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# The Sun.

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## THE TERRIBLE BLIZZARD.

*LATE REPORTS MAKE MANY ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF VICTIMS.*

**Many Persons, Blinded by the Storm, Perish Near Their Homes—A Teacher's Fearful Night in the Snow with Two Little Pupils—Biggest Storm Ever Known in the West.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—The memorable blizzard of 1888 is over, but the story of death and disaster that followed in its train is not yet fully told. Up to this morning sixty-three persons were known to have perished in the blinding storm and piercing cold, and the list has been further increased by later reports. The cold is yet so intense and the snow so deep that it will be several days before the full list of casualties is known. In the great Northwestern storm of 1873 seventy persons perished. Last week's blizzard has undoubtedly produced a larger list of fatalities. Here is a partial list of them:

Dakota—Emil Gilbertson; two sons of William Driver, two boys residing in Mitchell, Emma Lamar, Carrie Auman, William C. Gathwaite, J. W. Gassles, Mr. Davis and son, V. B. Headly, Rowland Chambers, Frank Nilson, William Nerison, Mrs. Devine, Adam Gerner, a son of George Allen, two Bridgewater men, Emil Gilman, Lewis Merriman, Miss Jacobson, Mr. Ginde, C. Grundstrom, two children of Joseph Hutchison, three Tyndall people, two Wakenda girls, Jacob Krutz, a son of James Netcome, a White Lake man, four school children, and in persons whose names have not yet been learned.

Minnesota—John Loy and Mrs. Knutson.

Iowa—Two children of Mr. Fitzgerald, and two boys whose name have not been reported.

Nebraska—A child of John Delinger, Fred. Eilar, Mrs. F. Smith, John Sparks, Emil Grossman, and a child named Bode.

Montana—Patrick Hanley and William Overman.

Near Sux Falls, Dak., five victims of the blizzard have been discovered up to date. A lady school teacher named Jacobson and a pupil named Ginde were found dead in the road near Saint Olof, fifteen miles north of here. G. Grunstrom, a farmer living eight miles northeast of town, was buried in a snow drift on his farm. Two other men, whose names are not learned, have been found dead several miles north and west of Sioux Falls.

At Huron, Dak., many persons were temporarily lost in crossing the streets. Signal Service Sergeant Glenn started to go over an open block around which there was a sidewalk. He meant to go home, but instead of going a block west he brought up against a fence a block southwest. He then stumbled along as well as he could and soon fell over a drift in his own yard not knowing where he was.

At Groton, Dak., Albert D. Rogers's five-year-old son got out of the house before he was missed, and had both hands frozen so badly that it was necessary to amputate them.

Among the other deaths reported are those of two men at Primghar, Iowa; two school children at Inwood, Iowa; a farmer and team near Sioux Falls, Dak.; two men between Marion Junction and Bridgewater, Dak.; one man near White Lake, Dak.; two boys and ninety-five head of cattle near Larchwood, Iowa; four school children near Lennox, Dak. The bodies of the latter were not found for thirty-six hours after they had disappeared, and one boy was still alive. He died in a few moments after being taken out of the snow.

At Foulktown, Dak., Emma Lamar, a teacher, and Carrie Auman, a scholar, were frozen to death. At Huron, those known to have perished are: Thomas Gilkenson, who lived a mile and a half south of Huron; E. Gilbertson, living near Altoona; Robert Chambers, living six miles west; an unknown man found near Virgil; John Newcomb, a boy living near the town; Adam Goner, living near Iroquois; Joseph F. Wilson, Frank and William Neirson, all living eight miles west of Huron. The bodies of Gilkenson and Wilson have not been found.

Mary Connell, who teaches a school seven miles north of Cavour, left the school with two pupils Katie Broderick and Johnny Newcomb, to go to Miss Cornell's boarding place half a mile distant. They were bewildered and lost the way, and passing the house wandered about till night. Then Miss Cornell had the children lie down. She covered them the best she could with snow and what wraps she had, and took a place beside them. The boy would not lie still. The three remained in the snow all night, and when morning came the boy was frozen to death. Miss Connell and Kate are more or less frozen, but may recover.

There were very few fatalities in Minnesota, but travel and traffic between cities has been practically cut off for more than three days. Some Dakota towns have had no mails for ten days.

Another blizzard has been reported coming this way, but it has not yet appeared. To-day is cold and clear. To-morrow the railroads will commence in earnest the work of lifting the Lehigh blockade. No suffering from lack of food and fuel has been reported, but later developments are awaited with misgivings.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 15.—The list of victims of the terrible blizzard is still growing. At Adrian, Minn., Mrs. Knutzon of Rushmore was found frozen to death within forty feet of her own door. Her husband was absent and she started to look for him.

At Gary, Dakota, Charles Staltzenberg of Altamont started to procure a coffin for his dead son, and has not been since heard from. Two children of Joseph Hutchinson, living west of here, perished while going home from school.

