

YOUNG INDIANS SCORNED.

JEERED FOR CALLING THE TREATY FAIR. THE CHIEFS ENFORCING THE UNIT RULE--THE COMMISSIONERS ENDEAVORING TO SOFTEN THE RUGGED SIOUX BY SOCIAL ATTENTIONS--THE INDIANS TOLD PLAINLY THAT THEY MIGHT BE FORCED TO YIELD PART OF THEIR LANDS.

Standing Rock Agency, Aug. 3.--The fight on the reservation now is between the Commissioners and the four chiefs, Gall, Mad Bear, John Grass and Big Head, who are backed by Sitting Bull. To-day the Commissioners requested the chiefs to rise and tell the Indians that each of them could act for himself. This request was repeated several times, but the chiefs treated it with contempt and silence. The Commissioners then told the Indians that the silence of the chiefs was evidence that the Indians were being kept from signing by intimidation. This statement has enraged the chiefs, who, though they say nothing to the Commissioners, will do some very plain and bitter talking to the Indians in the council to-night. Notwithstanding the attitude of the chiefs, the lamp of hope still burns for the tenacious Commissioners.

The Indians have been losing interest in the conference. Not more than one-half of their number came in to listen to the Commissioners. Those who did come had little to say, and listened languidly to the speeches until the sensation which was created by the charge made against their chiefs. The greatest interest is in the private councils of the Indians, for here it is that their true sentiments are learned. Last night Sitting Bull made a speech, in which he reminded the Indians that they had the power under the old treaties to hold their land, or to give it away. He called their attention to the fact that it requires the consent of three-fourths of their number to open the reservation, and that, if those at this agency refuse to sign, it will be impossible for the whites to take the land unless every Indian at the other agencies consents. This, with the opposition of Red Cloud, he thought impossible. Mad Bear and John Grass contributed their usual oratorical efforts, the latter stating that the whites had land enough, more than could be settled for years.

"And yet," said he, "they are here trying to get our lands for nothing." Flying-by, one of Sitting Bull's most faithful lieutenants, said it would be an eternal disgrace to the Indians if they should permit the Commissioners to feel them, now that they have rendered their decision and said that they would never sign. It was an exciting council, as a few of the Indians, who have weakened and realize the fact that the treaty is fair, attempted to speak favorably of the conduct of the whites and the young Indians of prominence in the tribes and they were quickly hushed down. Rain-in-the-Face, who does not forget his bloody conflicts with the whites during the Indian wars and frontier massacres, is persistent in his opposition. He is one of the most ardent politicians on the reservation, and although his hand has been taken from him, he has a following. Flying-by and Gray Eagle, who were taken East with Sitting Bull on his famous tour, are aiding the old medicine man in his work of discipline. They know the value of money and are explaining to the tribes how small an amount they will receive for their lands under the treaty.

The squaws, who were sent home over a week ago, ostensibly under instructions to attend to the work on the farms, are said to be busy carrying messages from the camps to the runners between the agencies. It is also reported here to-night that the Indians who have failed to appear at the conference in the last two days have gone out to counsel at the reservation and to hear the reports from Pine Ridge, which are being sent by Red Cloud. This condition of affairs is not encouraging to the whites, all of whom regret the opening of the reservation and the development of the country can be thus retarded by the red man.

It was 10:30 o'clock this morning when Chairman Pratt called the conference to order. The hall was all present, but the absence of so many Indians made the circle look small. Most of the time was occupied by Commissioner Cleveland, whose remarks were to the point, but did not seem to affect the Indians who were present. He told them that three years ago a bill was introduced in Congress to take this land from them without pay, but the Indian Rights Association of the East and the American Association of the West at the same association, composed of their true friends, had approved this treaty as the best that could be done for the Indians, and called upon them in their own behalf to accept it. If they failed to accept it, he reminded them that if they failed to accept this treaty, they might be compelled to give up their lands without compensation.

