PART OF JACOB'S VENGEANCE

THE FIERCE OLD JEW TOOK THREE LIVES THAT FEBRUARY NIGHT.

It Was His Wife Fannie Whose Corpse Has Just Been Found in the Eldridge Street Cellar—On Feb. 15 He Persuaded Her to Marry Him Again, and He and She and Rogoziuski Were All Dead by His Hand Before the Next Sunrise.

Forty detectives and reporters cleared away yesterday a good deal of the mystery surrounding the horrible Eldridge street murder case. It seems to be beyond doubt now that the woman was Isaac Jacob's "wife," known as "Fannie." It is supposed that the old Polish Jew murdered her some time between 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 15, and 2 o'clock on the morning of the next day, and in that interval wrapped her up like a bundle of coats and carried her into the cellar at 3 Eldridge street. At 1 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 16 Jacob began his attempt to murder the Rogozinski family in Ridge street, and by 5 o'clock he had got square, as far as he could, with the people he hated, and had put his last bullet through his own head. And yet the scrap of a letter found in the murdered woman's pocket, and beginning, "To my dear Freda," was dated Feb. 16, 1890.

The people living in Eldridge street near the house where the dead woman was found have all along insisted that Jacob was the murderer, because he lived in the house until Feb. 13 and because of his general reputation in the neighborhood. He was all the time muttering to himself or getting into furies and threatening to kill people. Once he got Aaron Levy, the old father of Moses Levy, who keeps a dry goods store on the ground floor, up to his room and tried to strangle him. Moses says he once saw in Jacob's room a long knife, a bayonet-like weapon, with a needle point, a sharp hatchet, and two bottles marked "Poison."

FIRST TRACES OF JACOB.

Two reporters made the first discoveries of evidence pointing directly to Jacob. Searching the cellar closet where the corpse was found, they discovered a piece of old linen about 2½ yards wide sewed on to a piece of red ticking three-quarters of a yard in width. The piece, or pieces sewed together, were covered with blood.

Isaac Shapiro, a 9-year-old boy in the Hebrew school up stairs, of which Jacob was janitor, used to sleep in the same room as Jacob. He had refused to sleep there any longer about three weeks before Jacob was discharged. He said that Jacob beat him, and told him ugly ghost stories. When the red ticking was shown to Shapiro he instantly recognized it.

"Jacob and I used to sleep under it," he said.

The boy was positive. He was taken to the Eldridge street station, and there saw the quilts and old clothes with which the boy had been covered in the cellar. He declared that they were the bed clothes of the bed which old Jacob and he used to occupy. The old brown coat which had been thrust about the head of the murdered woman, Shapiro said, was an old coat of Jacob's. He had seen it hundred times. Shapiro also said that the gray stuff in which the corpse had been bundled up was used by Jacob to hang over the transom of the door of his sleeping room. The little yellow multiplication card found in the woman's pocket was like those used in the Jewish charitable schools. Shapiro said that on several occasions Jacob had had women come to see him. The bergamot scent was up in the morgue. Shapiro could not identify the dead woman.

In the mean time half a dozen policemen under the direction of Detective Heap began a minute examination of the premises where the body was found. They found in the cellar a small towel which looked as if it had been used to wipe blood from the floor. There was not a blood stain on the walls of the closet, but they did find on the wainscoting of the cellar stairway streaks of blood that looked as if a bloody something had been dragged down the stairway and had rubbed against the wall as it went along.

On the floor of the little room on the second story, where Jacob used to sleep, the policemen found a very few drops of a red spattered something—not enough, if they were blood, to indicate that the woman was butchered there. More may be found beneath the dirt.

CLUES TO THE WOMAN'S IDENTITY.

Dr. Conway had expressed an opinion on Monday that the woman had been dead about ten days. When he saw the corpse exposed at the Morgue yesterday he said at once that she had been dead several weeks. The autopsy developed clearly the wounds on the body described in yesterday's SUN. Many other wounds were discovered, but no gunshot or knife wounds. Some of them were apparently made with the edge of a hatchet, some with the hammer end. There was no indication of poisoning. The woman had been a mother at a date not recent.

In her clothes as they were closely picked over at the Morgue was found a piece of a bill of sale with a long piece of white cotton wound tightly around it. The printed matter on the bill head read:

Bought of L. Gotth——,
Stationer, 436 Broadway.

Before the autopsy was over a good deal of evidence about the woman had been fished in. Shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning Lawrence Chan, a tenant at 73 Eldridge street came into the Eldridge street station and said that he was positive from reading the accounts of the discovery of the body in the morning newspapers that the murdered woman was no other than Fannie Jacob, one of the wives of Isaac. Mr. Levy said that he had been consulted by Mrs. Jacob in her suit for separation from Isaac, and that he had seen her in his office but a day or so before Jacob killed Rogozinski and himself.