At Minot, Dakota, Mr. Davis and his fifteen-year-old son were found by searching parties two miles from town frozen to death. Several others are missing.

At Casselville, Dakota, Jacob Krutz died from the cold and his wife was badly frozen. Frederick Millinger may die from exposure. Another man unknown, is known to have frozen. Three deaths are reported from Tyndall, Bonhomme county.

At Doland, Dakota, Will C. Garthwate, a farmer's son, was lost in the blizzard on Thursday going from his father's house to the barn, and was found dead in the snow yesterday. At Raymond, Willie and Harry Driver were frozen to death.

The Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads sent out regular trains on their main lines to-night. Manitoba officials report their line clear to the boundary, and the Northern Pacific is open to beyond the Missouri River. The snow is badly banked up in the cuts, however. The Minnesota and Northwestern train from Chicago arrived to-day after four days on the road. The passengers report that their wants were admirably provided for by the officials.

HITCHCOCK, Dakota, Jan. 14.—Lewis Merriman, aged 50, and son, living fourteen miles northeast of here, perished in Thursday's storm. E. Merriman was born near Hartford, Conn., and lived for several years at Dixon, Ill.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 15.—The *News* has reports from sixteen towns in the West on the lines of the Santa Fé, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific roads which say the weather was the coldest ever experienced, the thermometer ranging 4 to 16° below zero.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—The weather yesterday was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going down to 18° below, and it has not been above 16° below for the past forty-eight hours. Reports of fatalities from Thursday's storm are still coming in. Mrs. P. Smith was frozen to death while returning home from a neighbor's at Woodlawn. John Sparks, an ex-member of the Legislature, was found frozen stiff within a quarter of a mile from his home, nine miles from Beatrice. Emil Grossman of Peru, a farm laborer, was found dead within twenty yards of his house. A child named Bodine is reported missing from his home near Nebraska City.

Railroad travel is again badly interrupted. The Elkhorn, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific are not attempting to run trains at all. The Burlington and Missouri are fighting vigorously to keep the main line open.

HURON, Dak., Jan. 15.—Early on last Thursday morning, Robert Chambers and his two sons, living six miles southwest of Huron, started for Rush Place, one mile from their home, to water cattle. Chambers was on foot, and each of the boys had a horse. The father, seeing indications of the storm, sent the older boy home, as he was troubled with rheumatism. This boy reached home safely. Chambers and Johnny, a nine-year-old boy, undertook to drive the cattle. They soon became bewildered and lost. Johnny, who lived through the storm, and is now doing finely, as at first reported, says that when his father saw they were lost he made a place in the snow for him and wrapped him up as best he could. Then Chambers shouted, while his St. Bernard dog barked, but their cries of distress were lost in the roar of the gale. The boy urged his father to find some files so that they might build a house, but the old man refused to go farther. They then fell asleep, while the snow drifted over them. When morning came Chambers was nearly dead. The warmth of the dog's body had saved the boy. The father, seeing that death was near, commanded the boy to pray. While the little fellow was upon his knees the father fell over and died. The boy lay under the faithful dog until rescued by a searching party.

SALINA, Kan., Jan. 15.—The sweep of the blizzard through Colorado and Kansas was accompanied by fearful loss of life. In some places cattle and horses were frozen to death in their stalls. The former blizzards left the people in an almost destitute condition, and, although the residents of Eastern Kansas were very emphatic in their denials of any suffering in the State, the fact remains that there have been hundreds of deaths in the western counties that were due to the severe cold. The number of destitute people in western Kansas has become so great that it is impossible to longer hide the true condition of affairs. Those who are left are in such an emaciated condition that, should another blizzard come upon them within the next three weeks, the number of deaths will be appalling.

There is now not only a lack of fuel but the food supply is so short that starvation stares hundreds in the face. Reports from Clarke county, Kansas, are of the most alarming nature. Whole families are said to have perished in their houses, and others are said to be burning their furniture in the stoves. Albert Robinson, a rancher in the afflicted district, who arrived here to-day, says that in Syracuse many bodies remain unburied. He declares the blizzard to have been the most appalling yet experienced in the country. Robinson was himself badly frozen, his cheeks being cracked open by the cold.

NEBRASKA CITY, Jan. 15.—The thermometer registered 28° below zero last night, the coldest in the history of the city. Two deaths from freezing are reported—Emil Grossman, a farm laborer near Peru, and a child of a farmer in Hendricks precinct.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 15.—This morning at 5 o'clock the thermometer registered 45° below zero. The lowest point reached during the day was 25° below. At Belgrade, east of here, it was 59° below on Friday night, and stock suffered. Specials to the *Independent* from Northern Montana show some abatement in the cold with westerly winds and prospect of a chinook. Railroad traffic is still suspended.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Jan. 15.—Last night was the coldest of the season, the thermometer going as low as 42° below. Ole Agge of Harland, this county, was frozen to death last night.