Judge Wright reminded the white men and the Indian who were hunting and giving the gun, the white man taking the turkey and giving the buzzard to the Indian. He admonished them to accept this treaty, so that they would not shake a fat stick of powder in the air. Owing to the large number of absentees, the conference was short and was adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

The Commissioners went out yesterday to inspect the Indian gardens and crops. They hope by social visits of this character to create a good feeling among the resolute Sioux. It is rumored here this evening that the Commissioners are willing to sign, but this is doubted. No matter how the Indians may feel individually, it is evident that the unit rule has been applied by the politicians of the tribe.

There is every reason to believe that not one of the Indians will sign, as he has not only in private council, but in the conference, stated that he would never sign either paper. He has a larger following than any other chief here, and his name will have so much respect for him that they will never sign without his consent. The Commissioners are doing all in their power to keep their audience excited, for they are anxious to make an Indian's heart good as surely as a full stomach. On Wednesday night the Indians were given thirteen head of cattle for a feast, and, as ration day is almost here, the glutting of an excited audience, for they are anxious to see the charge made against Chief Gall, Sitting Bull, Mad Bear and Big Head has created the sensation of the conference, and it now remains for the men who control the Indians, the chiefs or the Commissioners.

HANGING OF "BLINKY" MORGAN. Columbus, Aug. 3.--The hanging of "Blinky" Morgan at 1 a. m. was witnessed by about thirty persons. The warrant was read but the prisoner refused to say a word. A friend of his raised some disturbance and talked loud until he was put out, but was readmitted at the request of the condemned man. When all was ready and the cap drawn, and the rope began to tighten, Morgan spoke in a loud tone: "Good-bye, Nellie," meaning Nellie Lowery, of Cleveland, his mistress. He died in about twenty-five minutes.

The hanging of Charles Macdonald, alias Charles Cooper, alias "Blinky" Morgan, forms a curious instance of the vicissitudes attending a criminal career. As reported yesterday, Morgan was concerned with two other men, Clough and Robinson, in an attempt to rescue a captive burglar, McClure, from the custody of Detective Halligan and Captain Olen on board a car at Ravenna Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. In the struggle that ensued Halligan was beaten to death, and it was for this crime that Morgan has been hanged. Morgan's letter to "Tom," otherwise "Shang," Draper, written the night before his execution, contains fervid protestations of innocence. Morgan's few relatives are included in the agreement. Morgan occupies a distinguished place in Inspector Brynes' portrait gallery, and in New York deprecations he visited stores rather than banks and offices, and for one burglary served five years in Sing Sing.

THE DEMOCRACY ARRANGED.

CANADIAN AGGRESSION TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE SENATE. SHARP TILT BETWEEN MESSRS. EDMUNDS AND GORMAN--THE EXTENT AND METHODS OF CANADIAN ENCROACHMENT.

Washington, Aug. 3.--A resolution instructing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire into the methods by which, under certain Parliamentary rulings of the Treasury Department, Canadian railways are enabled to deprive American railways of business rightfully belonging to them, but which they are unable to retain on account of the operations of the Interstate Commerce act, was passed to-day in the Senate after a sharp and animated debate between Messrs. Edmunds and Gorman, which at times was rather personal than political. The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Edmunds, takes in every Canadian railway, which, in connection with other railways in the United States, is enabled to cut under the regular through rates made by railways entirely within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law. That in the debate which ensued Mr. Edmunds completely won Mr. Gorman over and secured only the vote of the Democratic party and the policy of the present Administration in discriminating, whenever the opportunity presents itself, against the interests of this country and in favor of a foreign Government. He improved it fully and when he got through there was not much left of the arguments presented by Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Cullum, in opening the debate, said that the Canadian Government had recently issued a red line of steamers to China and Japan, to secure a commerce between those countries and the United States and Europe. The purpose of the recent subsidy of \$60,000 a year to a line of three steamships on the Pacific from the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific was to give to the Canadian Pacific the business which would naturally come to the Union, the North Pacific, or the Southern Railway, and the result had been that 42 per cent of the tea consumed in this country was carried by the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Gorman said that the British Government had given the Canadian Pacific road money to build it through a barren wilderness with the exclusive right to build railroads within three or four hundred miles of its border line so that no American company could be organized to build into the Dominion of Canada. The Government also gave the Canadian Pacific millions of dollars and the road had been built. He pointed out that the Canadian Pacific had been comparatively valueless if it could not obtain a foothold in the United States. So they had obtained from Maine and Vermont and other States bordering on Canada charters to American organizations for the construction of railroads with this money which the British or the Canadian Government had given as subsidies; and Maine and Vermont to-day are being used for the purpose of diverting this commerce from the American coast to the Canadian coast. The American people are not to be deceived, and the road which will not only enable the Canadian Pacific to compete for the trade of the Northwest, but will give them an advantage of at least two days' time between Japan and Liverpool over the American lines and this meant the absolute monopoly of that trade. All these millions as subsidies had made it possible to build the Canadian road at a cost far below that of American roads and to operate it at a loss if that should become necessary.

