

## SAD LOSS OF LIFE.

By the Flood Sapping a Building  
Ten Lives Are Lost.

The Work of Relief Better Organized  
Than at any Previous Time.

A Number of Very Narrow Escapes—The People, as One Man, Impelled to Liberty.

THE FATAL FALL OF A BUILDING.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The buildings that fell this morning were occupied as boarding houses by Robert Kyle and Geo. Oyster. There were about thirty-five people in the buildings at the time. The following are known to have been killed, either by falling timber or drowning:

Jno. W. Kyle, son of the proprietor  
Mary E. Colter.  
Maud Ellis.  
James Ogden.  
Barney Winkler.  
Mrs. Winkler.  
Thomas Burke.  
Mrs. Lena Burke and two children.  
Wm. and Louis Burke, making ten lives so far known to have been lost.

The rescued women were conveyed in the wagon to the house in the vicinity, and were made comfortable by the fire. Mrs. Kyle, whose son was lost in the ruins, was inconsolable. She imagined her boy was alive and struggling for his freedom, then she gave him up for lost, and her agony was heart-rending. Mrs. Webb, who occupied a room in the part that fell, says, she could not sleep for the cracking of the walls. She thought that it was the paper that was effected by the water, but afterwards supposed it to be something worse. I got up at last, and saw that the water was rising. I told her we must get out, as something was going to happen. I went to the door of the next room, where Maud Ellis was sleeping, and tried to awaken her. Then I called Mary Colter again to hurry. She was sitting in bed. I was near the door, and I felt the house going. I could have stepped through the door to the front part, but I turned to get Mary. I couldn't see, and I felt all around for her, and then we all went down together. I do not know how I escaped, but I crawled out and screamed. This was told between sobs, as the poor woman bemoaned her room mate, Mary Colter, and the girl Maud Ellis, occupants of the house, say they called the attention of the owner last summer to the weakness of the rear wall, but it was not repaired. One of them thinks the wooden Intel over the rear wall broke, and broke the effect of the water and so let the rear wall down. The body of Thos. Burke was recovered shortly before noon. It was crushed fearfully. The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded district. Many who can do so are getting out of the city.

By a confusion of names the report was current that two additional bodies had been found, making the total number of victims twelve. It was afterwards learned that two people hitherto called Winkler in the reports, were Mr. and Mrs. Winkler. This leaves the total number of victims so far as known at ten. The body of Maud Ellis is also recovered. The body of another woman was found under the partition wall, but owing to the danger of the other walls falling a further search was abandoned till the water falls.

RELIEF MEASURES.

A conference was held this morning between Gen. Beckwith, Charles W. Constantine, chairman of the Ohio relief commission, and the Cincinnati commerce relief committee. It was decided to send out as soon as can be a loaded steamer, the Granite State, for points above Cincinnati, bearing the relief. The government, state of Ohio, and chamber of commerce committee will distribute in harmony, so as not to have confusion. The government will put aboard supplies worth \$10,000, the state commission \$15,000, and the chamber of commerce committee as much as it can get ready.

PADUCAH, Ky., Feb. 15.—While John Beattie was attempting to convey his wife and three children and two young ladies named Weatherford, across the bar water near Newburg, on the Tennessee river, the skiff was dashed against a tree by the current and Mrs. Beattie, all the children and one of the young ladies were drowned.

FLOOD NOTES.

The press relief boat Iron City, has been in the neighborhood of Steubenville, Ohio, but who people with few exceptions do not ask aid.

At Louisville, Ky., the river is at a stand at 46½ feet.

The river at Louisville was stationary all yesterday.

The government relief boat left Pittsburgh yesterday with 300 tons of supplies for Iron-oln.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the river is rising again.

At Cairo the river is rising very slowly, and shows 49 feet 4 inches. It is not thought that it will reach the height of last year by a foot.

Cleveland has already contributed \$20,000 for the relief fund, and the work of collecting still goes bravely on.

Boston has given \$35,000 to the sufferers by the floods, and the work of collecting has advanced \$30,000 in cash and \$1,200 worth of blankets.

From Louisville, Ky., the report is that far more damage has been done this year than last, and in the smaller towns in that region especially in many cases have toppled over, and many more are likely to.

Richmond, Va., is bestowing itself and sending relief to the flood sufferers.