COLD WEATHER IN THIS STATE.

CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 15.—A little reminder of the Western storm struck the Mohawk valley to-night. During the forenoon rain fell, and it was thawing this evening. Now, however, the mercury is approaching zero.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Dispatches from a dozen places in northern Texas say the blizzard reached that part of the State yesterday afternoon, and the mercury fell from forty to sixty-five degrees, reaching almost zero at some points. A high wind prevailed, and sleet and snow fell in an unprecedented manner. Advices from the Pan Handle say the mercury fell to 2° above zero, and that cattle were drifting before the storm and suffering badly.

**Our Little End of the Blizzard.**

Early yesterday morning there was 97 per cent. of moisture in the atmosphere, and the air was freezing, besides being foggy. It grew perceptibly colder when darkness came, and the wind gradually increased until at 10 o'clock last night it was blowing ten miles an hour. The young weather prophet in the Western Union building said that the wind came from the great Northwest, and that it would probably increase to fifteen miles an hour. He said that the temperature at 10 o'clock to-night would be ten degrees lower than it was at 11 o'clock last night, which will make it eighteen degrees. That is pretty cold for this city. The prophet also said that the weather would be clear and probably bright.

*NEAL M'KEAGUE KILLED.*

**The Man Suspected of a Double Murder Near Chicago in 1884 Shot by a Saloon Keeper.**

CHURCH'S FERRY, Dak., Jan. 15.—Neal McKeague, well known in Chicago, was shot and instantly killed last night by F. A. Hillerman, a saloon keeper. The trouble originated at a game of cards yesterday between Hillerman and McKeague. Hillerman caught McKeague cheating, and openly denounced him as a thief. McKeague said little at the time, but habitués of the saloon believed that he would seek revenge when better prepared. Last night McKeague entered Hillerman's place, and, after swaggering around for some time, attempted to pull the bar over. Hillerman at once blew the top of his head off with a shotgun. McKeague had had a checkered career. He came here three years ago fresh from the Canadian penitentiary, where he was incarcerated for an attempt at criminal assault. He leaves a wife, to whom he had been married a year.

McKeague's story, in the criminal annals of Chicago, will be very well remembered. On the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1884, the Willsons, an aged and well-off couple living in Winnetka, were found murdered in their home. McKeague had been doing business in the little town, and when Miss Emma Dwyer, a frequent visitor at the Willsons, alarmed the neighbors by announcing that she had been unable to gain admittance to the house, and, peering in through the blinds, had seen old man Willson lying on the floor, McKeague was among the first to enter the house. The old man had been shot, and his invalid wife had been beaten to death with a pair of fire tongs while asleep in her bed. Robbery was apparently the object of the attack, but money was scattered so profusely over the house that the murderer secured only a small portion of it. In the course of a few days McKeague was suspected, and was afterward arrested. Circumstances were strongly against him, and, although he was acquitted of the crime after an exciting trial in the Criminal Court, he was by no means fully acquitted in the public mind. The feeling against him in Winnetka was so strong that he sold out and went to Thorold, Ont., the home of his parents. The facts adduced at the trial showed that he was not the honest butcher he appeared, and it was not long after his return to Thorold that he was implicated in a number of disreputable affairs. The mystery surrounding the Winnetka murder has never been solved, and most of those familiar with all its details will think it never will be solved now that Neal McKeague is dead.

*GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY.*

**The Knights Petition for Uncle Sam to Run the Telegraph Business.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—For almost two weeks petitions by the hundred have been flowing in daily upon the general headquarters of the Knights of Labor in favor of the erection by the United States Government of a national telegraph system to counteract the alleged evils of telegraph service controlled by monopolies. These petitions will be sent to Congress. These have come in response to the appeal sent out by General Master Workman Powderly to all the local assemblies, calling upon them to demand of Congress the establishing of a Governmental telegraphic system.

The blank petitions and instructions to the assemblies were sent out by Mr. Powderly on Dec. 12, accompanied by a circular denouncing Jay Gould as a monopolist and the proprietor of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and designating him as a thief and a robber. Ever since then the matter has been discussed in assembly meetings, and committees have taken the petitions through the towns and secured the signatures of members and other persons interested in the movement. Other committees have waited on the Congressmen and Senators of the districts and States in which they reside and obtained from them an expression of opinion either for or against the measure.

Mr. Powderly's instructions were that the petitions should be returned on Jan. 2, and the next day the first lot of signatures was received. It required two trips of the delivery wagon to the Post Office in the morning to bring the mail to headquarters and another trip in the evening. From that day until now a score of clerks have been busy counting the names and classifying the petition.