In Poore's Manual he said, there would be found some names of Americans who had associated themselves in this enterprise, as of course, they had a perfect right to do--some of the most distinguished men in the United States, some who are candidates for high offices. Mr. Gorman here read a list of the officers and directors of the road, among the directors appearing the name of Levi P. Morton and of William L. Scott. The Americans whose names he here read had a perfect right, he said, to become such.

Mr. Mitchell, interrupting, said if the Senator had taken the trouble to read the names of directors of the Western road which had lately fallen into the hands of the Canadian Pacific, he would have found the name of the chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

Mr. Edmunds expressed the belief that no man who is a candidate for high office, whether he be Democrat or Republican--who, if elected, might become President--could properly accept the office until he had purged himself of every interest in this British enterprise.

Mr. Edmunds replied to Mr. Gorman, and said it was possible that some interests in Maryland might have situated themselves in the Canadian road, but that the Government, which he was understood to be a most valuable director, to a more intense interest than general patriotism would have done.

Mr. Gorman said that he was selected as a public man to represent the interests of his State, and to prevent the syndicate which was controlling the Maine and the Vermont roads from taking the Baltimore and Ohio road. He trusted that his friend from Vermont would purge himself as he (Mr. Gorman) had purged himself.

Mr. Edmunds said that he would purge himself by the statement that he had never been a director in any railroad whatever. So far as he knew there was only one railroad line, some twenty or thirty miles long, in Vermont owned by the Great Trunk of Canada, and that completed the line between Montreal and Portland. But for every one of these twenty or thirty miles controlled in Vermont by a foreign company, there were fifty or 100 miles of road in Canada controlled by Vermont corporations.

A TERRIBLE FACTORY FIRE.

SIXTEEN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH AND SUFFOCATED. JUMPING FROM THE WINDOWS INTO A BIG BUILDING FILLED WITH TAILORSHOPS BACK OF THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN THE BOWERY--THE DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Flames in a rear building adjoining the People's Theatre in the Bowery yesterday afternoon caused a greater loss of life than has occurred at any fire in this city in many years. Men, women and children, to the number of sixteen, were burned to death in the building. Several others were burned seriously while escaping, and a few of them died before the flames were extinguished. All of the victims were Polish Hebrews, ignorant and too stupid to make use of the means of escape which were at hand. Some of them sacrificed their lives in their eagerness to save a few paltry articles of clothing and furniture.

Firemen and policemen were summoned promptly, but the flames spread rapidly, and the building was ablaze from top to bottom before there was time for any organized work of rescue from the outside. There were many sickening sights while the work of extinguishing the flames was in progress and later when the charred and disfigured corpses were being carried out of the building, yet the disaster did not long interrupt business or travel in the Bowery. Fire engines and a big crowd stopped the street cars for an hour, but the elevated trains thundered past the burning building while the flames were rising above the roof, and thousands of passengers rode past the ruins while the bodies were being removed and did not notice that anything unusual was happening.