The position of parties at Shawneetown is very perilous. The current on the streets is so swift that skiffs or rowboats have difficulty in stemming the current. The Park house, especially in the danger, and twelve or more families have taken refuge in it.

At Wheeling, W. Va., some 5,000 people are in distress, but the city is determined to take care of them, and will accept no relief as yet.

The people at many points on the Ohio derive the greatest praise, as the wealthy are giving freely to aid the more unfortunate neighbors, and ask for no outside help.

The ice which went out in the Hudson on Thursday gorged yesterday just below Albany, N. Y., and many of the lower streets are under water. The lumber districts are under water.

All along the river reports come that the late winter storm did an incalculable amount of damage.

The state commissioners, Ohio, are taking the management of the supplies coming from all parts of the state, and the distribution is most satisfactory.

The great problem now, is a supply of fuel, as the weather has suddenly become cold, and no coal or wood is left of it, is under water, and a new supply is hard to obtain.

Helena, Ark., is appealing for aid, as the washouts have caused much damage and suffering.

At Memphis the river is still five inches below the danger line. It is expected that many plantations below there will be overflooded.

The water is falling at Cincinnati at the rate of one inch and a half an hour.

The Red River is rising rapidly, and the people are fleeing for their lives. Mules and cattle have been flooding down for a day or two.

GAS EXPLOSION.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., Feb. 15.—A chandelier in the residence of Sewell Fulkerson, fell during the night, after the family retired. Fulkerson struck a match early this morning, and a terrible explosion followed, shattering glass, tearing off hinges, and burning Fulkerson badly.

Willing to Testify.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, Feb. 15.—A special having been published to the effect that a number of Bismarck citizens were to be subpoenaed before the United States grand jury at Fargo to testify in an investigation of the removal of the capitol, the Tribune of this city to-day interviewed a number of the persons mentioned and each expressed an anxiety to be

## THE OLD WORLD.

INSULTING TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times, says: Prince Bismarck has returned to Herr Von Eisendecher, the German minister at Washington, the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's death, passed by congress, with a counter request to return the resolution to the house of representatives, as the position of Lasker, in Germany, was not such as to justify the resolution. The Times adds, "Although the above appears incredible, the fact is, the relations between Washington and Berlin are in a state of great tension, chiefly owing to the pig flesh question." The Times concludes, "One thing is certain. We have not heard the last of the Lasker incident. The American minister is too proud, too sensitive and too independent for that."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Advices from Pekin state that the council blame Gen. Tang for not having supported the Blackgards at Sontay. The council has decided to defend Bac Ninh to the utmost.

Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. England appears to be afraid of irritating France.

The following telegram has been received from Gen. Gordon: "I am sending down the river many women and children from Karasoo. Send some kind hearted European to meet them."

England refuses to allow her troops to go outside of Egypt proper to relieve Tokar, but allows her officers to go in command of Egyptian troops to be butchered.

Russia has received the submission of the tribes of Merv, which places her one point nearer to India on which she looks with wistful eye.

The brigands have captured a judge and other officials on the Albanian coast. He says he will make a desperate attack on Tokar and capture it, and then get back and capture Suakin before the British can arrive.

The Porte has resolved to protest against the abandonment of the Sudan.

The approaches to Baciniah is guarded with dynamite.

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## CRIME RECORD.

A Cook Carved and Killed With  
a Carving Knife.

He Snidles Because he Knows Far  
Too Much.

Firing at a Train—Guilty of Murder—A  
Woman Shot—A Desperate Affray.

SUICIDE BECAUSE HE KNEW TOO MUCH.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—James Quigg, of 204 East Fourth street, who tried to kill himself with oxalic acid on Sunday, but swallowed too much, had been allowed to remain at his house under guard of policeman Michael Flinn until he should get well enough to be arraigned in court. Flinn allowed Quigg to go out of his sight to-day.

Mrs. Quigg was the first to miss her husband. In the basement wareroom she found him lying dead with his throat cut. A carving knife was in his right hand.

