

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Credentials of Joseph B. Foraker, Senator Brice's Successor, Presented.

The Senate Passes the House Bill Against Prize Fights.

Yesterday's Session of the House Devoted Exclusively to the Further Consideration of the Bond Bill and the Senate's Free-Coinage Substitute Thereof.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The matter of greatest public concern in connection with the proceedings of the Senate when it met to-day was the disposition to be made of the resolutions offered by Quay of Pennsylvania last Tuesday, to recommit the House tariff bill with the free coinage substitute to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report them back as separate propositions. The resolution came up after the routine morning business, and was modified by Quay by striking out the phrase as to instructions and inserting in lieu of it the words, "For further consideration."

Quay also, in order to accommodate Senators who desired to proceed with other business, proposed that the resolution lie over till Monday next, after the morning business.

Sherman of Ohio could not see the necessity of delay, and proposed immediate action upon it, but an objection was interposed by Hill of New York, and Quay's proposal was agreed to, the resolution going over until next Monday.

Later on in the day Morgan of Alabama gave notice of an amendment to the resolution, the point of which is that countries which will by law make United States silver full legal tender money in payment of customs and of goods imported to this country shall have a reduction of 10 per cent. allowed in United States custom duties on such goods, if imported in United States vessels or in vessels belonging to that country.

Resolutions of inquiry were agreed to in relation to the bond bids received yesterday at the treasury, and in relation to discrimination against American cattle, meat and other agricultural products by the Governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark.

A speech was made by Turpie of Indiana in favor of a constitutional amendment to have United States Senators elected directly by the people of the several States.

The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution of yesterday's bond bill as to the distribution of the general appropriation bills.

Immediately after the opening of today's session a handsomely bound Morocco volume was sent to the Clerk's desk by Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio. It contained the credentials of his future colleague, Joseph B. Foraker, as Senator from the State of Ohio for the term beginning March 3, 1897, succeeding Brice. The credentials were engrossed on parchment in old English text and the volume was tied with a cord of blue silk.

Hill (Dem.) of New York offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate such detailed information of yesterday's bond bill as may be desirable for a proper understanding of the bids.

Thurston (Rep.) of Nebraska offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to furnish to the Senate at his earliest convenience copies of all laws, decrees and regulations promulgated by the Governments of Germany, France, Belgium and Denmark discriminating against the admission of American cattle, meats and other agricultural products.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania to recommit to the Finance Committee the House tariff bill and the free coinage substitute reported by it, with instructions to report them back as separate propositions.

It was, at Quay's suggestion, postponed till Monday next, after the morning hour, it having been modified first, so as to merely have the matter re-committed for further consideration.

Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana addressed the Senate in support of his resolution providing for the election of Senators by the people.

distribution of bills, speaking for two and a quarter hours.

He was followed in the argument by Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut in favor of the proposed amendment.

George (Dem.) of Mississippi also argued in favor of the resolution. In the course of his remarks he paid a high tribute to Allison and the speech made by him to-day, saying that if any further proof was needed of that Senator's fitness for the highest position in the gift of the Nation, that argument furnished it. He might say that, he added, in the Senator's absence.

Hour (Rep.) of Massachusetts argued against the resolution. He believed that it would be unwise to make such a sudden change and to wrench the proceedings of the Senate all away to the Committee on Rules.

The discussion continued until 5:40, when Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee moved an adjournment. Dubois and other friends of the resolution demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were taken, but in the course of the call there was a great deal of confusion arising out of numerous transfers thereof and misunderstanding on the question of yeas. The result was finally announced as: Yeas 34, nays 29, and the Senate, at 6 p. m., adjourned till to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—To-day's session of the House was devoted exclusively to the further consideration of the bond bill and the Senate's free coinage substitute therefor.

