# GEORGE M. PULLMAN DEAD

*THE CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE DIES SUDDENLY AT HIS HOME.*

**Had Entertained a Party of Friends the Night Before—His Long and Successful Career—Got a Start in Life by Moving Buildings Along the Erie Canal—His Sleeping Car Idea.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullman died of heart disease at his residence at 1729 Prairie avenue at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pullman and complained of illness early last evening, but no one thought he was in a serious condition. As was his custom, Mr. Pullman had a friend stop with him over night. Early this morning the friend heard a clicking of glass in Mr. Pullman's bedchamber, as if he were taking medicine. The friend hurried to the apartment in time to see Mr. Pullman make his way to a sofa, where he fell heavily, gasping for breath. Medical aid was summoned, but before the doctor arrived the patient had breathed his last.

Mr. Pullman had entertained a party of friends at his home last evening and retired at 11 o'clock. He had been ailing for a month, but the trouble was not sufficient to interfere with his business, and he was at his office yesterday as usual.

George Mortimer Pullman, President of Pullman's Palace Car Company, and, by the grace of King Humbert, a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, was born in Brocton, in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on March 3, 1831. He

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

was one of seven children and his parents were poor. At the age of 14 his school days ended, it being necessary for him to contribute to the support of the family. He found employment in a general store at Westfield, N. Y., at a salary of $40 a year. He worked in the store for three years. In 1845, his parents having moved to Albion, N. Y., young Pullman joined them and went into his brother's shop to learn the trade of a cabinetmaker.

About 1850 the work began of widening the Erie Canal, called in those days "Clinton's ditch," after the great Governor who projected the canal. At different places along the bank of the canal houses had been built. These buildings would either have to be moved or torn down to permit the widening. Pullman heard of this. He made up his mind that he could move these buildings and contracted to move many of them. The work went on successfully until some brick buildings were encountered. Nobody had ever heard of moving a brick building and everybody but Pullman was sure it couldn't be done.

The young contractor set to work on one of these buildings, put a lot of jack screws under it, and the moving was accomplished successfully. Soon after that a Mr. Matteson, a resident of Chicago, visited Albion. He heard of the work Pullman had done in moving buildings along the canal. He told the young contractor of the project then on foot in Chicago to raise parts of the city about eight feet. Matteson told Pullman that the district was covered with buildings, and that if he could do as good work in Chicago as he had done along the canal he could make a large amount of money. Pullman saw the chance and went to Chicago at once. After looking over the ground he heard that the Madison block, a store and office building, then the finest in the city, was sinking on a part of the territory that was to be raised. The building was of brick and several stories high.

Pullman, after examining the building carefully, contracted to raise it and the sidewalk in such a way that the tenants in the building should not be interrupted in their business for a single day. He immediately put 600 jack screws under the building, and at the discharge of a pistol a man at each screw gave it a quarter turn. Then the building was inspected, the pistol was again discharged, and the screws were turned again. In this way the building was raised to the necessary height. The sidewalk was raised to meet the sills of the building every night. Not a tenant moved out and business was never interrupted.

Pullman was considered somewhat in the light of a magician by the people of Chicago for a long time afterward. He returned to Albion with a small fortune in his pocket and a big name. He was obliged to travel much at night, and, one night in 1859, he was travelling from Westfield to Buffalo. Somebody had invented a sleeping car and Pullman took a berth in it. It had a bench running along either side of the car, and this was divided into sections in which the beds were made up. There were three berths to a section, upper, lower, and middle.

That was the first sleeping car Pullman had ever seen. He was so uncomfortable that he could not sleep, and as he lay awake he thought how the car could be improved. He thought he saw how. He went back to Chicago, having interested State Senator Ben Field of Albion and others in the scheme. He made arrangements to build a car for the Chicago and Alton road.

The first car was called the Pioneer. That was the beginning of Mr. Pullman's car building. In 1867 the Pullman Palace Car Company was formed. The company now owns about 3,000 cars, which are run over more than 100,000 miles of railroad. The company employs about 10,000 men, and it is capitalized at $36,000,000.