Quigg was fifty years old and an undertaker by trade. For thirteen years and until five years ago, he was sexton of Trinity church. The story is that Quigg was compelled to resign his position as sexton because he knew too much of the recent scandal in which Dr. Tyng, Jr., was involved. This is said to have preyed upon his mind until he was in danger of committing suicide. Quigg's successor, said Quigg was forced to resign.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Otto Dierberger was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury this morning, for the killing of John Horne, in a street car last May. A row occurred in the car, when Dierberger interfered, and in the fight drew a revolver, firing and killing Horne. A motion for a new trial was immediately filed, but bail was refused.

FIRING AT A TRAIN.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 15.—Train No. 2, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, was fired into at a point between Belfast and Sand Prairie yesterday afternoon, while the train was passing a high bluff. Buckshot was used, one charge of which struck the baggage car and the other charge shattered three windows in a coach. No one was injured. The train was stopped, but the search for the miscreants was without result.

ATTACKED BY OUTLAWS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 15.—Information was received here a few days ago that an attempt would be made by outlaws to rescue Jesse Friden, arrested for horse stealing at Miles city, and en route for Deadwood. A posse left Spearhead to assist the officers. On arriving at Stoneville, seventy-five miles north of Deadwood, yesterday, the posse was attacked by the cowboys. A man named O'Hara was killed and Fred Willard was wounded. One cowboy, named Cunningham, was killed and another wounded and captured, and the cowboys then fled. A party is now organizing at Spearhead to pursue the outlaws.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 15.—Advices from Hempstead, Tex., give meager details of a fearful encounter, in which one man was killed and two others mortally wounded. For some reason or other Will Wheeler and John Ellison, late city marshal, commenced shooting at each other in a bar-room last night. Capt. James T. Browning, who was present at the time, interfered and tried to make peace. When the firing ceased it was discovered that Browning was shot dead, and Wheeler and Ellison in such condition that they will probably die. Browning was a candidate for city marshal in the election to be held next Monday, and it is said he was a law abiding citizen.

CUT WITH A CARVING KNIFE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—This morning Edward Brice, a waiter in the service of the restaurant of the Baltimore & Potomac depot, cut Peter Washington, the cook, across the abdomen with a carving knife killing him almost instantly. Brice was arrested.

A WOMAN INSTANTLY SHOT.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Last night, in Greene county, the wife of James Hunter was instantly killed by some one who fired a gun from the bushes. Hunter and his wife and other members of the household were sitting around the fire at the time. Hunter is a wealthy farmer, and had just received a large amount of money. Two brothers, named Moore, are arrested.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

The Copiah County Race Troubles  
Being Ventilated at New  
Orleans.

The Evidence So Far Shows Most Law-  
less Proceedings at Last  
Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on privileges and elections met in the custom house. Present, Hoar, Cameron, Frye, Salisbury and Jones.

Leon H. Matthews, a brother of I. P. Matthews, killed at Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Miss., said he lived there all his life, and was a candidate at the election on Nov. 4. He considered the voting population to color about equal, but thought the colored people had a small majority. He believed the independents had fifty majority in the county, but the Democrats carried the election. The respective parties canvassed the counties together. There were some slight disturbances after the election, but clubs were organized by Democrats, who went armed and mounted. They murdered some, whipped others, and put ropes around the necks of still others, but did not hang them. On the day before the election he saw an armed mob at Hazlehurst. They sent a message to his brother, warning him not to vote there. A few days before the election the colored church was burned. The independents attempted to organize a club there. A mob carried a cannon all over the county, and fired it occasionally. A mob had notified the Matthews family, that if trouble occurred later he would be held responsible. Some men in the mob owed him and his brother for goods, and had run away to avoid payment. As soon as the polls opened on November 7, J. P. Matthews went to vote, and was shot down by Wheeler, and his name was down by Wheeler. The witness learned that checked on the poll list. The witness learned that from the election officers. An armed mob was riding over the county before the election, and declared they would carry the election with shot guns, if necessary, or with the knife. The witness gave the names of a number of persons in the armed mob, among them J. L. Mead, chairman of the Democratic committee, Copiah county. The witness mentioned the killing of Frank Sage, and the shooting of his wife, the whipping of Henry Porter, and the killing of David Bill and Solomon Smith, and other assaults on colored men, by the armed mob. Some few colored people voted on election day, others went to the polls, but feared to vote. Only three or four colored men in the county are thought to be Democrats.

The witness made a statement concerning the efforts of his brother, himself, and other political friends, to have the county officials take some action to check the outrages, and finally applied to the governor, but nothing was done.