HOW THE BUILDING IS SHUT IN. The burned building is six stories high and is approached from the Bowery by an alley five feet wide and sixty feet long, which runs between the People's Theatre and Shierlock & Noll's beer-shop, known as the "White House," at No. 197. There are only a few feet of space between the low front building containing the beer-shop and the six-story building which also occupies part of the lot in the rear of Charles Kruman's music-hall at No. 165 Chrystie-st. alley, a barely two feet wide. Leads to the building from Chrystie-st. between Kruman's place and a beer-shop next door. Nearly 300 persons, mostly men, were at work in tailor shops in the building when the fire broke out soon after 4 p. m. There was a separate shop on each floor above the first story, in which lived John Stevenson, the janitor, and his wife, Mrs. Stevenson first discovered the flames and she said later that she saw them burning the ceiling of her kitchen. Her husband was in one of the shops upstairs when he heard her cries. He ran down to his rooms and escaped with his wife after his hair had been singed.

Two stairways, one at each end of the building, led to the second floor, where was Alexander Korn's shop. Most of the men on that floor fled quickly when the flames came up from below. A hoisting shaft went up through the middle of the building and it let the fire go up to the roof in a minute. Then the flames spread rapidly on each floor. Immediately there was a panic. At each end of the building were fire-escapes, but the frightened Hebrews did not use them at the moment when the danger must have been evident to all.

SENDING OUT THE ALARM. A few moments after the fire started it was noticed by men in the People's Theatre. Charles Carter, the janitor of the theatre, and Charles Norman, the stage carpenter, called on the other men to man the fire-extinguishing apparatus in the building and protect the stage. Norman rang the alarm for the firemen on the special building alarm in the theatre. Later he and other men went on the roof of the foyer at the end of the alley and within a few feet of the burning building. They heard the loud cries of the tailors in the shops and saw them tossing clothing out of the windows. Norman and his companions pushed a ladder across the open space to one of the windows and called to the tailors to come out of the fire. At first the tailors paid no attention to the means of escape which had been offered, but when the heat of the flames began to scorch their faces they left trying to save ready-made garments and made a dash for the ladder. A few of them passed over the bridge in safety. Then the end of the ladder slipped off the window and fell, and the men on the theatre roof saw the flames shut the remaining tailors out of sight.

TERRIBLE WORK OF THE FLAMES. Men with their clothes on fire and with the burning flesh fairly dropping from their hands and faces were staggering out of the building when the fire engines rolled up in Chrystie-st. and in the Bowery. Facing the narrow court back of the "White House" are three windows in the second, third and fourth stories, and to them there was a crush of crazed people, hoping that this would afford them a means of escape. Those on the second floor could crawl out of the window on a narrow ledge that ran along at the rear of the court. Many of them did so, but the crush around the windows was so great that few could get out, so wild and uncontrollable had the people become.

One girl, Ada Frank, seeing all avenues of escape cut off, sprang from the third-floor window and tried to catch a light rope that was hanging below her. She did so, but struck the ledge as she fell and her grasp on the line was broken. She fell to the pavement, fracturing her skull.

HANGING FROM A WINDOW WITH HIS CLOTHES ON FIRE. Men had hardly time to carry her away when a loud shriek caused the watchers to look up and there, hanging by his hands from the sill of the window on the fourth floor, was one of the men. His clothing was on fire and he was shrieking for help. None came, and the flames in the man's clothing burned deeper into his flesh. Still he clung bravely to the stone cross piece. It was torture to those who watched him, and shriek after shriek caused by the flames and fear of death came from the man. But he lost hope and his strained muscles gave way and with a terrible cry his fingers loosened their grasp and he shot down the narrow shaft to the stones, where he lay burned and crushed into an unsightly form, but still living. Another man, whose name could not be learned, jumped from the third floor and tried to catch the ledge. He, too, missed his aim and fell, being nearly killed by the concussion.

Abraham Schneider, who runs a shop on the third floor of the adjoining building, heard the alarm and he ran to the rear windows looking out to the court. The people rushed to the place, and their numbers alone delayed the work of rescue, for they pushed and pulled one another in their efforts to escape. There Schneider opened the iron doors and he and one of his workmen reached out their hands to the women and men and pulled them across to safety. Here at least twenty-five people were rescued and the same number were taken out on the floor below.

TRAIN ROBBER AND MINISTER.