In the first package that arrived there were over 6,000 names, and the succeeding ones were equally large. Besides the signatures of Knights, a considerable number of small business men and shopkeepers have added their names to the lists. The petition when it is sent to Congress will, it is said, contain upward of 500,000 names.

It remains for Mr. Powderly to take charge of the petitions and see that they are presented to Congress. His physical condition will prevent him for some time from assuming this task, but his physician reports that the patient is rapidly recovering from his illness, and it is believed that he will be strong enough to go to Washington within a few weeks. Ralph Beaumont, Chairman of the Knights' Legislative Committee at Washington, will assist Mr. Powderly in having the subject of a Governmental telegraph service introduced.

**The Testimonial to Miss Munier.**

With reserved seats at $1 and 50 cents for admission and the Academy of Music crowded, a handsome sum must have been produced at the Anti-Poverty Society's testimonial to Miss Agatha Munier last night. Dr. McGlynn spoke for twenty minutes only. It was announced that he will speak next Sunday on "The Ecclesiastical Machine in American Politics." Henry George in evening dress spoke briefly.

## THE MINERS STAND FIRM.

*AT LEAST IT WAS SO REPORTED AT THE READING CONVENTION YESTERDAY.*

**Master Workman Lewis Said They Would Never Return to Work Until the Reading Company Agreed to Arbitrate Every Difference—District 49 Promising Aid.**

READING, Jan. 15.—The convention of Reading Railroad employees, made up of less than 200 delegates from all parts of the territory traversed by the Reading Railroad, was in session five hours here to-day listening to speeches and reports of the most rosy character, so far as the success of the strike was concerned. Bernard Sharkey was in the chair. He is a small, well-built young man, bright as a dollar, and was formerly a coal handler at Elizabethport. Charles Benzman was Secretary. None of the local Knights of Labor assemblies of miners in the coal regions were represented, as it was a distinctive convention of railroad employees. In the hall, however, were quite a number of miners, especially from the Shamokin district, and during the day they were called upon for reports as to the condition of affairs in their respective localities. Prominent in the gathering were John J. Lee, Master Workmen Lewis, Davis, and McGarvey, and many others, composing the best talkers of organized railroad labor in Pennsylvania. John Lee made a lengthy speech, in which he once more outlined the causes of the present troubles. Master Workman Lewis also spoke at length, and described to the convention how all his efforts for arbitration had failed with President Corbin of the Reading Railroad, and that the situation of affairs, in a few words, was that aggregated monopoly of the coal kings was in open war against both the Knights of Labor and the Miners' Amalgamated Association along the lines of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Many of the other delegates also spoke, and the general drift of their talk was to the effect that the Reading Railroad Company wanted the strike, and that they caused it; that the bringing of the boxes barges to Elizabethport was in consequence of a prearranged plan of the coal kings in New York; that there were at least fifty Reading barges there, all empty at the same time; that the offering of the Lehigh barge, the Reading officials well knew, would cause just the trouble they desired and which subsequently they put into operation. The mutiny of the non-union laborers at the Taylor warehouse in Philadelphia was part of the original scheme, and that finally, when arbitration was offered by Superintendent Sweigard and after the men were ordered back to work, Sweigard betrayed and deceived the men, and 2,000 trainmen were discharged without explanation.

Master Workman Lewis was emphatic in his declaration that at least 90 per cent. of the miners who had gone out to support the railroaders' strike would remain out, solid as a rock, and never go back until the Reading Company agreed to arbitrate every question of difference, starting at the Elizabethport difficulty first. The coal region men reported the miners firm and determined, and indicated there would be no resumption of work at the mines in the morning. He also declared that the vote at the William Penn Colliery on Saturday last, certified to by the Sheriff, and the votes in any of the locals could have no power unless ratified by the district assembly. The most caustic and severe criticisms of the company's officials were indulged in, and the prevailing idea was that organized labor was in peril; that a worse blow had just been aimed at the Knights of Labor than Jay Gould delivered against the order in the Missouri and Southwestern strike, and that every Knight of Labor in the United States should be called on to consider this fight his own personal concern. The assurance was also given that 90 per cent. of the miners who had gone out would not return to work to-morrow even if the company granted the 8 per cent. advance. The miners first wanted the discharged trainmen reemployed.

Affairs along the railroad lines were reported in a deplorable condition owing to the inefficiency of the new train hands, and many instances of alleged reckless running, accidents, breakdowns, and burned engines were related, with the encouraging words that the railroad company was losing thousands of dollars daily, which it could not possibly stand very long. One delegate related how Mr. Corbin had been severely cross-questioned by the Lehigh coal corporations for allowing the advance to miners last September, but that now Mr. Corbin had been so terribly threatened, cajoled, and warned by the other members of the coal pool that he dared not grant the advance, but was compelled to join the Lehigh in warring against organized labor. An 8 per cent. advance means about $48 per year more to each miner. This means nearly $1,000,000 more expense to the leading corporations in the coal pool, hence the well-planned and determined war in the slack season against organized labor. At the close of the meeting, which lasted five hours, leaders remained over to attend the local district assembly, but nothing important was done.