In 1880 Mr. Pullman began to build the town of Pullman. The town, according to Mr. Pullman's own statement, was never designed as a philanthropic scheme. His notion was that with the company's works there, a town could be built up where the workmen could find better and cheaper homes than they could anywhere else.

The town was laid out after several plans had been rejected. The drainage system was put in first, then the streets were paved. Parks were next laid out, and then houses were put up. To-day the city has about 15,000 inhabitants. It has churches, a library, schools, a fine hotel, and a savings bank.

Mr. Pullman was estimated to be worth about $50,000,000. He leaves a widow, who was a Miss Sanger, and two sons and two daughters. The sons, who are twins, are George M. Pullman, Jr., and W. Sanger Pullman. The daughters are Mrs. Frank Q. Lowden, who was Miss Florence Pullman, and who resides in Chicago, and Mrs. Frank Carolan, who was Miss Harriett Pullman, a beauty, who lives in Burlingame, Cal.

Mr. Pullman's home in Chicago was at 1728 Prairie avenue. He had summer places at the Thousand Islands and at Elberon, N. J. He was a member of the Union League Club of this city and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mrs. Pullman and W. Sanger Pullman were in New York when Mr. Pullman died. They left immediately for Chicago.

### *DEBS ON PULLMAN.*

**In a Speech to the Cloakmakers He Refers to the Dead Millionaire and the Big Strike.**

Eugene V. Debs delivered his oft-repeated speech on "Social Democracy" at a mass meeting of the east side cloakmakers in Everett Hall last night. At its conclusion he said:

"I once sent an open letter to John D. Rockefeller telling him that I could marshal 50,000 unemployed men on the Chicago lake front. I was ridiculed because I never received an answer, but I did not expect one."

"One of these angels is dead!" shouted a cloakmaker.

"Yes," said Debs; "he is now on the same footing of equality as his former wage slaves. Debs is a social democrat. The time was when Mr. Pullman had nothing to arbitrate. Now comes the time when Death has nothing to arbitrate." Debs then told the cloakmakers that he bore Mr. Pullman no malice.

### *PULLMAN STOCK DECLINES.*

**A Drop from 175 1-4 to 167 1-2, with a Rally to 171.**

The news of the death of George M. Pullman caused selling of the stock of Pullman Car Company on the New York Stock Exchange. The first sale of the stock was made at 172, against 175¼, the price at which the closing sale was made on Monday, with a decline later to 167½ on 20 large transactions. In the afternoon there was a rally, with the closing sale at 171. The total sales amounted to 13,600 shares, against total sales on Monday of but 500 shares.

### *OBITUARY.*

Gen. Frederico Puga, formerly of Caracas, Venezuela, but lately a resident of this city, died at his apartments, 1,200 Madison avenue, yesterday morning. Gen. Puga was born 56 years ago in Caracas, and had been a prominent figure in Venezuelan public life for years. He came to this city in 1886 and submitted to a surgical operation for cancer of the tongue. His tongue was cut out to the roots, but to the surprise of every one he not only recovered from the operation, but gradually became able to speak nearly as well as before. The operation was much talked of at the time, and is one of a few, if not the only one of the kind, ever accomplished successfully. Gen. Puga entered the army at the age of 17, and was actively engaged in the service of his country until illness compelled him to come here. He was Venezuelan Secretary of State three times, a member of the Senate and of the House of Deputies, and President of the Cabinet. In 1893 he took up his permanent residence in New York. For the past two years Gen. Puga has been Consul-General for Venezuela in Philadelphia, but has continued to make his home in this city. Gen. Puga leaves a widow and an adopted son.