The name "Freda," which was found on the slip of paper in the murdered woman's pocket, was declared by some of the Hebrew officers to be often translated into "Fannie." The hate that Isaac Jacob had for his wife Fannie was well known. After his suicide a long statement was found in his pocket, written in English by himself evidently, justifying his course. In this he referred to his wife Fannie as follows:

I got married with a green poor girl. I bought fine furniture for housekeeping and bought a store in 111 Sheriff street of Mr. Lazarus. My wife's name was Fannie, and besides this expense I have given to her $——. She attended to the store, while I went peddling with my own manufactured candies.

One time when I came home I found Auctioneer Mandelbaum in my place. He would not let me in and showed me papers that he had bought the whole business. I put in never very much money and the things she (Fannie) took away; and when I asked her why she had done this she knocked me blue and black, so that I had been in bed sick for the last three weeks.

When I was better she fetched me before Essex Market Court and I was set free. Then she got me arrested again and taken to the Tombs, under three Judges, and I was set free again. Then she had my arrested again and brought to the Ludlow street jail. I was astonished how can a green maidchen have so much smartness to do all this, so I found out that all was Herman's persecution.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Detective Sergeants Von Gerichten, Crowley, and O'Brien, from Police Headquarters, took Lawyer Levy to the Morgue. The face of the dead woman had been washed and restored as far as was possible. Mr. Levy was pretty positive that she was Mrs. Jacob. Then when he saw her clothing he said that there could be no doubt that it was Mrs. Jacob. He remembered recently well the black wrapper with red buttons and the plain black jersey. He also identified her earrings and the ring which was on the woman's left hand. He said that he was willing to say positively that the body was that of Mrs. Jacob. Then he told the detectives this story:

On March 4, 1887, he was retained by Mrs. Jacob to sue for a separation from her husband. She was accompanied to his office by Herman Rogozinski, whom Jacob afterward killed. She said she had married Jacob on Nov. 6, 1886. She was a Polish Jew and no relatives in this country, and had been here five years. Her brother was a rabbi in Poland, and she had two sisters living there. Her maiden name was Fleda Gruneberg. She and her husband had kept a candy store at 111 Sheriff street, and they had lived happily enough until he discovered about a year after their marriage that she was about to become a mother. He wanted to get rid of the child. She refused and he began to abuse and beat her cruelly. She had him arrested. Her child was born at the Mt. Sinai Hospital and died. Levy began the action, and had Jacob locked up in Ludlow street jail, whence he was soon released on bail. On the trial Jacob accused his wife of improper intimacy with Rogozinski. The referee, James H. Steers, decided in Mrs. Jacob's favor, but Mrs. Jacob had to pay the referee's fees of $75 before she could get the referee's report filed. She worked hard for two months, saved up money, and finally the report was filed and confirmed by Judge Bookstaver on Aug. 13, 1887. Jacob was directed to pay his wife $3 a week alimony and the costs. He didn't pay and fled. In October, 1889, while living with Mrs. Baruch Wertheim at 16 East 127th street, Mrs. Jacob was arrested on a charge of theft. The charge fell to the ground, and Mrs. Jacob began suit against Mrs. Wertheim for $2,000 damages. At this time Mrs. Jacob moved down to Mrs. Gessler's, on the second floor of the back tenement at 236 Second street. Levy was still her attorney, and she came to see him two or three days before the time of the Rogozinski murder.

MRS. JACOB LURED TO HER DEATH.

Detective Von Gerichten went down to Mrs. Gessler's house. Mrs. Gessler said that Fannie Jacob had lived there, but had disappeared three or four weeks ago and that nothing had been heard from her. Mrs. Gessler said that old Jacob suddenly came into the house about six months ago.

He had found out where his wife was from a Hebrew intelligence agency. He called at the house several times. He had on very old clothes, and looked haggard and unkempt. He wanted his wife to live with him again, and said that he repented of all he had done. One Thursday (about three weeks ago, Mrs. Gessler thinks, no doubt on Thursday, Feb. 13), old Jacob came to the house and told his wife that if she would come and live with him again he would give her $200 in money for herself and a nice gold watch and chain. Mrs. Jacob told him to come and see her in a day or so and she would tell him what she would do. Jacob came two days after, on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Before this, on the same afternoon, Mrs. Jacob went out to pay a call on Mrs. Neudorffer of 113 Columbia street. Mrs. Jacob had recently paid a visit of two weeks to Mrs. Neudorffer, and had left behind a green trunk there. Mrs. Neudorffer says that Mrs. Jacob did call and see her on a Saturday afternoon about three weeks ago, and has not been around since.

Mrs. Jacob was at Mrs. Gessler's when her husband came back on that Saturday. Her husband pulled out the $200 in bills and showed them to his wife, with the gold watch and chain. She finally took them, and then Jacob said:

"Now, let us go to the rabbi and have him fix things all right, and we will live together again."