The debate in favor of the Senate substitute was opened by Wheeler of Alabama, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, who replied to Dingley's speech of yesterday. He asserted that every allegation of Dingley upon which he based his argument for the gold standard was fallacious and unsupported by facts. He took each statement of Dingley in detail and made a plausible argument in favor of silver coinage.

He was followed by Johnson of North Dakota against free coinage. Johnson said: "The Republican party was defeated in November, 1892, when we were harvesting and marketing the crop of that year, and the shadow of free trade settled down on the country. Measured by any standard, I assert," said he, "that never since Moses slew the Egyptian and hid his body in the sand has there been a time when the farmer could have paid his debt so easily and cheaply as in 1891, the culmination of thirty years of Republican rule and policy in controlling the administration of the Government." (Applause.)

In regard to the effect of free coinage of silver on debt paying, Johnson said: "Official statistics show that insurance companies, savings and national banks have over \$10,000,000,000 on deposit, for which they are debtors to the people. Free coinage of silver would enable them to shave this indebtedness in two by paying it in depreciated silver dollars. This would make, where the money is equally divided, five thousand millionaires. At present there are but 4,000 in the country, and to do this you would rob the widow and the orphan of one-half of their living."

In the course of his remarks several gentlemen endeavored to interrupt Johnson with questions, to all of which he said that he would take them in turn when he had concluded, which he did, after which C. W. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania and McRea (Dem.) of Arkansas continued the discussion, the latter insisting that free silver should be secured by a Democratic organization. It must be maintained, he said, it is the only organization that can check the paternal tendencies in government of the republic.

The next speaker was Johnson (Rep.) of California, who spoke in favor of free coinage. He said that the duty of the House demanded that something must be done for silver. What the silver men asked was that the country be put back to the days of 1873, when silver and gold alike were coined in its mints, and that Congress quit trying the Keeley gold cure on the Government. He criticized Dingley for offering nothing as an alternative to free coinage, and urged that American silver at least be coined.

Johnson's time expired before he had concluded, and the colloquy that followed over an attempt to secure an extension revealed something of the bitterness of feeling between the silver and anti-silver factions. An extension would crowd Settle (Rep.) of North Carolina out of the list for the afternoon, and he objected. An arrangement was finally made by which, through Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts and McLaurin (Dem.) of South Carolina, Johnson secured the desired time.

Resuming his remarks, he said: "I think the gentlemen from Massachusetts for his courtesy. As for the other gentlemen, I want to say that I never forget a favor nor overlook an injury. If that means war, speaking for one, I want to say that the silver Republicans are ready to set the lance in rest now or at any time upon this question."

The debate was continued by Settle, who devoted some time to Johnson's speech. He opposed the Senate substitute, but said that he would like to see some legislation that would lead to a freer use of silver.

After Brewster (Rep.) of New York had made a brief speech in opposition to the Senate substitute, the committee recessed.

At the suggestion of Dingley, at 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock, the session to continue until 10:30, and to be followed by another recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, both sessions to be devoted to debate only.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Twenty Workmen Precipitated Into a River at Bristol, Conn.,

From Ten to Twelve of Them Being Probably Drowned.

They Were Working on a Bridge, a Portion of Which Had Been Washed Away by the High Water, When the Outer End Suddenly Sank With a Crash With Its Human Freight and Was Carried Off in the Boiling Current.

BRISTOL (Conn.), Feb. 6.—A most appalling disaster occurred here shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, in which twenty workmen were precipitated into the Pequabuck River from the East Bristol bridge, and from ten to twelve of them are probably lost.

The structure was found to be shaky, and the 4:42 o'clock train on the New England road had a narrow escape from a wreck as it crossed on the way to Hartford. For some time the bridge had been looked upon with suspicion, and a new bridge was in process of erection and almost completed. It was close alongside the bridge which was then carried away.

After the eastbound passenger train had passed to-night, one side of the old bridge gave way to the current, and with a crash went down into the boiling stream.