News was received here yesterday of the death by drowning of Arthur Terry Higgins in Little Benson Pond, township of Onowa, Me., on Sunday last. He was only 19 years old, the son of the late George Higgins and of Maria B. Higgins of 425 West Forty-third street. He was a great-nephew of Elias S. Higgins, the manufacturer of carpets. Hamilton A. Higgins of the present firm is his uncle. Young Higgins had been for three years at school at Charleston, Me., and had spent the fall of each year at his hunting camp on Little Benson Pond. He had been entertaining a party of friends there for a week, and on Sunday started to cross the lake in a sailing canoe. A squall overturned it, and he was drowned. His friends recovered his body at nightfall. His brother Olney, who had been spending the summer at Charleston, and an uncle, the Rev. John H. Higgins, an evangelist well known in Maine, will accompany the body to New York, where it will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday or Friday. The funeral will be from the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

Charles C. Poor, senior member of the firm of Henry Poor & Sons in Boston, died yesterday in that city of liver trouble. He was 65 years old. The firm of Henry Poor & Sons was one of the best known sole leather firms in New England, and had tanneries in Maine and in New York State. Mr. Poor amassing a large fortune in the business. A few years ago the company disposed of its tanneries and retired from active trade, but has remained intact in order to look after its properties and investments, which are large and extensive.

Walter Sherman Baldwin died at his home in this city Monday. He was prominent in the New York Athletic Club, being one of the Board of Governors and Chairman of the Athletic Committee. He was born in Boston. He came to New York when he was of age and engaged in the paper box business with his father. He was interested in athletics and was a member of the Fencers' Club, the New England Society, and the Republican Club. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican Club. He was unmarried.

Prof. John Foster of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., died yesterday at the City Hospital in Boston of pneumonia. Prof. Foster was professor of natural science in Union College, but he had not been engaged in his regular duties for several years. He was the author of several books, and made visits to Europe to purchase instruments for the laboratory of the college.

### *MOSS AND O'BRIEN SHAKE.*

**A Few Smooth Words Settle Their Tiff in the Beresheimer Case.**

The case of 17-year-old Jacob Beresheimer, accused of killing his employer, William Kranel, who had a restaurant at 1252 Second avenue, will go to the jury to-day. At recess Police Captain O'Brien, who on the previous day had been hauled over the coals by Police Commissioner Moss, counsel for Beresheimer, walked up to Mr. Moss and said:

"Commissioner, during my twenty-two years of service in the Police Department I have been frequently criticised, but never before have I been so bitterly attacked as I was by you yesterday, when you charged me with making up a case against this boy, Beresheimer. I did not think it fair to attack me in this manner."

"Well, Captain," put in Assistant District Attorney Osborne, "any one who knows the careful way in which this case was prepared at Police Headquarters would not charge you with carelessness. It's been the best prepared case I ever had from Police Headquarters."

"I think, Captain," remarked Commissioner Moss, "that you must have felt more than I meant. Our little tilt looked worse in cold type than it really was intended. While I don't approve of the methods that were used at Police Headquarters heretofore, your work in comparison was better than has been done by some of your predecessors. But I think this boy, Beresheimer, probably had fair treatment at your hands, no matter what was said while I was acting as his counsel yesterday."

Capt. O'Brien and the Commissioner then shook hands. The wrangle they had on Monday was over the admission of a confession which the Beresheimer boy had made to Capt. O'Brien.

### *KITCHEN AFLOAT IN WINE.*

**When the Nathans Came Back to Town There Were Arrests; Now Damage Suits.**

Eunice Milligan, who was arrested on a charge that she had helped divest the cellar of Robert F. Nathan at 12 West Seventy-fourth street of about forty bottles of champagne and many bottles of other wines, sought $25,000 damages from Nathan and his wife, before Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mrs. Nathan is a daughter of James Seligman, banker, and Nathan is connected with a drygoods house.

In June, 1894, the Nathans went to Saratoga, leaving some of their servants in their house, but they employed the plaintiff as caretaker. On the return of the Nathans in September Nathan called for a bottle of a particular wine at dinner, but the servant returned saying that some one had got into the cellar and that the wine was gone. An investigation followed, and it was found that only about eighteen bottles remained of a large supply. The police were called in and Mrs. Milligan and her husband were arrested. They were discharged the next day, as there was no evidence against them. Mr. Milligan has a similar suit pending against the Nathans.