Mrs. Jacob consented and the pair left the house. That is the last seen of Mrs. Jacob alive, so far as the police have learned. It was undoubtedly the Saturday before the Sunday on which Jacob killed Rogozinski, and while he was persuading his wife to come and live with him again, his plan of murder and suicide was in his heart, and his written statement, full of hate of his wife, was in his coat pocket.

Mrs. Gessler was perfectly familiar with all of Mrs. Jacob's clothing and underclothing. She went to the Morgue after the detective left her, and identified every piece of clothing.

THE MURDERED WOMAN'S TRUNK OPENED.

At Mrs. Gessler's the police found a large black leather satchel filled with clothing which had belonged to the murdered woman. It contained a quantity of underclothing, all of excellent quality and neatly arranged. There was a policy for $100 insurance on the contents of a trunk issued by the Home Insurance Company in November last. There were several men's hemstitched handkerchiefs and a card of Mrs. Gotthold, 664 Lexington avenue, where the Jacob woman formerly worked.

The trunk containing the rest of the woman's effects was found at the rooms of Mrs. Neudorffer. It had been there since the middle of January. Mrs. Neudorffer said that the woman took her meals there the week previous to her disappearance, and the trunk was being held as security for the board. The last Mrs. Neudorffer saw of the woman was at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 15. She went out at that hour, saying she was going over to Mrs. Gessler's for a few minutes, and would soon return.

The trunk was taken to Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant Crowley, and it was there opened by means of an ordinary key. The key found on the body of the murdered woman is in the possession of Detective Mullane of the Eldridge street station, and it was not tried upon the trunk lock. The two sets of detectives worked separately. One set had the key and the other the lock. The trunk is of medium size, and bears the letters A. J. in brass tacks on its top. It was found to contain a varied wardrobe of excellent quality. There was a fine black silk dress, a shawl, considerable underclothing, and a great deal of embroidery which the woman had evidently made herself, and specimens of her work with the needle showed that she was skilful.

The trunk contained the certificate of the woman's birth, showing that she was born in Russia, July 8, 1854, and that her name was Fredel Fincka Sowa Grinburg. There was also the certificate of her marriage with Jacob, Nov. 27, 1886, Alderman John Quinn performing the ceremony, and a copy of the decree of Judge Bookstaver granting her separation from Isaac Jacob, and ordering the defendant to pay costs and contribute $4 per week toward her support. A depositor's book of the Citizens' Savings Bank showed that she had $10 to her credit. She had also saved her teeth and the card of the dentist who pulled it.

Identification is made complete by finding in the trunks a piece of bombazine of a peculiar shade, which is an exact match of one of the garments found on the dead body. There were also three or four red cloth buttons which are just the same as the buttons of a similar pattern upon the clothing of the corpse.

WHERE WAS THE MURDER DONE?

The Eldridge street precinct detectives believe the murder was committed in the middle room on the second floor of the building where the few rusty red spots were found. This was the room occupied by Jacob when he was the janitor. The police have cut out for chemical examination the spots on the floor. The floor is so dirty that it is impossible to detect blood spots upon it. The police have not attempted to find the rabbi to whom Jacob induced the woman to consent to go. The detectives believe that Jacob went from Mrs. Gessler's directly to the house at 3 Eldridge street with his victim, butchered her up-stairs, shedding only very little blood in the operation, and carried the corpse down stairs.

The date on the letter remains a puzzle. It may have been wrongly written, either by accident or with a purpose to confuse.

BUYING STREET RAILWAYS.

H. Sellers McKee Becomes a Street Car Magnate on a Large Scale.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—H. Sellers McKee has become a street railway magnate on a large scale, having become sole owner of the street railway systems in several Eastern cities. In these transactions, involving several millions of dollars, Murray Verner has been Mr. McKee's confidential agent, and it is upon his judgment that the investments have been made. Mr. McKee's purchase of the Birmingham system in this city was an experiment. He developed the line, increased its business, and will put the Thomson-Houston electric system on. The street railways of Rochester, N. Y., have been under Mr. McKee's control for six months, and the receipts have increased one-third. The electric system will go into operation there on April 1.

The Rochester and Brighton Beach Railway is a part of the system. It is fifteen miles long, running to Lake Erie.

The system of Buffalo was next purchased by Mr. McKee. The sale was made nearly two weeks ago, and included every foot of street railways in the city. The Thomson-Houston motive power will also be applied there. Mr. Murray Verner will remove from Pittsburgh to Buffalo in the spring to take charge of the railways of Buffalo, Rochester, and one other city.

Newark, N. J., comes next on the list of Mr. McKee's acquisitions. The street railways there were reported some weeks ago to have passed into the hands of the Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia. The report, though widely credited, is only true in the fact that the syndicate tried to buy the lines, but Mr. McKee got ahead of it. Electricity will also be applied there, and the stock, which has been quoted at 400, is expected to appreciate.