CALLINGS OF WILLIAM RAINS COLBY. HE LEFT A REMINAL TO STEAL THE UNITED STATES MAIL--SLATE WRITER AND GAMBLER--FOUND IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Chicago, Aug. 3 (Special).--Federal officers went from here to San Francisco this week to arrest a train robber. His name is William Rains Colby, and he has successfully posed as a spiritualist and Baptist minister, while in reality a gambler and train robber. The officers have been looking for him since 1877, and have just discovered him at No. 45 Sixth-st., San Francisco, where he is acting as a spiritualistic medium, and is said to be one of the best slate-writing mediums in the country. The crime for which Colby is wanted is the robbery near Austin, Tex., in 1872, of a United States mail car. It was on the night of March when two men boarded the car as it was leaving a station just outside of Austin, and binding and gagging the messenger, threw the sacks of mail off the train. The robbery was not discovered for nearly an hour, when the messenger, bound and gagged, was found in a corner of his car. The robbers had leaped from the train, and no trace of their whereabouts except a quantity of letters rifled from the mail car, was left. In 1875 a Baptist minister named William Rains, in Hearse, Tex., held a revival. One night the Rev. Mr. Rains was ill and unable to attend. The train was detained at the depot that night by an accident a mile down the road, and the mail agent, John H. Lippard, went to the meeting in order to while away an hour or so. When he returned the mail car had been opened. Empty sacks covered the floor, and hundreds of rifled letters were torn open and strewn about. The loss was estimated at \$1,000. The United States officers were put on the case, and after a year of hard work collected proof that the Rev. Mr. Rains was the robber. It was learned that Rains had previously scraped acquaintance with the mail clerk, Lippard, now Editor of "The American Flag," New York City, and induced him as a pretense to furnish him a lock of hair from the mail car. Rains furnished him. Rains was sentenced to five years in the Huntsville Penitentiary. He only served two years, as President Hayes was deceived into pardoning him, on the plea that Rains was in the last stages of consumption. A year later Rains made his appearance in New-York as a successful medium. He had, leaving many creditors unpaid, moved to Chicago, where he was known as a slate writer. His disappearance from Chicago, from the time he left nothing was known of his movements. In the meantime the Secret Service officers discovered that the man named Rains was living in San Francisco, and last Sunday they started for San Francisco to arrest him.

IN A STORM ON LAKE MICHIGAN. THE CREW OF A CAPSIZED YACHT DRENCHED ALL NIGHT BY THE WAVES. Chicago, Aug. 3 (Special).--Captain Robert Rickaby, of St. Joseph, Mich., with his son and two sailors, left home yesterday morning on his yacht, the Rambler, had a terrible experience on Lake Michigan last night. At 5 p. m., when the storm came up, the little schooner was within fifteen miles of Chicago, and was making a good headway. The wind blew up the little craft and tossed it on the waves like a plaything. Four of these dreadful squalls had passed and still the schooner held her prow to the waves and braved the storm bravely. It seemed for a time as though the storm had spent its fury and that the little craft would get into port at least by dark. One of the sailors went below to get supper for the party, and the other one, with the father and son, remained on the deck, waiting for the yacht to come to anchor. Suddenly a great sea rose, the rain began to pour down as though the bottom had fallen out of the clouds. What before had seemed to be a gale was a mild zephyr compared with the hurricane which now blew from the northwest. A wave swept over the deck, taking everything into the lake except the three men. The schooner capsized in the storm, leaving the men to struggle for their lives in the swirling water. The yacht lay on its side and Captain Rickaby held on to the wheelhouse until he could get his head out of the water. His son and the sailors fortunately caught hold of the rigging and crawled to the hull. Each one was surprised to find the others alive. It was yet two hours before dark and the men had some hopes of being rescued by some storm-driven barge that might be forced to anchor at the harbor. But night came and no small boat was to be seen. The storm continued until 9 p. m., and after the rain and the wind had ceased, the waves continued to roll, submerging the boat every few minutes. The men lay on the deck until about 11 o'clock, when they were picked up by a passenger steamer and brought into Chicago.