Mrs. Milligan testified yesterday that the night she went to the house to take charge the servants were having a fine time in the basement, where wine was flowing galore. A cook from a table d'hôte restaurant, a clerk, and a bartender were being entertained by three of the maids. Empty bottles and wine glasses were about on the tables. The maids wanted the plaintiff and her husband to join the party, but they refused, and next day the plaintiff informed them that such scenes must not be reënacted. Some of the servants remained at the house all summer. The case was not concluded.

### *EELS IN WATER METERS.*

**They Prevent the Measuring of Water Used in Jersey City Factories.**

An accumulation of eels in the water meters in Jersey City is causing a great deal of trouble. Water Purveyor R. B. Coar reports that he is unable to measure the water used by the city's big consumers because the meters are clogged by these eels. Mr. Coar believes the city is losing thousands of dollars. Supervising Engineer William H. Hooker sent a special message on the subject to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners yesterday, in which he says:

"The evil is becoming serious. These eels get into the meters from the reservoirs, in which they are bred. They get out of the reservoirs into the water main because the screens which are designed to keep back all foreign matter are not tight enough to prevent them from passing through the meshes. One way to exterminate the eels and repair the screens would be to draw the water in the reservoirs off, but this would be an unwise proceeding, as the city would be without water. The other course to pursue is to engage a diver to examine the screens and see how they can be repaired without drawing the water off."

When the meters are clogged the quantity of water used is estimated from data furnished by the proprietors of factories. Mayor Hoos and the Street and Water Commissioners will endeavor to devise some method of exterminating the eels.

### *FOR THE VALLEY STREAM INQUESTS.*

**Coroner Coomes Puts In a Bill of $850.50 and Gets an Allowance of $190.10.**

The bill of Coroner Myron C. Coomes of the town of Hempstead for his services in connection with the Valley Stream disaster on the Long Island Railroad on Decoration Day came up before the Queens County Board of Supervisors in Long Island City yesterday for audit. Coroner Coomes had held inquests upon the five victims of the accident, which was due to a railroad train running down a tally-ho coach containing a party of young people from Brooklyn. The bill was made out in the sum of $850.50, which was at the rate of $170.10 for each victim. There was considerable discussion over the matter, and the bill was finally audited in the sum of $190.10.

**Russell Harrison and His Street Car Company.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 19.—Receiver Jump of the Street Railway Company to-day appointed President Russell Harrison to a position of responsibility in the operation of the system. The receiver obtained an order from court to use the first money received for the payment of the wages of the men. The receiver says that within a few months he will be able to adjust the city's claim for $5,000 taxes, on account of which Treasurer Balch seized and tied up the property yesterday, thereby forcing the receivership proceedings.

To look and feel comfortable wear one of our suits of Black Vicuna Thibets for coat and vest, and English Striped Worsted for trousers, to order at $20.00.

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### *ATLANTIC Y. C.'S NEW HOME.*

**Plans for the Clubhouse at Sea Gate Accepted.**

Commodore George J. Gould presided over one of the largest meetings ever held by the Atlantic Yacht Club at the Hotel Waldorf last night. The event was the annual gathering of the organization, and in addition to the routine business the plans for the new clubhouse at Sea Gate were submitted by the Board of Trustees, which had previously approved of the designs selected by the Plans Committee, composed of Newbury D. Lawton, J. Fred Ackerman, and Gen. T. L. Watson.

The report stated that a contract had been entered into for the purchase of the plot, 260 feet deep with a frontage of 350 feet on Gravesend Bay, with an option on an additional plot 300 by 260 feet adjoining it to the eastward, the option to last three years. The property will be bulkheaded to the limit of ownership for a basin, about 500 feet out into the bay, which will be built next spring. The estimated valuation of the land is $15,000, and old furniture, floats, &c., $10,000 additional. The total cost of the new clubhouse, land, furniture, decorations and improvements is estimated at $50,000, making a total for the new property of $75,000, for which $25,000 has already been subscribed in the club.