The managers of the road immediately dispatched a wrecking train from Hartford, which arrived on the Forestville side of the Pequabuck at 5:45 o'clock. There were forty men on the train, all of whom had come from Hartford. They were immediately set to work to make the new bridge passable, and the work was progressing satisfactorily by the aid of lanterns up to 9 o'clock. To facilitate the work, half of the men were located on the remaining portion of the old structure, passing iron girders to another gang of men on the new bridge.

The waters of the Pequabuck had been continually rising since morning, and at 9 o'clock were higher than ever known. The water had risen two or three feet since the first crash at 5 o'clock, and the remainder of the bridge was really tottering while the men were courageously standing upon it.

The outer end suddenly sank with a crash with its human freight, and precipitated to death. The cries of the men, the creaking of timber and the falling of ironwork made a combined noise which was heard half a mile away. The half of the gang which had been resting on a more solid foundation was horror-stricken to see their working companions so suddenly precipitated to death. In an instant, however, they were resolved into a rescuing party, and every effort was made to save the drowning men.

Two men were fortunate enough to reach shore by their own exertions almost immediately after the fearful fall. A third was saved by a workman, who plunged into the river and brought him to the shore. Finally a fourth, a fifth and then a sixth were saved by the heroic efforts of comrades. Others could be seen struggling away in the mass of debris, clinging to it and crying frantically for help, while a number in the river were in sight after the bridge had been washed down.

All of Bristol was at once aroused, and preparations and volunteers immediately rushed to the scene of the disaster. The night was darkness itself, and with the boiling stream, running its banks on both sides, efforts to rescue in the darkness were fraught with the greatest danger.

Thomas Marine was the first man taken out of the river. Soon after William P. Barry, foreman of the construction gang in the East Hartford yard, was rescued. He was badly injured, having been crushed by falling timber. Barry stated that of seven in his gang six, including himself, were among the saved. Their names are: Michael Sullivan, Thomas Marine, John Jones, — Till, A. Pongelo and Barry himself. Nicholas Rich of Barry's gang is among the missing.

The only body recovered up to midnight was that of O'Brien of Hartford. O'Brien was foreman of a section gang. His body was found crushed between timbers forty yards below where the bridge fell into the river. Scores of volunteers were at midnight searching both sides of the stream.

The six rescued men were taken to farm houses in the immediate vicinity, where they were attended by Doctors Brennan, Wilson and Hull, who are authority for the statement that none of them are seriously injured, except Barry, whose condition is critical.

At midnight the eleven persons were still among the missing. All the members of the construction gangs came from Hartford and East Hartford, and were residents of those places.

The men were connecting up iron rails on the old bridge and pushing them across to the new structure when the accident happened. A gang was working on each end, and by some misunderstanding, it is supposed, all of them were called to the center of the structure. Their weight, with the extraordinary rush of the current, is supposed to have directly caused the fall of the bridge.

thing seemed to be agreed upon, but when word came that the Senate had taken the expected action and passed the bill promptly, it seemed to dampen their ardor.

It appeared to the outsiders that Maher had become frightened lest the President should sign the bill and it be carried over early to-morrow as to make the fighters subject to the penalty. The Irish fighter has not yet come in.

Everything is activity to-night, and while Stuart is giving out that the programme will be carried out as advertised, it is plain that he is not sure of his ground, and that he believes the bill passed by Congress cuts off the only success where the fight could be pulled off and the participants escape with light fines. It is reported that favorable telegrams were received from Mexico this afternoon, but those opposing the fight are confident of their ground that the battle will not be fought on Mexican soil.

It is reported to-night that Fitzsimmons has been notified that he could not train longer in Mexico. The report comes from reliable sources and it is thought the Australian will have to hunt new quarters if further training is necessary.

There is quite a feeling among a great number of El Paso people that the action of Stuart in publishing to the world that he had secured a battle-ground where there would be no interference partakes largely of the nature of a "bunco" game. El Pasos have made big preparations to care for the crowd, and if the fight falls through it will hurt many of the best citizens.