The negotiations for the Syracuse street railroads were concluded in New York city to-day. It is supposed that Mr. McKee has invested fully $5,000,000 in street railways within the past year.

Keeping the Remains of the Sacrament.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—There has been considerable speculation in Episcopal Church circles as to the probable effect of the circular letter issued to the clergy by Bishop Paret. It has been the custom of the rectors in some of the very high churches to keep in receptacles what remained of the sacrament after communion.

Hearing from one of these rectors that he was accustomed to keep in a receptacle above the altar the remainder of the eucharist, the Bishop reminded him that the practice was contrary to the ritual of the Church, and ordered him to discontinue it. Subsequently the Bishop deemed it prudent to put his instructions in writing, and he wrote an official letter to the clergyman, in which he pointed out the law requiring the sacred elements to be entirely consumed in the church and commanded him to conform to the law.

This provides that if any remain after communion it shall be consumed by the minister and other communicants after the benediction. Copies of the letter were then sent to all the clergy in the diocese, with an admonition to obey the order.

Men Who Drink Alcohol by the Quart.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"There must have been something constitutionally wrong about that fellow who killed himself a few days ago drinking a tumblerful of gin and eight drinks of whiskey on a wager," said Railroad Contractor John Scott. "I have seen railroad laborers on pay day drink four times that amount of whiskey in the same time, lie down and go to sleep, wake up and commence it again. Up in Iowa the Russian laborers often drink a full quart of pure alcohol at a sitting. When they are through they drink a half pint of linseed oil, and that seems to nullify the effects of the spirits. These men will drink a half gallon of alcohol every day in the year if they can get it, but not without the oil."

One of Sheriff Cleveland's Prisoners.

From the Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, March 8.—Eighteen years ago James Kelley murdered a man in this city. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Five days before execution sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Grover Cleveland was Sheriff at the time, and instead of sending a deputy to Auburn with Kelley, he went himself, saying he had never been in the State prison, and wanted to improve the opportunity. After Grover Cleveland became Governor of New York State Kelley's friends began efforts to secure his pardon, and one of Cleveland's last acts was to sign a pardon to take effect on March 5, 1890.

IT'S A BIG CIRCUS DEAL.

HAS BARNUM'S PARTNER BOUGHT OUT HALF OF THE FOREPAUGH SHOW?

A Transaction Between Millionaire Showmen That Is Exciting the Amusement World—Plenty of Denials, But Equally Positive Confirmatory Facts—What Is the Circus Business Coming To?

"Now, don't call it a regular trust. It isn't. It's just a little 'combine' for the purpose of protection, investment, mutual admiration, and all the incidental economics that may result therefrom. It's a bona fide, up and up deal between two shrewd men who are millionaires, and who are likely to hold the American circus business in the hollow of their hands before very many seasons. There never has been so big a deal in the history of the white tents, yet it was never intended that the newspapers should disclose its purposes or its existence so soon after its consummation. Of course there will be obstacles and denials galore."

He was a weather-beaten old circus agent. He had been through the sunshines and the storm of many a season with the followers of the white-winged brigades. His name would not be recognized by the public at large, for circus agents are singularly modest in their own behalf, but all the circus owners know him, and his associates speak of him as absolutely truthful.

He had thus partly confirmed a quietly whispered rumor that for a week or more has been gaining credence in well-informed theatrical circles here to the effect that within a few days a bargain has been made that involves a million or more dollars worth of property and vitally affects the future of the two biggest circuses in the world. In short, it is said that James A. Bailey, the equal partner of Phineas Taylor Barnum in "The Greatest Show on Earth," has just become part owner with James E. Cooper in the Forepaugh circus, that valuable aggregation of show property, founded by that vigorous and eccentric old circus man, "Father Adam" Forepaugh. It is declared by several men, who are in a position to know, but who stipulate that their identity shall not now be revealed, that such a bargain has been ratified; that the general agents and managers of both shows have been formally notified of the deal; that entire harmony is to exist forever henceforth between these whilom rival exhibits; that in its effects the combination will have much to do with the existence of the minor circuses; and that, finally, it means a new era in the American circus field. In the face of many qualified denials, and of as many more refusals to talk on the part of those most interested, it can be asserted, with a fair degree of confidence, that James A. Bailey has lately become a half owner of the Adam Forepaugh circus.