The house will be 200 by 50 feet, three stories high, with an attic above. The architecture will be colonial, with the two lower stories shingled, and all above will be finished in artistic stucco work. The facade is dignified in design, with four fluted Corinthian columns. The prevailing color will be "weather color," with all flat woodwork and columns in white. A hall twenty feet wide will run through the centre. To the right is the model room, 30 by 50 feet; women's room, coat room, offices, and staircase. On the left will be the dining hall 36 by 50 feet, with billiard room and café in the rear. An ingenious arrangement of sliding walls will enable the club to throw the dining room, hallway and model room into one vast apartment for receptions, &c. The hall will be carried up to the third story, with a gallery on the second story. Thirty-three guest rooms have been arranged for. The kitchen, servants, and officers' dining hall, pantry, &c., will be in the extension, and there will be ample accommodations for bicycles and storage in the basement.

The house will be surmounted with a large, square, deck piazza, which forms the roof. There will be a large library on the second floor, and baths, showers, and lavatories will be placed in convenient places. The plans were accepted, after which the prizes for the year were awarded to the owners of the victorious yachts. The winners were:

Decoration Day Regatta—Eldolon, Akista, Wa Wa, Squaw, and Ethel, $25 each; Eclipse and Iola, $12.50 each.

Regatta on June 12—Gould Cups—Emerald, $250; Wasp, $150; Vaquero III., $75; Dorothy, $50.

Annual Regatta—Emerald, Wasp, Sree, Norota, Akista, Acushla, and Wa Wa won class prizes; Vaquero III., Volsung, Lizzie V., Qui Vive, and Shark won second prizes; Wasp won special sloop cup in race with Sree.

Adams Cups—Won by Eldolon and Dorothy.

Annual Cruise—Colonia won class prizes in runs 1 and 2, $40 each; also the schooner prize for the best average, $75; and the Sloop Cup for schooners, $100. Total, $255. Nivana won class prize in run 1; Syce won the class prize in runs 1, 2, and 3, and the sloop prize for the best average; Gavinta, Sistac, Verant II., Sachem, Eldolon, Akista, and Awa won class prizes during the cruise.

Philip Sanford, Newbury D. Lawton, T. L. Watson, J. M. Ceballos, and D. E. Austen were appointed a Nominating Committee for officers next year.

**Palmer's Arm Injured in His Fight with Sullivan.**

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"Pedlar" Palmer, who defeated Dave Sullivan of Boston in a twenty-round bout last night at the National Sporting Club, was examined in a hospital this morning. It was discovered that one of the small bones in his left arm was broken. The fracture occurred in the fourteenth round.

**Rival Chinese Villages Fight for Water.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—They do not have litigation in China over water rights, but rival villages fight for water. These feuds become very bitter, and instances of barbaric acts are given from Nanchang, capital of Kiang-si. One day while five men were working in the rice fields, twenty men of another village surrounded them and lopped off their heads. Two of the victims had been leaders in the feud, and their bodies were cut into eight pieces and scattered about.


## NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

**A New Jersey Woman Expresses Her Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for Relief.**

"Will you kindly allow me," writes Miss Mary E. Saidt to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep, I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."—MISS MARY E. SAIDT, Jobstown, N. J.

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SILK HATS.....3.00 to 4.00

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4-ply Linen Collars, 10c., linen 400 line, usually sold 2 for 25c.

Imported Dress Shirts, $1.19.

Madras Business Shirts, 98c.,

solid Madras bodies and one pair colored cuffs—worth $1.50 each.


### *THE SUIT OVER YALE'S TAXES.*

**Declarations That the Case Will Be Carried to the Highest Court.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The suit for taxes against Yale University by the city of New Haven will be fought out to the limit of litigation in this State. Yale's counsel has notified the city that the case will be appealed successively through the subordinate courts to the Supreme Court of Connecticut if the decision is against the college in the lower courts, and the city officials have just replied to Yale that they will also appeal to the highest tribunal in case the decision of the lower courts goes against them. The assessors of the city have trebled the valuation of Yale taxable property, raising it from about $500,000 to $1,500,000. This raises the amount of taxes from $1,500 to about $4,000.

