of the United States. In other words, all diplomatic correspondence relative to these States would practically be carried on through Washington. Besides, it would greatly embarrass this Government in the enforcement of its claims against these countries.

But it is not believed in official circles that Nicaragua will carry her resistance much further. Public sentiment in Nicaragua, it is believed, has compelled President Zelaya to show more resistance, and to appeal to the world through the Associated Press. But it is confidently believed that rather than suffer seizure of her harbors she will comply and pay the indemnity.

There is some difference of opinion here as to whether the declaration of Nicaragua that Corinto was a closed port will be recognized. It is plainly within the power of any country to close its ports in time of peace, and Mr. Morgan yesterday expressed the opinion that in this way Nicaragua would prevent England from collecting the rebate, but this country has always maintained (and in this we have been sustained by international custom) that in order to close a port and enforce a blockade must be sustained. England insisted upon this when the United States declared the Confederate ports closed during the war.

For the purpose of learning the real situation respecting affairs at Corinto, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, sent a telegram of inquiry to his Government. To-day a dispatch came in reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Managua containing the report that the British are in possession, the dispatch saying: "Corinto is to-day under the British flag."

The Minister does not know whether his Government has declared Corinto a closed port, but he is of the opinion that such a step has been resorted to. Dr. Guzman made a negative reply when asked if he had any news as to whether his Government had changed its attitude and taken any steps to satisfy the demand set forth by the British ultimatum. A reporter read to the Minister the protest against the action of the British made by President Zelaya through the Associated Press yesterday. Dr. Guzman listened attentively, but made no comment.

The report that the Government of Costa Rica had volunteered to pay one-fifth of the indemnity was also news to the Minister. "It is a thing is possible," the Minister said with a shrug, "his country will do what they are very patriotic, but I have no information on the subject."

THE INDEMNITY MUST BE PAID. LONDON, April 28.—The following semi-official note was issued from the Foreign Office this evening: "Up to now nothing has been officially received regarding the course of events in Nicaragua. No notification has been received of the landing of blue jacks, as stated in the press. The absence of information is believed to be due to the fact that the telegraph lines have been cut. Up to this evening the Admiralty is also without information. No word is yet received from the Earl of Kimberley's attitude. There is not the slightest doubt but that Nicaragua will accede to the British demands. Whatever may be the extent of the pressure required to bring about their compliance, the Government will not hesitate to apply it."

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

Taken in Custody While Awaiting From a Train at Portland.

PORTLAND, April 28.—A. H. Morrison, who is wanted in San Francisco to answer a charge of embezzlement, was arrested here this morning. Morrison lives on a farm near Snohomish, Wash., and when arrested by Detective Griffin this morning he was leaving the Southern Pacific train from California to board the Northern Pacific. It is supposed he came direct from San Francisco. Last night Chief of Police Minto received a dispatch from Chief Crowley of San Francisco giving a description of Morrison, and asking that he be arrested and detained until an officer could arrive from San Francisco with a requisition.

INTERESTED IN A BUCKET-SHOP CONCERN. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—A. H. Morrison, whose arrest is announced at Portland, was interested, it is alleged, with George W. Rumble in a bucket-shop concern. Rumble & Co., operators on the Produce Exchange, submitted to the court yesterday morning, and are said to be short about \$20,000 on their obligations. Rumble is said to have stated that the bucket-shop was a speculation, and that a sudden rise in the price of Chicago wheat, but that his liabilities with local dealers on Eastern account would not exceed \$3,000. Yesterday Miss Maggie Keane swore to a complaint charging Rumble with grand larceny, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Miss Keane says she purchased 15,000 bushels of wheat from Rumble, paying \$300 down, to cover a supposed ten-pound shortage, and to leave the place immediately after the payment of the money, but had not reached the door before Rumble called out to her to return. She declined to do so, and that she had lost her money.

The police raided the bucket-shop about two weeks ago, and last Thursday Rumble and A. H. Morrison, one of his partners, were fined \$200 each by Judge Joachimson. Rumble paid his fine, but Morrison has not yet made good his indebtedness to the city.

In the office of the Chief of Police to-night it was stated that while Morrison may be held in custody pending an investigation, the police may not send for him unless the case against him should warrant it.

NOT YET CAPTURED. A Possé Still in Pursuit of the Would-be Robbers in Washington. TACOMA, April 28.—A posse is in pursuit of the two would-be train robbers who escaped after the failure to hold up the eastbound overland train near Clealum Friday. The two men caught are at Ellensburg, and still protest their innocence. One of the men who escaped is a rancher named Coombs. The man who informed the railroad detectives of the plot, and who joined the gang, is Charles Vincent, an ex-convict. The would-be robbers, he says, are a crowd of crooks who live in cabins near Easton, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and who have been living off the train, breaking into unprotected freight cars on the siding at Easton.

Left Behind Many Victims. SAN JOSE, April 28.—The check forger who escaped from a crowd Saturday evening, after being detected in an attempt to pass a bogus check at the Chicago shoe store, had previously victimized several storekeepers. He passed a \$10 check on Parrin & Stephenson, druggists, and another for the same amount on Regan & Peterson, shoe counters. He is believed to be a professional crook who is working the States.

Representative Hit Worse. WASHINGTON, April 28.—An unfavorable change in the condition of Representative Hitt of Illinois took place to-day, and his condition is reported to be for the past week. Mr. Hitt continued to grow worse during the day, and to-night his condition is alarming. At 2 P. M. his brain symptoms were becoming very serious, and it was believed that he might not survive the night.

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