A disastrous storm visited Elmhurst Ill., yesterday afternoon, and caused great damage to the fruit crop and the stock raising industry. The storm was a big one, and it was estimated that the loss in fruit alone was \$100,000. The electric light station was flooded, and the water ran into the streets, and the water in the city, county, railroads and private industries was \$150,000.

SAVING HIS TRAIN, THOUGH BADLY HURT. Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 3.--While the Lehigh Valley passenger train, due in Buffalo at 8:30 a. m. to-day, was passing Gratiot Station at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the connecting rod of the engine broke and the flying pieces demolished the tank and boiler, and the train was thrown off the rails. Engineer Elijah Hinson was struck in the foot and scalded about the legs, but notwithstanding his injuries and the blinding steam, he reversed the engine and stopped the train before further damage was done.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT IN KANSAS. Topeka, Kan., Aug. 2.--Attorney-General Bradford and General Myers have returned from Stevens County and made their report to Governor Martin. The Governor was satisfied that the civil authorities were powerless to preserve good order in Stevens County and that the introduction of militia into that part of the State would be warranted, and therefore ordered the 21st Brigade of the Kansas National Guard and the 2d Battery of Topeka with a gun to proceed forthwith to that part of the State. His order was sent out by telegraph.

SHOT DEAD WHILE ON DUTY. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 3.--The police on the vacant lot on St. Anthony Hill about 1:20 a. m. to-day heard the report of a pistol coming from the direction of Virginia and Summit ayes. Hans Hanson, the policeman on Virginia-ave., could not be found, however, and this fact set the officers to searching for him. After three hours the missing man was found lying stone dead, with a bullet wound just below the right eye. In his hand was grasped his revolver at half-cock, and he wore his rubber coat. It is probable that Hanson was killed by Hanson. Coroner Quinn says that death was instantaneous, and that Hanson could not have had time to move his feet.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY AND HELD FOR MURDER. Philadelphia, Aug. 3.--Charles, alias "Reddy," Beasley, who was arrested in this city last night on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent robbery of the Atlantic City post office, was this morning turned over to the authorities of Saratoga, where he will be taken to answer to the charge of murdering Joseph Palmer, alias Joseph Wilson, who was mysteriously shot and killed in that city on July 19.

TRIED TO POISON HIS BENEFACTOR. Camden, N. J., Aug. 3.--George Bavis a farmer at Pennington, some time ago, took from the Camden Home for Friendless Children George Beham, aged fourteen, with the intention of bringing him up as his own son. At first the boy was diligent in his work, but he became lazy, and when reproved, grew sullen. His actions were so suspicious that Mr. Bavis determined to watch him closely, and at last detected him in the act of poisoning the coffee. George was arrested, and is now locked up in the jail here.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

GRUET, AZELIA, age twenty-seven, of No. 19 Endow-st. found on the sixth floor burned beyond recognition. She was employed in the factory. GRUET, CELIA, age seven, daughter of Azalia Gruet, was killed. Her mother and four brothers were injured. GRUET, JOE, age four, son of Azalia Gruet; also injured. LEVINE, NATHAN, age sixty-two, of No. 84 Division-st., a tailor who was working on the sixth floor, was killed. He had a severe fracture of the skull. MARKS, JOSEPH, of No. 19 Eldridge-st., a tailor, was killed. SCHNEIDER, ABRAHAM, of No. 13 Eldridge-st., age thirty-five, tailor, burned to death, found on the fifth floor. SCHWARTZ, MORRIS, age twenty-six, of No. 97 Endow-st., burned to death. SPINETS, ASIAS, age twenty-seven, lived in tenement-house at the rear of burned building. He was a Russian and was working on the seventh floor. He was taken to the Governor's Hospital by his wife, suffering from a severe fracture of the skull. Besides these, eight other bodies were brought to the morgue, but were not identified. They were found on the fifth and sixth floors of the building. On one was found \$25 in money and a Louisiana lottery ticket, and another a \$5 piece and some pocket change. The others were without anything by which they could be identified.