Yale protests against the taxes on her dormitories, libraries, and gymnasium. The case will be called late this week in the Superior Court. Yale says that the demand for more taxes is brought by a ring of officials eager for fees from a long-protracted suit.

**Gossip of the Ring.**

Frank Brennan of Brooklyn, is looking for a "go" with any good 115-pounder.

George Munroe of this city and John Martin of Williamsburg have been matched for ten rounds at 112 pounds.

Billy Prang, a local boxer, who was one of Marty McGuire's pupils, has been matched for ten rounds, at 125 pounds, with Hugh Fitzsimmons of Brooklyn.

A match was arranged yesterday between Tommy Hogan of Chicago and Jimmy Clare of Long Island City. The contest is scheduled for twenty rounds at 125 pounds.

Casper Leon, the clever local boxer, and Johnny Glynn of Wilmington, Del., have been matched for twenty rounds at 115 pounds. The bout will take place on Oct. 30.

Jack Fox is anxious to arrange a match with Bobby Dobbs, the colored boxer, or Tommy Butler of Brooklyn. Failing to get on a contest with these men, he would like to meet any 135-pound man.

Dave Sullivan's good showing against "Pedlar" Palmer was the principal topic of conversation among sporting men about town yesterday. Everybody had only words of praise for the little Irish-American's great battle.

In the black Griffo-McWinters bout on Monday night no less than nine colored men took an active part. Besides the principals Griffo had five seconds, all colored, while among McWinters's handlers were two of the same color.

Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," knocked out Luke Stevens of Buffalo in the sixth round at Rochester on Monday night. The deciding blow was a right-hand swing on the jaw. The contest was scheduled for twenty-five rounds.

Kid McFarland's east side followers were somewhat disappointed over the postponement of his match with Jack Everhardt at New Orleans. His many admirers were confident that he would defeat Jack, and wagered their money accordingly.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—McFarland claims the forfeit in the fight with Everhardt. He is willing, however, to meet any other man whom the Tulane Club may put up, and will wait a week at Covington for a match. It is thought that Jack Daley or Mattie Matthews will be matched against him.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—C. E. Charbonneau, the athletic club promoter, who, in conjunction with Messrs. Leary and Grey of New York, tried to arrange the Creedon McCoy fight in Canada, was arrested this morning by detectives of the Montreal Law and Order League on a charge of conspiring to break the statute forbidding prize fighting. He will be taken to Montreal for examination.


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# SUICIDE FOLLOWS FIRE.

*THE FIRE WAS STARTED BY A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY.*

**Seventeen-Year-Old Mamie Lynch Had Left the Child Alone, So Feeling Responsible She Poisoned Herself Rather Than Face Her Brothers, Whose Home Was Burned Out.**

Rather than face her brothers, for whom she kept house, fearing that they would blame her because the house caught fire during her absence, on Monday afternoon, 17-year-old Mamie Lynch went to her sister's house to sleep, and during the night committed suicide by poison.

Since her sister Josephine's marriage, several years ago, Mamie had been housekeeper for the two brothers, Jerry, who is a paver, and Cornelius, who is a lithographer, their mother and father being long dead. With the Lynches in their rooms at 76 Oliver street lived the widow Holland and her 5 year-old son Willy. The girl took care of the youngster and was far more fond of him than most of the girls of the neighborhood are of their own brothers.

On Monday afternoon Mamie went down to the corner to buy the supper, leaving Willy to his own devices in the house. Unfortunately these devices were a box of matches, which furnished plenty of amusement for the boy until he set the window curtains afire and scorched himself. Then he yelled vociferously, and Mrs. Patrick Nolan from the floor below ran up and hauled him out just in time. A fire alarm was rung, and when the firemen went away there was no fire left and no home; only an unsightly mass of soaked and charred remnants. Leading the tearful Willy by the hand, Mrs. Nolan went down the street to take the news to the little housekeeper. She met the girl on the corner.

"Your house is burnt out," she said, "and it's lucky Willy is that he ain't burnt, too."