The railroad company's information to-night from the coal region has a more cheerful outlook than the labor leaders reported. It is confidently believed that William Penn, Kohley Run, Big Mine Run, Morris & Beaver, and a few other individual collieries will start in, not full-handed, however. Some claim that the company may be able to start a few of its own collieries with experienced men they have succeeded in winning away from the strikers' ranks during the past six days. If this should turn out to be the case, then the first steps in open rebellion will have been taken, and trouble may be feared. Feeling runs very high. The younger men at the mines demand united loyalty, and they say treason to the Knights will be most severely punished. To-morrow's events, therefore, will be eagerly awaited by the people everywhere. The issue is considered vital by the labor leaders, and their full strength will be put forth to-morrow to prevent the desertion of even a single man. Several of the collieries will positively be started and work will be given by the Reading Company to all competent miners who apply. At some points the police force has been increased from twenty to sixty men, and ample protection is promised to all who want to work. The advance Lee mentions, of the Tuscarora Colliery, of John Lee reports, is equal to 20 per cent., and it is believed a break will assuredly occur there in the morning.

The Secretary of District Assembly 49 of New York telegraphed Mr. Sharkey that it had been resolved to stand by the Philadelphia and Reading men to the end. The 350 local assemblies under its jurisdiction have been appealed to for aid for the men on strike. W. T. Lewis received a telegram from Local Assembly 3,275 of New York assuring their moral and financial support if necessary. The temporary organization of District Assembly 224 was continued, and it adjourned to meet again in Pottsville in April.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—There was nothing to ruffle the usual quiet of the fourth Sunday of the Reading Railroad strike. Very few of the leaders were in town, they having gone to Reading to attend the convention of the new District Assembly. A largely attended meeting of the Federated German Trades was held this afternoon, and resolutions were unanimously adopted severely condemning the action of the German Benevolent Union of this city in inducing German immigrants to take the places of strikers, which they allege has been done to a considerable extent.

For several days there has been under consideration by leading men in the Knights of Labor the advisability of bringing suit by the Commonwealth, through the Attorney-General, against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Company, to compel them to do certain things which it is alleged they are obliged to do under their charter and the various privileges granted by the State. One charge is that the companies by refusing to settle with the men are "cornering" coal and other necessaries for the purpose of enhancing their values and extorting exorbitant prices from the community. Another charge relates to the responsibility of the company as common carriers, it being alleged that on account of the companies' action men are employed who are not competent to perform the service and whose efforts result in delay and loss to the community. There are other charges which have been discussed, and it is said some legal proceedings will soon be instituted. The Knights, miners, and some other parties who are not directly interested in the strike are pointing to evidence to sustain an action. Legal advice has already been taken on the subject and Attorney-General Kirkpatrick has been or will be consulted. It was at first thought that the best way to get at the facts in controversy would be by a Congressional investigation, and a movement was started to have Congress appoint a committee of investigation on the ground that public interest warranted it, but after further consideration it was decided to postpone the application until the Attorney-General of the State could be heard from.

The movement for legal action is not intended in any way to interfere with the strike.

AUBURN, Jan. 15.—The District Convention of Knights of Labor, representing fifty-nine assemblies in the counties of Cortland, Oswego, Onondaga, Seneca, and Cayuga, met in Knights of Labor Hall last night and continued in session until 10 o'clock this morning. In the matter of the Reading strike it was resolved to indorse the action of the strikers and to sustain them in their efforts to obtain what they declared to be their legal and moral rights. The Convention also resolved to render all aid required financially, and otherwise to assist the strikers in obtaining proper recognition from the corporation by which they are employed.

In the matter of Fuller & Warren, shoe manufacturers of Troy, it was resolved that the members of the fifty-nine assemblies in the district withhold their patronage from any institution which handled their goods. The company had entered into an agreement with the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, but had openly violated it.

*NO INQUEST OVER MRS. PARMELEE.*

**The Police Cease Their Efforts to Identify Her Companion in Shame.**

A dead wagon, drawn by two horses and bearing upon one side in gilt letters the name of Stephen Merritt, turned from Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, into Jefferson avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and drew up in front of No. 327. The windows and doors of houses flew open all along the avenue as it passed. The doorsteps were occupied, too, and on the street before No. 327 a crowd of children gathered. The undertaker's men carried boxes and stools into the house, and finally, with great difficulty, carried up the stone steps a mahogany ice box, containing the body of Mrs. Emma Louise Parmelee, the mistress of the house, the mother of five children, and a grandmother, who died suddenly on Saturday afternoon in a house of ill repute in New York.