INJURED. FRANK, IDA, age nine, of 61 Chrystie-st., fell from the second floor of the factory and a compound fracture of the skull. Taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. She had a severe fracture of the skull. Her brother, Joseph, called at the hospital late last night, but his condition was such that they were not allowed to see her. NAPOSTOL, EDWARD, age forty-five, No. 197 Bowery, called at the Governor's Hospital last night, suffering from a severe fracture of the skull. Taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He cannot live. REPAR, JACOB, of No. 193 Bowery, face slightly scratched, hair singed and right hand badly injured. Would not go to a hospital.

BATHING. BERNARD, age 145 Forsyth-st., age thirty-two, fell from the roof of the factory, and was taken to the Governor's Hospital in a dring condition from severe burns about the head and lower limbs and internal injuries. He cannot live.

PLenty of work for the surgeons. Advances from five of the city hospitals were called upon the Bowery by a general alarm as soon as the firemen understood that there had been injury and loss of life. The surgeons who arrived with the ambulances found plenty of work awaiting them in Simpson's pawn shop at No. 195 and in R. H. Lathin's drug store at No. 191. Police-man Reed had seen a tailor running out of the alley with his clothes ablaze, and had torn off the man's garments in the street. In the drug store, which leaped from the street, the man prected a most shocking appearance. The burned flesh on his hands, face and legs was peeling off in chunks, and he was unable to tell his name and the surgeons thought he was dying when they placed him in an ambulance.

By his side in the drug store for a few minutes was Michael Rubenstein, No. 35 Essex-st., who also had been burned seriously on his face, hands and limbs. Benjamin Rathman, of No. 145 Forsyth-st., walked about in the drug store, waving his burned hands and crying with pain. In Simpson's shop a woman who had been burned seriously was shrieking at intervals. Near her on the floor, was a woman who had been hurt by a fall and was senseless. The surgeons thought she was dying. The body of a man who had died from shocking burns after making his way out through the burning building, was placed in an ambulance. Surgeons were applying oil bandages to a tailor who had been burned pretty much all over his body.

Benjamin Nepeska, a tailor who said he lived in the burned building, ran about on the sidewalk and bewailed the loss of his property. His face had been scorched and his right hand had been cut by a fall while he was making his escape. He refused to go to a hospital.

BEGINNING TO SEARCH FOR BODIES. Shortly before 6 p. m. the firemen were able to enter the burned house, and search for bodies. On the third floor, at the Bowery end of the building, they came across the corpses of a woman and two children. Janitor Carter, of the People's Theatre, gave the firemen some pieces of carpet in which the bodies were wrapped before they were carried over a ladder to the theatre roof. Then more pieces of carpet were wanted and the bodies of five men were carried out the same way. All of the bodies had been burned to a crisp, distorted and twisted until they looked more like blackened pieces of timber than like the forms of men.

Police Inspector Williams, who had a strong force of men present to keep back the crowds of curiosity-seekers, said that he never had witnessed a more horrible spectacle than that presented by the bodies as they were removed from the ruins. Some of the men's bodies were lowered to the roof of the "White House" and carried down through the building. One of the bodies, wrapped in a carpet, was laid on the sidewalk in the Bowery to wait for the arrival of the dead wagon. The bodies that were found in the back end of the building were taken out with great difficulty. There were five of them, four men and one woman. Chrystie-st. near the scene of the fire was by this time fairly packed with men, women, and children. They were kept away from the dead wagon by sheer force, it taking nearly thirty policemen to keep a small space clear.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE POLICE. Seldom do policemen have harder crowds to manage. The people were apparently nearly crazy and couldn't understand why they were not allowed to look for friends and relatives in the building. Among them were many women and their cries and actions were simply heart-rending. In removing the bodies from the floor on which they were found the firemen had to raise a ladder to a window from the roof of the wooden tenement back of it, and carry each body down the ladder to the roof. There it was wrapped in a blanket and placed in the "jump-net" and lowered to the court-yard six floors below. The bodies were found in the back end of the building were taken out with great difficulty. There were five of them, four men and one woman. Chrystie-st. near the scene of the fire was by this time fairly packed with men, women, and children. They were kept away from the dead wagon by sheer force, it taking nearly thirty policemen to keep a small space clear.