A. W. Burdett, chairman of the independent executive committee of Copiah county, testified substantially confirming the testimony of the witness as to the outrages, and efforts made by officials to stop them. All the witnesses testified that nothing has been done with Wheeler for killing Matthews, nor for Wheeler for shooting Burdett.

An Illinois philanthropist wishes to benefit the poor by teaching them to eat their bread and butter with the butter side down. He says that the sense of taste is most acute on the tongue, and that a very small amount of butter is satisfactory if put in the obviously right spot.

## RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Why the Czar Befriended the North During  
the Recent Civil War.

Cassius M. Clay.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay writes from White Hall, Ky., to the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: In your journal of the 29th of January is an editorial in which you unconsciously modify into insignificance an incident which I now hear of for the first time, and which is not based upon as much truth as the flight of the Monitor. "As to what the influence was that prevented the formal recognition of the southern confederacy by England and France, we may say that it was the friendship for the northern states of that great emancipator, the emperor of Russia, whose murder some time ago was greeted by the acclamations of the ranks and foils all the world over; and information extending to the affairs of this country sent by Charles Francis Adams, minister to England, to Bayard Taylor, secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and by him communicated through Prince Gortchakoff to the emperor, was much more important than the flight of the Monitor."

"Nothing is so false as history," is an old aphorism. What are the facts? I was minister plenipotentiary to the Russian court more than a year before I was recalled by Seward, under a false representation made by him to the emperor, "I wished to return to the United States," I wrote in the "Men of Progress, New York, 1869-70."

I was recalled in the fall of 1862, and was sent back to St. Petersburg again in the spring of 1863 by Seward, in spite of my strenuous opposition. Seward had told me he did all those who opposed his presidential ambition in the Chicago convention in 1860. He opposed me from the start, and to the end of his banishment from power, condemned by all parties, I never got any favor from him. Having been told that he would make me secretary of state, as he had promised me by letter, he still opposed me after I refused the ministry to Spain, as envoy to Russia, but Lincoln appointed me of his own notion. So I was minister at St. Petersburg nearly two years before Bayard Taylor was made charge d'affaires under Cameron. I don't know what Adams wrote in regard to the "actual state of affairs in this country," but I do know that the emperor was fully our friend before he ever saw or heard of Bayard Taylor.

Seward published without my authority my letter to the state department giving an account of my reception by the czar, but it is before the public, and from that it can be seen that the emperor was lavish of more than the conventional civilities usual on such occasions, and I reported him close to our government. He gave me some forecast of his possible course toward us. Prince Gortchakoff was outspoken and frank in his avowals to me of his ardent wishes for the continued union of the states, not because he loved the north, but because he feared the south. He wished us to continue in rival naval power, against their hereditary enemy—England. In conversation with the czar himself he broke through his usual reserve. In speaking of the common movement of France and England in an unfriendly attitude toward America, he said, "I have never seen the flag of the French, while acting in accord with 'perfidious Albion,' were to be received with caution, however apparently friendly to his majesty. The czar replied with some warmth: 'He is not to be trusted.'"

The entire cordiality between Russia and America, the closest in diplomatic relations, and the victory of Poland, Count Mouravieff, said to a distinguished traveler, when giving him a letter of introduction to me, that I, "had more influence with the czar than any foreigner in St. Petersburg." So that the whole power of Russia was enlisted in our cause long before Bayard Taylor had reached St. Petersburg. Gortchakoff entertained the greatest contempt for Seward; and when I was instructed to urge the blackmailing claim of Perkins against Russia by Seward's special plea written by himself, as he was instructed to do, he said, "I will do it, but I could not and would not defend."

I laid the paper before the prince without comment. When he had read it through, he rose to his feet and with great emphasis said: "He would go to war with Russia, and I would not fight for him. Grant had no better success under the ponderous dignity of the immortal Fish. For though Catecaez, the Russian minister, was driven from Washington, to the disgrace of the American people, the Perkins scheme remains without the reception of a 'copec.'"