The sports are loud in their denunciation of the Ministers' Union, and are trying to incite the people against the ministers, claiming that if the fight is not pulled off here, and El Paso loses the money thereby, only the ministers are to blame. They seem to lose sight of the fact that Dan Stuart's word that the fight could be pulled off in sight of El Paso, backed by the word of the El Paso sporting people, was the only foundation they had on which to build their expectations. A sporting man was heard to-night to say that he believed the whole thing was off. Word received from Las Cruces to-night would indicate that Maher is perfectly quiet.

LATE GERRIT L. LANSING.

His Remains Laid at Rest in Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland.

Impressive Ceremonies at His Late Residence, Attended by a Large Concourse of Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The funeral of Gerrit L. Lansing, Secretary and Controller of the Southern Pacific Company, was held at his residence, 1935 Pacific avenue, at noon to-day.

The attendance was very large, the capacity of the house being taxed to its utmost, many of those who came to pay their respects to the deceased being unable to gain admittance to the home, which was filled with sorrowing friends.

The remains rested in a handsome metallic casket covered with rich black cloth. It was completely surrounded with floral offerings of exquisite design, which had been sent in the greatest profusion by the friends of the dead. Conspicuous among them was a very handsome and elaborate mound composed of violets and lilies of the valley, which had been contributed by the Lansing Literary Society, of which both Mr. Lansing and his mother were members.

The various floral tokens which were sent by the individual officers and the clerks of the Southern Pacific road were rare in the richness of their beauty and design.

The ceremonies which were held were of a very simple nature, and although they did not consume over fifteen minutes in all, they were of a most impressive character.

It was conducted by Dr. Horatio Stebbins, the pastor of the First Unitarian Church, who opened the services with prayer. This was followed by a short address, in which he reviewed in a brief way the life and character of the dead man. In the course of this address he referred in a touching way to the beauty of the home life of Mr. Lansing, of his tenderness as a son and his devotion as a husband.

Reference was made to his career in the service of the railroad, of his unserving integrity, his sense of justice and his unceasing devotion to the affairs over which he had been selected to preside.

Following this simple address the benediction was pronounced and the body was taken from the house for burial in the Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland. A special boat awaited the funeral party at the foot of Market street for the transport across the bay.

The pallbearers, Colonel C. F. Crocker, J. A. Fillmore, A. T. Smith, W. G. Curtis, E. C. Wright, W. M. Thompson, C. J. Wilder, E. E. Holton, William Sproule and George T. Klink, accompanied the remains to their final resting-place, in company with Dr. Stebbins and the domestic and relatives of Mr. Lansing, who were invited to be present at the burial ceremonies, which were of a private nature.

BLOODY RIOT.

Trouble Breaks Out Between Hungarians and Poles at Whiting, Ind.

Three Men Killed and Another Lying at the Point of Death.

The Wrecking Tugs at Work Trying to Pull off the Steamship Leamington, Which Went Ashore off Long Island on Tuesday Last, Abandon the Vessel on Account of High Seas—Belief That Those on Board Are Doomed to Death.

WHITING (Ind.), Feb. 6.—Whiting was the scene of a bloody riot this afternoon, and as a result three men are dead and another is lying at the point of death.

The dead are Emory Szanjo, Ateve Mutchka and John Mokin. Seriously injured: Jacob Gladstone, cigar manufacturer, 387 South Main street, Chicago, shot in the breast; John Thomas, foreman for the Standard Oil Company, shot in the right side, will die.

The trouble began in the saloon of Joseph Maovitik, on the corner of Adams street and Whiting road. For some years bad blood has existed between the Hungarians and the Poles living in Whiting. Maovitik is a Pole, and about 2 o'clock this afternoon a crowd of Hungarians entered his saloon with the avowed purpose of clearing out the place. They began by directing insulting remarks to the saloonkeeper and his wife, who was also in the saloon at the time.