One of Adam Forepaugh's oldest and best friends was James E. Cooper, a fellow Philadelphian, a rich man, and a showman of well-earned leisure. Cooper has been in the circus business thirty odd years. In 1870 he conducted the Hemmings, Cooper and Whitby circus, with Mr. Bailey as his half partner. The year 1873 saw Bailey an equal partner with Cooper in "The Ten Allied International Shows," which traversed Australia and Europe, and made lots of money. In 1879 Cooper and Bailey purchased Howe's big London show. A couple of years later Cooper withdrew, having become independently rich, and Bailey joined Barnum. Subsequently Cooper went into the Barnum-Bailey show, but four or five years ago again sold out once more to Bailey, who thus became an equal proprietor with the illustrious P. T. Barnum.

Yet, after these years of quiet retirement, Mr. Cooper suddenly put an end to all speculation as to the future of the Forepaugh circus by buying it outright after Forepaugh's death. Three days later two agents, one of them a Forepaugh and the other a Barnum-Bailey attaché, confessed to a SUN reporter that there were signs at both headquarters to indicate that Mr. Bailey was on remarkably close terms with Mr. Cooper. Yesterday it was learned that both Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bailey had been together in town a few days ago, and that in the presence of agents of both shows the deal was announced.

Frank A. Robbins, who owns a smaller railroad circus, is in the city getting his show ready for the road. He said a few days ago: "I have heard that there was a deal, and the news came from pretty reliable sources. All the circumstances point strongly to such a bargain, and I confess it is a stupendous coalition of circus interests, for, of course, this is to be a permanent thing not an experiment," Mr. Robbins did not seem to fear a circus trust. The two big shows would, he thought, still leave the smaller ones room to exist.

John B. Doris, who used to own a big circus, and still keeps in the current of white-tent affairs, had also heard the news of the deal and was inclined to believe it. A Philadelphia theatre manager, in town two days ago, confessed that the rumor had reached that city, and added that there were plenty of circumstances to confirm it. Finally, an old show printer known to all circus men, after some hesitation, admitted that there was absolute truth in the story. He said, rather significantly:

"I'm afraid the news is leaking much earlier than had been feared, and that some people won't like to read it just now."

Mr. James A. Bailey was found at his office at 1,127 Broadway. He was surprised when asked to confirm or deny the rumor that he had bought half of the Forepaugh show. He, at least, did not make a frank denial, nor would he endorse the story. He sought, indeed, to say nothing either way.

It is not believed or intimated that Mr. Barnum is financially interested in Mr. Bailey's newest venture, but it is evident that the deal is intended to work some astonishing results in the circus business of this country. The magnitude of the transaction seems to have surprised even the most daring among theatre managers and amusement speculators.

Testing the Dynamite Guns.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—An unofficial trial of the dynamite guns of the cruiser Vesuvius was made to-day. The cruiser was towed from her berth at Cramp's shipyard to a point in the Delaware River below Marcus Hook. The test was on the points of ranges, fuses, and distances. Wooden bombs loaded with gunpowder were used, and the test is reported to have been eminently satisfactory. To-day's trial was made to get the gun in order for the official trial, which is to take place the latter part of next week in the Delaware Bay. The regulation metal bombs loaded with gun cotton will then be used.

Said to be the Latest New York Tipple.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

New York clubs are ever ready to spring something new for an outside public to gossip about, and their latest fad in the drinking line is "apple jack sours." It is said that the Union League caught the idea from some Jersey guests who were invited inside the palatial portals of this swell circle.

Now the younger, but none the less swell, clubs have taken hold of the "sour jack," tasted, and between sips have smacked their lips approvingly, and voted the beverage a "go." I was recently up at the "5 A's," a club composed of actors, amateur athletes, and base ball players, and there the fizz and pop of the wine and beer bottles have given way to the succulent "sour jack." It's wonderful how popular it is, and at one of the leading cafés the orders for it are very, very many. "It is the proper, strictly proper" drink.

The Chick that Saved Leconey's Life.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Along with the cock that crowed thrice when Peter denied his Master and the geese whose cackling is said to have saved Rome, the little half-drowned chick that saved the life of Chalkley Leconey will go down in history as a famous fowl. The Leconey bird is no longer the property, however, but in the months that have elapsed since Annie Leconey's sad death it has grown to a sturdy fowl, and it now stalks proudly among the lesser barnyard birds on the Leconey farm. The part played by the little chick was simple, but the slender thread of evidence that it furnished was strong enough to establish Chalkley Leconey's innocence of the murder of his niece. Annie Leconey placed the little half-drowned chicken in the open oven to resuscitate, and this act alone was sufficient to prove that she was alive after her uncle left the house, and at the time when it was claimed she had perished by his hand.

Three Girls Break Through the Ice.

Pauline and Lottie Josephs, sisters, and Annie Seaman of Newtown went sliding on a pond near the Maspeth Methodist Church on Monday afternoon. When near the middle the ice gave way and the three children went through into the water, which was about four feet deep. Lottie and Annie clung to Pauline, who was the eldest and taller of the three. Their cries were heard by John McDonald, who got them out.

DEMOCRATS HAVE THEIR WAY.