The body had been brought from Copeland's undertaking shop in West Twenty-eighth street, where deputy Coroner Scholer had made a careful post-mortem examination in the morning. He found that death resulted from syncope, due to fatty degeneration of the heart. Any suspicion of foul play in the case was, therefore, entirely unfounded. Dr. Scholer reported the results of the autopsy to Capt. Reilly at the Thirtieth street station at once, and also to Coroner Eidman.

The Coroner declared that there was no need of an inquest, and that no inquest would be held. The police will, therefore, abandon their search for the elderly man who accompanied Mrs. Parmelee to the house on West Twenty-eighth street. The descriptions of him given to the police have been rather confusing. Some say he had a full gray beard, though the best accounts say he had an imperial and moustache. The imperial and moustache are variously described as white, iron gray, and black. The man has committed no crime, and the only reason for searching for him was to produce him as a witness in case of an inquest.

Mrs. Parmelee was connected with a number of old and wealthy Orange county families. She was the daughter of the late Nathaniel Hill of Circleville, Middletown, and through her mother she inherited a large share of a rich English estate. The mother built and endowed the Methodist church in Bullville, and the whole family have been conspicuous in that communion. She married Edwin Parmelee, a rich farmer of Middletown, about thirty years ago, and they lived on Mr. Parmelee's farm until about two years ago, when they removed to Brooklyn. Mrs. Parmelee was of handsome person and lively disposition, while her husband has long been an invalid.

While Mrs. Parmelee's body was still at Copeland's undertaking rooms yesterday afternoon a gentleman called at the rooms and said he used to know Mrs. Parmelee four years ago at Circleville, and that he would like to see her remains. The undertaker complied with the man's request, and then the stranger volunteered some information about Mrs. Parmelee. He declined to give his name. He said that Mrs. Parmelee's mother had married three times. A good deal of money was left her by her first husband. She lived in a big house on the road between Circleville and Bullville. She was a devout Methodist. She had one son by her first husband, and three daughters by her second husband, Hill. After the death of her second husband, Mrs. Hill married Mr. John Shorter, who survived her, and it was after that marriage that she gave her daughter, Mrs. Parmelee the inscribed gold watch found in the room where Mrs. Parmelee died. Mrs. Shorter died several years ago.

It was learned from inmates of the house in Twenty-eighth street that just before he ran out of the house the elderly man asked his dying companion in great excitement: "Well, what shall *I* do? Shall I flee?" and, getting only a gasp for an answer, added, "Well, I will go for a doctor." Dr. Hitchcock, who was called to see Mrs. Parmelee, says that it was not this elderly man at all who came to his house to summon him, but a colored man from the house in Twenty-eighth street. The other man did not even notify Mrs. Parmelee's family, but left them to hear of her death through the police at 9 o'clock P. M., nearly five hours after it occurred.

Mr. Abram J. Hardenburgh and Mr. Louis Sanders were the neighbors of the Parmelees in Jefferson avenue, who, when the news of Mrs. Parmelee's death did reach her home on Saturday night, came to New York and identified the body to the police beyond doubt. Mr. Hardenburgh is an old friend as well as a next door neighbor. He and his family came from Middletown two years ago, about the time the Parmelees removed from Middletown to Brooklyn. He is a brother of ex-Assemblyman C. A. J. Hardenburgh, and was once a wealthy builder in this city, and, when the Brooklyn bis residence interested himself in pushing the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. It was said at Mr. Hardenburgh's house yesterday that he had gone out of town. Mr. Sanders said that he knew Mrs. Parmelee very well, and never saw the slightest impropriety in her behavior.

Mr. Edwin Parmelee, the dead woman's husband, is sick with rheumatic gout, and the knowledge of the dreadful circumstances of his wife's death has about prostrated him. He sees nobody and keeps to his room. His physician, Dr. Sanford, of 345 Tompkins avenue, told a SUN reporter yesterday that Mr. Parmelee had been troubled with rheumatic gout in a most intense form for over a year. He has been more or less of an invalid for thirty years.

Mrs. Parmelee was an admirer of the Rev. Dr. Talmage, and was a frequent though not a regular attendant at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. At this church Mr. Hardenburgh owns a pew. The report that Mrs. Parmelee kept a horse and carriage at Frank P. Carnuck's livery stable at 296 Putnam avenue, near the house, is denied at the stable. She had the use of a horse and carriage which were kept there, but they were owned by Mr. Hardenburgh.

Mrs. Parmelee's funeral will probably be to-morrow. The body will be taken to Middletown.