Several of Maovitik's friends were present, and one of them struck a Hungarian, knocking him senseless. The Hungarians became enraged at this, and drawing revolvers, opened up a promiscuous shooting.

Maovitik and his wife fled upstairs, leaving the Hungarians in possession of the saloon. Several of them rushed outside, and with clubs began breaking the large plate-glass windows of the saloon. Maovitik from an upper window fired a volley at the men below. His shots told, and when the smoke cleared away Szanjo and Mutchka lay dead in the street.

In the meantime Mrs. Maovitik stood at the head of the stairs and fired into a crowd attempting to mount the stairs. Thomas fell. It is thought, was mortally wounded. Gladstone was in the saloon at the time the trouble began, taking orders for cigars, and was endeavoring to escape when one of the shots from the woman's gun struck him in the breast just over the heart. The bullet was checked by a matchbox in his vest pocket, which saved his life.

Then Chief of Police Dobbins, Officer Lowenthal and Deputy Sheriff Emmett came on the scene. The maddened Hungarians barricaded themselves in the saloon and refused to come out. With draw revolvers the officers attacked the doors of the building. They succeeded in forcing an entrance and arrested the ringleaders. They took the prisoners to Hammond jail, where they will be given a hearing to-morrow.

STEAMSHIP LEAMINGTON.

No Hope of Saving the Vessel or the People on Board.

PATCHOQUE (N. Y.), Feb. 6.—Two wrecking tugs worked from yesterday until 10 o'clock to-day trying to pull off the steamship Leamington, which went ashore Tuesday night. At 10 o'clock this morning the tugs abandoned the vessel because of the high seas. The wrecking company put seven men aboard the ship last night, but could not launch a boat to take them off, so they left them aboard, with Captain Duff, the mate and three engineers. Fourteen men are now aboard the steamer, and they will probably be washed overboard before morning.

Last night Captain Duff signaled Captain Bouck to take off the buoys buoy, which was done. At 11 o'clock this morning signals of distress were made from the vessel. The life savers tried to throw a line to them, but failed. The steamship's stern is solidly imbedded in the sand while the bow pounds back and forth. The men could not leave their positions or they will be washed overboard.

At nightfall all seemed hopeless. The seas dash high over the vessel from stern to stem. A line was shot to the vessel about 6:30 this evening, during a lull in the storm, which caught in the rigging, but the men who had taken the line over which he had been selected to preside.

Following this simple address the benediction was pronounced and the body was taken from the house for burial in the Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland. A special boat awaited the funeral party at the foot of Market street for the transport across the bay.

The pallbearers, Colonel C. F. Crocker, J. A. Fillmore, A. T. Smith, W. G. Curtis, E. C. Wright, W. M. Thompson, C. J. Wilder, E. E. Holton, William Sproule and George T. Klink, accompanied the remains to their final resting-place, in company with Dr. Stebbins and the domestic and relatives of Mr. Lansing, who were invited to be present at the burial ceremonies, which were of a private nature.

MURDER OF PEARL BRYANT.

Two Men Under Arrest Charged With Committing the Crime.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Scott Jackson, the dental student, who was arrested here last night, charged with the murder of Pearl Bryant, the girl found near Port Thomas, has made a statement. He says his friend, William F. Wood, had come to him and informed him that the girl, whom they both knew, was in a delicate condition. Wood asked Jackson to perform an operation, which he declined to do. He, however, secured the services of Alonzo Walling, his present room mate. The girl came here and was put in charge of Walling, with whom she was left. Jackson asserts that he knows nothing of his personal knowledge, of Walling's or Wood's actions in the matter after that. He declares his belief that Walling murdered the girl. Wood has been captured at South Bend, Ind. When taken before Chief Deitch this morning Walling declared that Jackson killed the girl. He professed to be ignorant of the details. When asked the whereabouts of the girl's head, he said he supposed it was in the river. He told of the meeting with the girl on Fourth street Wednes-

day, when he told her that Jackson was too busy to see her. That was the last he saw of her.