And why should the Emperor of Russia have more influence with the czar than he had with the British queen? For, of all the governments of the world, England, in spite of his vaunted diplomacy, was our most bitter enemy. And what could these cute genteel communists do? The czar did not know? What did Seward say or do to back up an ally in coming to our help in such grave events? Did he win Russia to our cause by avowing in the senate that he was for the Union with or without slavery? Did he back up his friends by his cowardly silence? Did he make any more in flagrant rebellion? Did he back his allies abroad, when he allowed England, in consequence of his absurd idea of a blockade in time of peace, to take from us our open enemies, Mason and Slidell? When, by her example she carried the sentiment of our country, our American ship from our own ports, we would have been justified in taking our enemies wherever found? Could all these, and especially the allowing Semmes to be taken, after defeat, on the high seas, by the czar's ship, was not a disgrace? And was it not a disgrace to let the British press, and carried to the British press, time and time again, say cowardly acts, encourage the czar or any other man of sense to come to his aid in a life struggle? Or would not my position that slavery must perish, or we would go down with "liberty and union," be more apt to inspire sympathy and aid among the nations? I had the same cause in which I had spent my life? Did not the events all along to this time prove that I knew more about the nation and the south than all those men together? But what's the use? The czar was the ally of the liberties of the country, before allegiance to his party, has no defenders in these United States. Here, at least "virtue is its own reward," and gets no other. When I think of our noble friend, Alexander, the liberator, his undeserved fate, and the utterances of the American press of all parties, I doubt the reality of justice in the world. No party, no cause, no government, ought to or can stand upon the basis of assassination.

Nihilism—Human language has not invented a term of greater infamy. Murder is terrible, but assassination is horrible; but what shall be done of those who induce men to a system which perpetuates revenge, carries the evils of war from the military tent into every household, and makes the bloodshed and destruction of the passing battle-field an eternal woe to every living soul? We are told that the czar, and some say they will spring into legions of armed men. This is that fatal disease, under various symptoms and many names—faction, ostracism, treason, Jacobinism, anarchy, revolution, Caesarism,—which comes at last to every nation, which if it is sternly and heroically resisted, ends in death.

C. M. CLAY.

The quantity of quinine annually manufactured is estimated to be 4,250,000 ounces; 1,700,000 ounces are annually consumed in this country, of which about half are manufactured here.

A Waggon Chapsman.

[Chicago Herald.]

The chaplain of the New Jersey assembly, Rev. John DeWitt, is said to have proposed at the opening of the legislature, he expressed the hope in a prayer that no member would get rich on a salary of \$500, and now he has sent a circular to the members urging them to return their railroad passes and attend to business. In closing he refers to John J. J. 3, which reads: "And he found to accept of them for every mile you travel. You will not be required to tell the ticket-seller where you want to go; you will give me a hundred miles, or twenty miles, or a thousand miles and get on board and give the conductor enough of the little squares to carry you to your destination. There will then be no such thing as lay-over tickets, or tickets of going tickets changed, or less through tickets not used—these little tickets will be as good as money, and always current. The road on its part will be duly protected from scalpers and the like. The new system has received the endorsement of the better class of passengers, and is a valuable and has been adopted in

## THE DELMONICO.

Physical Inertia the Base of the  
Family—How Charles Gave Way  
to Laziness.

[New York City, Washington Star.]

The trouble with the Delmonico family has been an unquenchable aversion to exercise. The same inertia has been the base of all the Delmonicos. Sir, who died a year or so ago, was for a long while a curiosity. Men used to look at him with positive amazement. He had a room on the top floor of the Twenty-ninth street hotel, but spent most of his time in the restaurant. He was known as the man who never slept but always smoked. He took breakfast in the restaurant about 9 o'clock. Then he sat down and read the papers and smoked until lunch time. He was occasionally interrupted by minor affairs connected with his business, but seldom left his seat. After lunch he would sit and smoke until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he would leisurely climb into a hack and visit the downtown Delmonico places. By half-past 5 he would be in the restaurant again and sit and talk to his cronies until 8 o'clock, when he would have a very heavy dinner. From that time until half-past 1 he scarcely moved from his chair. At half-past 1 he would go down and look about the kitchen, go up to his room on the top floor, and sleep for an hour. He was called a "half-past 1" man. He was in the markets about 8 o'clock, but buying food for the daily consumption of his numerous restaurants. This task generally took him two or three hours. It was usually 6 o'clock before he came back to the restaurant again, and after another short nap and a bath,