*SILK WORKERS GET A CHARTER.*

**They are to Form a Separate Branch of the Knights of Labor.**

PATERSON, Jan. 15.—A convention of silk workers was held in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing a new branch of the Knights of Labor, to be known as the National Trades District of Silk Workers. The idea is to have a silk branch of the order that will not be hampered by other trades. Great opposition was for a long time manifested against the project, particularly from District Assembly 49, but those interested finally succeeded in securing a charter from the National Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. The convention yesterday was to perfect the organization. The proceedings were secret, and an outline only of the business could be obtained. Several States were represented in the convention, which was composed of fifty-eight delegates. The majority were from Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the principal silk centres of the country. The delegates represented 19,000 operatives now connected with the Knights of Labor, but who will be solely under the jurisdiction of the new branch.

It is explained that the silk business is so technical and peculiar that experience has proved that a comparatively independent course of action was an absolute necessity. The three principal questions discussed and decided were these: First, that politics should be severely left alone in all respects; second, that there should be no assessments for expenses, the money needed to be raised by dues, and the establishment of a sinking fund; third, that strikes should be indulged in only when every other means of settling a difficulty between employer and employee has failed.

An executive committee of seven members was appointed, giving a representation to the different branches of the silk industry. A legislative committee and a committee on constitution and by-laws were also appointed. O. B. White of Paterson was elected Secretary, and William Delehanty of Paterson, Treasurer.

**A New Phase in the Lasters' Strike.**

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 15.—The extensive strike in the shoe shops here will assume another phase to-morrow morning. The Sampson Manufacturing Company on Friday purchased three new and improved lasting machines, which, it is alleged, can do the work for the entire shop, and require only twelve men to operate them. The work of setting up these machines will be begun to-morrow morning, and by the middle of the week, it is expected, they will be in operation, thus cutting off effectually the strikers' hopes of effecting a settlement. The feeling here seems to be that the lasters acted hastily in going out.

## SHE OUTRAN HIM OVER SEA.

*THE PURSUING WIFE'S STEAMSHIP FASTER THAN THE HUSBAND'S.*

**A Smart Little Woman and a Licking Waiting for John Philipps of London When He Came Up Through the Fog to the Pier.**

The steamship Adriatic of the White Star line slipped up to her pier through the thick fog yesterday morning. Among the steerage passengers was a little woman with rosy cheeks, dressed in an alpaca gown and a short sacque, fur trimmed at the throat. Her only baggage was a small satchel. Her name was Margaret Philipps, she said, and her age 24, and she was in pursuit of her husband, who had deserted her in London, and taken passage for this country in the Belgian steamship Switzerland.

John Philipps had left his home on Dec. 29, went to Antwerp, and sailed two days later. It was several days before Mrs. Philipps found out where her husband had really gone, and, leaving her two little children in the care of her mother, she boarded the Adriatic, which left Liverpool four days after the Switzerland started.

The Switzerland is a slower boat. She came up through the same fog yesterday afternoon, with a tall, lank, red-bearded Irishman of 37 on board, anxiously walking the deck, in a hurry to get ashore. Detective Groden of Castle Garden had gone with Mrs. Philipps to Jersey City and made arrangements with Detective Coyne, who was stationed at the pier of the Red Star line, to intercept Mr. Philipps as soon as the vessel arrived. When he went ashore with the detectives he had no idea for what he was wanted, and he told them that he was coming to this country to live. He was conducted to the steamship office and Mrs. Philipps was presented to him. Tableau.

When asked why he had run away, he said that he had had enough of her. Then followed a quarrel, which culminated in his swearing at her vigorously and raising his hand. With flashing eyes she rushed at him and dealt him one on the shoulder, saying:

"You villain! I'll knock you down."

They were separated by the officers, and Philipps was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"We have been married four years," said Mrs. Philipps to a reporter last night. "We lived at 2 Charles street, London, and my husband was a clerk in the banking house of Blake, Boisseyain & Co., with which Blake Brothers, 18 Wall street, is allied. He was earning about $7.50 a week, and having no bad habits, he used to bring most of it home. Then we made something by renting some rooms. He never hinted that he was displeased with his home, and several nights after Christmas he called me the most loving little wife that ever was. To think that all this time he had in his pocket a passage ticket for America, which I afterwards found he bought in October, and I had never found it out. He hadn't entirely paid for it, and was saving up his money. He didn't take any of the bank's money, but he took 20 shillings of rent money which I gave him to help him out of some business trouble, as he called it. He must have taken with him at least 225, and is the money I'm after; I don't care any more for him, the vagabond! I hope the court will give me every cent he has got, and then I will go back to London. I taught him bookkeeping and about everything he ever learned, and the only thanks I ever got was a beating now and then."

Two sovereigns, a little silver, and some Belgian coins were found in Philipps's pockets. He had also a silver watch which he was paying for on the installment plan.