They Pass the Tennessee Election Bills in Spite of the Republicans.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to-day passed all the election bills. When the hall of the House was opened at 10 o'clock this morning the best seats in the galleries were quickly secured by spectators eager to witness the contest between the Democrats and Republicans over the bills whose passage depended upon the presence of a quorum of Democratic members. It was not known whether the necessary number of Democrats were in the city, and there was much speculation as to the result. As the hour for the special order drew near the interest increased.

It was found, however, when the roll was called that all but four of the Democratic members were in attendance. Mr. Williams of Franklin county, Mr. Jacobs of Coffee, Mr. Woodall of Davidson, and Mr. Adams of Weakley were absent. Messrs. Caruthers and Jones, who were sick at their homes, responded to telegrams sent by Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, by hastening to the city and repairing to the Capitol. They were not able to occupy their seats, but reclined on a sofa in a committee room, and answered to their names when the Clerk called the roll. After the House had disposed of routine business, Mr. Lewis called up the bill requiring every voter to produce a receipt showing that he had paid his poll tax. As soon as this had been done there was some stir in the Democratic and Republican quarters, as the Republicans were expected, in view of the announcement made by them after the adjournment of their caucus, to resist to the utmost all efforts of the Democrats to put the election bills through.

Finally one or two motions, intended to delay proceedings, were made by Republican members, and at least all but one declined to respond to the roll call. The one Republican who voted was Mr. Hugh Bennett, who was against the bill. Nine Democrats also cast their votes in opposition to the measure. When the Clerk announced the result of the vote, 48 ayes to 10 noes, there was considerable applause, and the House again settled down to business, taking up the amendment to the election bill introduced by Speaker Lea and passed by the Senate. This amendment, making the bill conform to the Constitution, was passed without much delay. The Republicans recognized the fact that the Democrats had a quorum and were prepared to carry things their own way. They therefore changed their tactics and contented themselves with voting against the bill. This, too, passed, the vote standing 64 ayes to 26 noes.

Next came the Dortch bill, against the passage of which several protests had previously been submitted by the Republicans. This bill among other things excludes the illiterate voters and prohibits the use of any device for making ballots for the use of voters. Mr. Shepherd moved to amend the bill by adding that if any voter shall declare that he is unable to read or write he shall receive the assistance of the officer of election.

After some discussion the previous question was called and the bill passed, sixty-two votes being cast for and thirty against it.

When the next bill, the Myers registration measure, was called, 67 Democrats voted aye and one Republican, Mr. Bennett, voted nay. The other Republicans refused to answer the roll call. They signed a protest against the passage of the Lea bill, the Dortch bill, the Myers bill, and the poll tax bill, asserting that they discriminate against the poor class of people, because a money qualification is provided in one instance and an educational qualification in another. The House then adjourned.

MR. BALDWIN TO THE COUNTIES.

He Couldn't Come to the Meeting, but He is for Saxton Ballot Reform.

Chairman C. C. Baldwin was not present in Cooper Union last evening at the first meeting of the County Committee of the County Democracy since its organization for 1890. He sent a letter, which was read. The letter accepts the office of Chairman, and says:

"The County Democracy organization, though it has experienced temporary defeat, has yet a vigorous life and promise of future usefulness and success. A man, an organization, or a community unable to profit by experience is without healthy life and must perish. I believe, and the evidence about me in the organization justify the belief, that the lesson, though unpalatable, has been taken to heart, and that the earnest purpose on the part of rank and file, as well as the leaders, to adhere to the policy which influenced the formation of the County Democracy assures us of a speedy renewal of that public confidence which attends those who show that they merit it.

"The County Democracy was established as a protest against the undemocratic exclusiveness and imperiousness of Tammany Hall. The organization was and still is that no one not of her fold shall hold office; that subservience to her will is a condition of retaining office, and that among her own membership obedience to the junta in control of her affairs is the sole test of good standing and recognition. Such a rule should find no place in a Democratic party, and is fundamental to every principle of good government. It is the antithesis of popular rule. Our organization protests against it as anti-Democratic, and we open wide our doors with the invitation to all who follow the faith of the Democratic party to enter and join in our crusade for the promotion of that faith and of the cause of genuine popular government."

Mr. Baldwin is in favor of Saxton ballot reform and says so in his letter. He predicts:

"With such principles illustrated by action, and the support of honest and capable candidates for public office, the County Democracy is certain of a speedy return to its former power and prestige, for it will have deserved popular support."

With this letter came the names of the standing committees. The members of the Finance Committee are Francis Cooper, Theodore Myers, Charles J. Canda, C. C. Baldwin, Richard A. Cunningham, Patrick Keenan, Henry R. Beekman, Charles B. Ingersoll, and Stephen A. Walker. These are the Chairmen of the other committees:

Printing—Thomas Costigan. Naturalization—William F. Cowan. Meeting Rooms—Timothy J. Campbell.