Pearl Bryant would have become a mother in four months. Jackson says William Wood is responsible for her condition. She arrived here at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot Tuesday night, January 25th, at 7 o'clock. John Bell took her to the Indiana House, and by her orders notified Jackson. She told him that if Jackson did not come to see her Walling would. Jackson says she came here to have an operation performed. He implies that Walling was the man that procured it. Meantime he hints that she was killed in the attempt to perform the operation.

The crime was one of the most horrible ever committed in this section. Last Saturday morning the headless body of an unknown young woman was found in a field in the Kentucky Highlands, about half a mile south of Fort Thomas. There was no clew but a shoe, a corset and a woman's check dress. The shoe was traced to a farm in Greencastle, Ind., and yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, farmer people living near that city, identified them as those of their daughter, Pearl Bryant, who left home on Tuesday, January 25th, to go to Indianapolis to visit a friend.

Detectives arrested Scott Jackson, who is a student in the Ohio Dental College, last night. He is well connected at Greencastle. William Wood, who was arrested at South Bend, Ind., as an accomplice, is a near relative of Rev. Mr. Wood, the Presiding Elder of that district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is believed that Wood, out of the unfortunate girl on the train at Greencastle and was the last person seen in that place with her.

BIDDERS FOR BONDS.

Names of Those Successful Will Probably be Announced To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—By working day and night with expert accountants Assistant Secretary Curtis hopes to be able to announce to-morrow the names of those who were successful bidders at the bond opening on Wednesday.

The treasury has already on hand ready for delivery \$40,000,000 registered bonds and \$22,000,000 coupon bonds. Practically all the bonds have been printed, and will be ready for distribution in ample time.

Already steps have been taken to afford successful bidders an opportunity to pay for their bonds. The following circular letter directed to United States Treasurer Morgan, copies of which were also forwarded to the nine Assistant Treasurers, was signed by Assistant Secretary Wike late this afternoon:

"As soon as practicable the department will furnish you a list of the accepted bidders for the 4-per-cent. bonds of 1925, offered to the public by the circulars of January 6th and 15, 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder, with the address, the amount of each bid, the price and the date of the Secretary's acceptance. You will receive payment for the bonds in United States gold coin or gold certificates by installments or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned. Each payment of an installment should include the principal, premium at the price named in the bid and accrued interest from February 1, 1896, to date of such payment, so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full.

"You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit in duplicate, in the name of the depositors, on account of purchase of 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, stating on the face of such certificates the amounts respectively of principal, premium and accrued interest received, and also state thereon the number of the installment, when not in full.

"You will deliver the duplicate to the depositor, with instructions to retain the duplicate and to forward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor, giving complete information as to the kind and denominations of the bonds desired and the place of their delivery.

"The bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the Secretary of the original certificates issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee. If it should be deemed advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on this account beyond the dates fixed in the circulars, special instructions by telegraph or letter will be given you.

"The department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the Secretary as above indicated."

AGAINST PRIZE-FIGHTING.

The Bill Prohibiting Fistic Encounters in Territories Passes the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The bill to prevent prize-fighting in the Territories, which was passed by the Senate to-day without division was that passed yesterday by the House. It now goes to the President. The text is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that any person, who, in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia, should voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man or a fight between a man and a bull or other animal for money or for anything of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Section 2.—By the terms "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged.

Remains of Embassador Runyon.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the body of the late United States Embassador Runyon to America on board the steamer New York, which will sail from Bremen for New York next Tuesday. Mr. Haskins, son-in-law of Mr. Runyon, will accompany the body.

Eight Families Burned Out.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Brighton apartment building, a five-story structure at Indiana avenue and Forty-third street, was completely gutted by fire at one end this afternoon. Eight families were burned out. The total loss is \$80,000.