*ADVERTISING FOR ACKLEY.*

**His Friends Have Been Visiting the Morgue Daily Since he Disappeared.**

Since Frederick C. Ackley, the aqueduct storekeeper of 165th street and Tenth avenue, disappeared ten days ago not a word has been heard from him. He had business troubles with his partner, Robert Brunton, which were related in THE SUN a week ago last Sunday, and it is supposed that these made him temporarily insane and sent him wandering. That these had been settled was announced yesterday by the publication of this notice:

FREDERICK C. ACKLEY.—Your suit with Robert Brunton has been amicably settled, the injunction vacated, and Brunton's interest assigned to your wife. Your family are greatly distressed. Return to them immediately.
JAMES K. AVERILL,
ROBT. BRUNTON,
LORENZO ACKLEY.

James K. Averill is Ackley's lawyer, and Lorenzo Ackley is his father. Mr. Brunton said yesterday that he had been induced to let up on Ackley for a nominal consideration. "The sum of money," he said, "was so small that I am ashamed to tell it. My friends think that in the closing of the bargain I was imposed upon, and they will hardly speak to me. But I felt sorry for Mrs. Ackley, and relented. The suit was simply my application for a restraining order to keep Ackley from selling the business to which I had an interest, and for an order appointing a receiver. I have nothing further to do with the concern, and have surrendered all claims. My son John, who had the aqueduct contract along the line, for which our store was the laborers' supply depot, has sublet the contract to Rogers, Shanahy & Co. They have given the workmen orders on John Coyle, who now has the store which Ackley and I used to keep. I don't know whether they will continue to give Coyle the business. The bargain for my surrender was suggested before Ackley went away and was consummated yesterday. Averill negotiated in it for Ackley, and Mr. Boothby of Briggs, Palmer & Boothby for me. I heard a story last night that Ackley's body had been found in the North River, but it was a hoax."

In October Mr. Ackley disappeared for a day. When he came back he was ill with brain fever for a month. Mr. Ackley's friends have been visiting the Morgue daily.

It will be observed that Mr. Brunton speaks of his entire fairness in the "sub-letting" of aqueduct contracts, forbidden by the Commissioners and denied by the contractors.

**A Lively Blaze in Warren Street.**

A policeman of the Leonard street station at 4:50 yesterday morning saw smoke issuing from the windows of the third floor of No. 54 Warren street, a five-story brick building. Second and third and special alarms brought out fifteen engines and the water tower.

The flames soon reached the third floor of No. 56 Warren street, occupied by the United States Bottle Packing Company, where the inflammable nature of the stock aided their spread. This company occupies the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building, which is also a five-story brick. In twenty minutes the roof fell in.

An engineer, who attends to the elevators, lived with his wife and son on the top floor of 58. The fire reaching that building, he was compelled to leave by the roof, and got to the street by going down the scuttle of an empty building on the corner of Church street. The first floor of 58 was occupied by P. Pohalski & Co., cigar dealers, who had been there only two weeks, having been burned out a short time ago at 153 Chambers street. They claim a loss of 150,000 cigars by yesterday's fire. The other floors of 58 are unoccupied.

The fire was got under control in an hour, but it was late in the morning before the engines were taken off.

The losses are as follows: First floor, 54 Warren street, S. Van Horn, carriage supplies, $10,000; A. J. White & Co. and Lyman, Brown & Co., patent medicines, second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, $40,000; J. Einstein, importer of undressed kids, first floor of 56, $40,000; Silver & Co., house furnishing goods, second floor of 56, $4,000; United States Bottle Packing Company, $15,000. The buildings are damaged to the extent of about $80,000, and are owned by M. C. Lane of 100 Fourth avenue.

**The Saloonkeeper's Wife Thrashed Him.**

Policeman James Cowen of the Eleventh precinct was detailed on excise duty yesterday by Capt. Cassidy. While going through Forsyth street he saw a little girl coming out of the hallway of No. 105 with a growler. Henry Yucker keeps a beer saloon at that number. Cowen went into the hall and tried to get into the side door. Mrs. Henrietta Yucker, wife of the proprietor, who is a big, stout German woman, recognized him, and placing herself in the doorway, struck the policeman in the face with her fist. A man in the saloon went to her assistance and held Cowen while the woman blacked his eyes, tore his collar, cut his lip, and smashed his hat. Policemen Ringler and Chapman came to Cowen's assistance, and it took the combined efforts of the three to get the woman to the Eldridge street station. She fought all the way. She was locked up on charges of assault and of violating the Excise law.

**"Against Fortune, Oppose Courage; Against passion, reason;" against dirt, Pearline.—Adv.**

*THERE WAS NO PRIZE FIGHT.*

**The Fellow that Got it Up yelled "Police," and is Subsequently Banged in the Nose.**

A party of fifty sporting men, including a dozen members of the New York, Nassau, and Manhattan Athletic Clubs, assembled early yesterday morning to witness a finish fight between the feather weights Billy Leary and "Swipes, the Newsboy." The affair was under the management of Ed. McDonald, the Brooklyn fighter. The men were to fight with two-ounce gloves, Queensberry rules, for a subscription purse, which Mc