A request was received from the district organization that a mass meeting be arranged at which there could be a free discussion of the ballot reform question. On motion of Justice Power the request was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Judge Dillon Declares in Effect that it is Unconstitutional.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The anti-Trust law received a black eye in a decision rendered by Judge Dillon this morning. It was in the case of the State of Missouri against the Simmons Hardware Company. This is the test case to be fought out in the courts to the end, and its progress is watched with great interest by a large number of corporations in this State and outside. If the law is not knocked out completely in the lower court the respondents will appeal the case to the higher courts, and if it is, Circuit Attorney Clover will lose no time in learning the opinion of the Supreme Court Judges.

In December Secretary of State Lesaur wrote to the Simmons Hardware Company, asking them to make an affidavit saying the corporation was not a member of any trust, monopoly, or combine, whose object was to destroy competition and raise prices. The company refused to make the affidavit or second letter, and suit was filed in the Circuit Court, asking the court to declare the charter of the company forfeited for not complying with the law. The Simmons Hardware Company filed a demurrer to the petition, questioning the constitutionality of the law, and on this Judge Dillon rendered his decision, sustaining the demurrer, and thus declaring the law to be unconstitutional.

Henry Villard's New Scheme.

CHICAGO, March 11.—While in Chicago today, Thomas Lowrey, the Minneapolis street railway magnate, said that Henry Villard will reach Minneapolis on Saturday to take the first steps toward turning the immense force in the Falls of St. Anthony into electricity to furnish motive power, heat, and light for Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. Lowrey said that Villard is in a position to utilize for this purpose an enormous amount of American and German money, and that the English syndicate controlling Meeker Island is with him also.

Monster Bats Caught in Louisiana.

From the Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—In Tensas parish, La., have just been captured two mammoth red bats of the species identical with the vampire bat of the Brazils. They are in shape like bats, but many times larger, measuring twenty-two inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. In color they are a revolting blood red, and are of a snapping, vindictive temper.

Mr. Leggett, the present owner, while feeding them, was severely bitten on two of his fingers. His hand has swollen, showing all the symptoms of blood poisoning, and it is feared his hand will have to be amputated to save his life. The animals will be sent to the zoological gardens of some Northern city. They are doubtless the only ones in captivity north of the Rio Grande.

WANTED TO DIE IN CHURCH.

MR. JONES SWALLOWED ETHER IN THE HEAVENLY REST.

He is Mr. James Hamilton Howells Jones of Pittsburgh, and he Made a Momentary Sensation in Fifth Avenue.

In Lent the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, is open from 10 in the morning until nightfall. It is no uncommon thing for fifty persons to be in the church at once in the afternoon. They pass in and out at will, sit in the pews, kneel on the cushions to pray, or wander up and down the aisles.

There were several persons in the church at 3¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The janitor's assistant was sitting near the door talking in a low tone of voice to a member of the choir. The door opened and a young man entered slowly. He was well dressed. The doorman and the singer merely glanced at him as he walked slowly up the middle aisle and took a seat close to the altar and directly in front of it. Then they went on with their whispered conversation.

A noise as of something falling made every one in the church look toward the altar. The young man had slipped from the seat partly to the floor. A moment later he dropped wholly on the floor. The noise he made would have been inconsiderable anywhere else, but in the silent church it was startling. The doorman and the choir singer ran to the young man's assistance. They thought he had had a fit until they reached the pew and caught a strong odor of ether. Then they sent people for Dr. Banney and a policeman. The excitement spread outside the church at once, and people ran in from the street until they were obliged to close the doors. Sexton Alexander Davidson and Policeman Joseph Sontheimer came in. The policeman rang for an ambulance.

The young man seemed stunid at first. A surgeon from Bellevue Hospital gave him a dose of something which woke him up, and he exclaimed:

"My God, why didn't I die?"

He continued to make this exclamation at intervals. He had dropped a letter when first picked up. The policeman put this in his pocket. Then the policeman and the doctor shook him and walked him about in the church, and poked him and did all they could to lighten him up. Every now and then he would stiffen himself and say something.

"I came in here to die," he exclaimed. "I wanted to die in church, close to the altar!"

He had swallowed the ether. He said he was James Hamilton Howells Jones of Pittsburgh. He had been in New York a week and was boarding at 36 West Twenty-fourth street, where a couple of pawn tickets might be found. He said he hadn't a cent left and wanted to die. All this came out in disjointed sentences. The policeman took notes. In half an hour the doctor thought they could move him safely and he was put in the ambulance and taken to Bellevue. There was a great crowd waiting outside the church, and this disturbed Jones greatly.

"Oh, Lord! I don't want to face that crowd!" he exclaimed. "I'd rather die!"