The girl looked at Mrs. Nolan for a moment, pressed her hands upon her breast, and collapsed in a heap.

"Saints love us!" exclaimed the Irish woman. "It's faintin' she is. Who'd 'a' thought sho'd take it that much to heart."

Picking the girl up, she carried her into the nearest house, where she revived. Then Mrs. Nolan took her back to the Oliver street tenement, but no sooner had the girl set eyes on the wreck of her home than she broke down and cried hysterically.

"It was my fault for leaving Willie alone," she sobbed. "How can I ever face the boys!"

"Sure, they wouldn't blame you for it," said Mrs. Nolan. "You couldn't help it, and they'll be the first to say so."

"Let me go away," said Mamie. "I couldn't look them in the face, and their things all burned up."

So it was settled that she should spend the night with her married sister, Mrs. Smith, at 3 Monroe street, and she went there, taking Willie with her. When her brothers came home their first question was:

"Where is Mamie?"

When they learned of her terror they were for going around to Mrs. Smith's and telling Mamie not to worry herself; but Mrs. Nolan thought it would be better to wait until the girl, who is of an extremely nervous temperament, had had a night's sleep. So the boys went off to a friend's place for the night. Mrs. Smith put Mamie and Willie Holland in the front room. Charles Smith, her husband, got in late and went around to look at the Lynch rooms, where he got wet feet for his pains. This brought on a chill after he reached home, and his wife got up to look for whisky, but couldn't find any, so she decided to wake Mamie up and take the girl with her when she went out to get some. But Mamie wouldn't wake up. The boy awoke and drew away from his companion whimpering that she was "so cold." Mrs. Smith touched her face and drew back. There was no mistaking that coldness. The girl was dead. This was about 1:30 A. M.

It was supposed that she had died of heart disease, superinduced by the shock caused by the fire. When the policeman who was called in decided that the body must not be removed, Coroner's Physician Donlin visited the house yesterday and was assured by all the neighbors that it was a case of heart disease. But Dr. Donlin does not give death certificates until he has made an examination. He opened Mamie Lynch's mouth and saw traces of a green powder there. Then he ordered the body removed to an undertaking shop, where he performed the autopsy and found that the girl had died of paris green. Where she got it Mrs. Smith does not know. It was the belief of the Lynches was incredulous yesterday that the girl had committed suicide, and insisted that it must have been heart disease, because, they said, she had no reason to fear her brothers, who always treated her kindly. It is probable that she was in morbidly nervous condition and that self-blame for the fire so preyed upon her that she preferred to die rather than see her brothers again.

### *FIREMAN ASPHYXIATES HIMSELF.*

**His Act Discovered by His Young Son—He Is Likely to Die.**

Edward Leavy, a fireman of engine 26, attempted to commit suicide last night at his home at 789 Second avenue. He locked himself in his room, put a gas tube in his mouth, and, turning on the gas, sat down in a chair. His 14-year-old son, Edward, smelled the gas, and peeping through the keyhole, discovered what he had done. The door was broken open and the fireman, who was unconscious, was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He is likely to die.

Leavy has been a member of the Fire Department for fifteen years. Six weeks ago he took a leave of absence on account of ill health. His mind seemed affected. He was sent by his firemen comrades to Old Point Comfort, whence he returned a few days ago complaining that all his friends had deserted him.

### *COULDN'T DETECT PARIS GREEN.*

**St. Catherine's Hospital Doctors Thought Minton Was Ill with Malaria.**

Thomas Minton of 38 Division avenue, Williamsburg, who swallowed paris green on Monday afternoon with suicidal intent in the street near the Bedford avenue police station, died yesterday in St. Catherine's Hospital. He had a wife and two children. After he had taken the paris green he staggered into the station house and said he was sick. An ambulance was summoned and Surgeon Mucklow diagnosed the case as malaria. He took Minton to the hospital, where it was not discovered until five hours later that he had taken paris green. Minton was unconscious for several hours before his death.