At the hospital he was searched, and nothing was found but a scarf pin with a tiny diamond in it. He had neither money nor papers. The letter which the doctor had picked up was written upon Windsor Hotel note paper and enclosed in an envelope bearing the hotel mark. It was unsealed. The address was: "Mrs. Ben Ralston, 144 Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh." The letter read:

DEAR SISTER AND BROTHER, EMMA AND MAGGIE: When you read this I will be dead. I was so unhappy that I had no desire to live. Ask your forgiveness for leaving home. Lizzie you find my standing in the Lodge of A. O. U. W. is all right. I paid up in full in the 1st of April. The money I want to go to you. Have the lodge bury me. I should also like to have my pastor, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, rector of Trinity, to preach my funeral service.

You will find in my inside coat pocket two pawn tickets, one for $[illegible] and watch. Excuse the writing of your unhappy brother as I am very nervous. With love to all, from your loving brother,

JAMES HAMILTON HOWELLS JONES.

Mr. Jones will have an opportunity to explain the circumstances of his attempted suicide in person to his brothers and sisters, for there is no danger of his death. Dr. Cummings said he was in good nature. He didn't take much of the ether, the doctors said. He was put in the cage, and will be arraigned in court on a charge of attempting suicide as soon as he can get out. He refused to talk to the doctors about himself. He said he was 21 years old. He does not live at 36 West Twenty-fourth street, which is the name of the Eden Musée. They don't know him at the Musée.

EX-CONGRESSMAN TAULBEE DEAD.

Correspondent Kincaid, who Shot Him, Breaking Down in Jail.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Ex-Congressman W. Preston Taulbee of Kentucky, who was shot in the head by Charles E. Kincaid, the correspondent of the Louisville *Times*, while they were descending the east staircase in the House wing of the Capitol on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 28, died at 4:45 o'clock this morning at the Providence Hospital, whither he had been removed an hour or so after the shooting. He had been rapidly sinking since last Saturday, and his death had been expected at any time since that night. Yesterday he grew so much worse that the physicians in attendance knew he could not last another day. His family had been summoned, and when he passed away his brother, Dr. Taulbee; his son, a young man about 19 years of age; his brother-in-law, Dr. Payne; the attending surgeon, and Major Blackburn of Kentucky were at his bedside.

Mr. Kincaid, who has been out on $2,000 bail since the shooting, was asleep at his boarding house when the police aroused him at 5 o'clock this morning and informed him that Mr. Taulbee's death. He asked to be allowed to sleep an hour longer, but the orders of the officer were peremptory, and Mr. Kincaid dressed himself immediately, and was taken to the First precinct station, on Twelfth street, below Pennsylvania avenue.

A reporter visited the station house soon after Kincaid's arrest and found him confined in the woman's cell on the second floor, looking pale and sickly. He seemed entirely oblivious of his surroundings. His muscles twitched convulsively, and he groaned at intervals. As the reporter was about to leave Kincaid broke out into sobs and called for his mother.

Within an hour after his arrest Kincaid was so prostrated with nervous exhaustion that it was found advisable necessary to call his physician, Dr. Harrison, who remained with him almost all day. Kincaid's condition is serious, and it is the opinion of many of his friends that he will not live to stand trial.

No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral of Mr. Taulbee. The inquest will be held to-morrow at noon, and will be preceded by an autopsy. Mr. Taulbee, it is said, made no ante-mortem statement.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Aaron Kohn of this city and Judge Hargis have been retained by Kincaid's Kentucky friends to defend him.

Elected President of Swarthmore College.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 11.—At the meeting of the Board of Managers of Swarthmore College this afternoon William Hyde Appleton, A. M., Ph. D., was elected President of the college to succeed Edward H. Magill, LL. D., whose resignation after nineteen years of service, takes effect at the next commencement. Dr. Appleton is a graduate of Harvard University, and has been professor of Greek at Swarthmore since 1871.

The Mine Fire Extinguished.

WILKESBARRE, March 11.—The flames in the South Wilkesbarre shaft were extinguished this afternoon and the pumping process has been stopped. The water will be allowed to remain in the mine for a week, at the end of which time the strata will be sufficiently cooled to prevent another outbreak of fire.

Mr. Pettebone's Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, March 11.—J. B. Pettebone, a well-known citizen here, aged 32 years, committed suicide this evening at his home by shooting himself through the head. Eight weeks ago he went to Pittsburgh on business, and returned home last night. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

To Overcome the Color Line.

A meeting of the Young Men's Industrial League, an organization of young colored men whose object is to promote the interests of their race, was held last evening in the Church of St. Benedict the Moor. The attendance was very large. The President of the League, Mr. Robert N. Wood, presided. The main design of the members is to induce business men to ignore the color line in employing help, and as a result of their work the committee have secured promises from two South Avenue retail houses to employ one colored man and one woman, and the promise of a Brooklyn house to give work to a young colored