**A Dressmaker Kills Herself.**

Mrs. Katherine E. Reynolds, a dressmaker, was found dead yesterday in her flat at 36 West 117th street by the janitor, John Schofield, who smelled gas in the hall and traced it to her bedroom. The woman had committed suicide. On a table near the couch there was a bottle labelled "poison, which contained a quantity of dark fluid that looked like laudanum.

The suicide left a sealed letter, written in lead pencil, which was addressed to the Coroner. In the letter she said that she had committed suicide because life was a burden to her. She said that she wished to be buried as she had lived, alone. Nothing in the letter gave any clue to her relatives or friends.

**Gold Plenty; Legal Tender Notes Scarce.**

The Sub-Treasury in this city is continuing to receive gold against the transfer of currency to the West and South, but, since the importation of gold from Europe began, it has refused to give in exchange legal tender notes directly against deposits of imported gold on the ground that there is not a sufficient surplus supply of legal tenders.

**Union Veterans' Union Encampment.**

The ninth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union of New York and New Jersey was opened at Fort George Park at sunrise yesterday. Major-Gen. Charles H. Hermans of New York is in command. The encampment will last until to-night, and will close with a military and civic ball.

**The Weather.**

The tropical storm in the Gulf of Mexico appeared yesterday to be central near the west coast of Florida and increasing in force. There were heavy rains over all the east Gulf and South Atlantic States and as far north as the Tennessee Valley. There was a second disturbance of slight energy central over Minnesota and moving northeastward.

In this city the day was fair; highest official temperature 60°, lowest 44°; average humidity 73 per cent.; wind southwest, average velocity 12 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.26, 3 P. M. 30.15.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

| | 1897. | 1896. | | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 A. M. | 48° | 39° | 6 P. M. | 60° | 46° |
| 12 M. | 54° | 46° | 9 P. M. | 57° | 44° |
| 3 P. M. | 58° | 50° | 12 Mid. | 56° | 45° |

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY.

For the District of Columbia, and Maryland, light rain; east to south winds.

For Virginia, threatening weather and rain; east winds.

*For eastern New York, increasing cloudiness, probably light showers; east to south winds.*

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, light showers; east to south winds.


# URIC ACID DISEASES

## Rheumatism, Gout, Gouty Eczema, &c.

The diseases under consideration are caused by an excess of uric acid in the system. This acid is a product resulting from waste and superfluous matters in the blood. If the system becomes generally deranged, plethoric and adipose, uric acid is generated in excess, and, unless the system is relieved from it, disease results as a natural consequence.

The best method of treating these diseases has hitherto been the resort to certain mineral springs, mainly on the European Continent. Here the patient drinks several tumblers daily of more or less nasty tasting mineral water. The water only holds a limited quantity of the salts in solution, necessitating very large quantities being drunk to obtain sufficient dosage.

But what of the man or woman who cannot afford the expense of a European health resort anyhow, and what of the wealthier and busier patients who can only afford the necessary time at their holiday season? Naturally enough, resort is had to the mineral waters bottled at the various springs, and these are and ever must be subjected to many disadvantages. At the best a very large quantity must needs be drunk to attain sufficient dosage.

They are unstable in composition and subject to deterioration from the action of micro-organisms. Owing to the large dose they are dear in practice, and they are, moreover, either nauseous or unpalatable to the taste, while being generally drastic and griping in action.

The invention of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder now remedies all these disadvantages. By the desiccation and concentration of valuable mineral spring salts, and the addition thereto of certain simple ingredients, the virtues of the most famous European mineral springs are reproduced, *plus* several additional advantages. Kutnow's Powder is neither nauseous to the taste nor drastic in action, but, on the contrary, palatable, gentle and effective. The dosage is always uniform and the efficacy always the same. One dose of Kutnow's Powder represents the mineral spring salts contained in several flasks of the bottled waters.

In Uric Acid diseases Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder acts by dissolving the uric acid and alkaline formation, and then eliminates the dissolved products from the system by the excretory processes. The system being thus relieved, and the production of uric acid retarded by the stimulative and lubricant action of Kutnow's Powder on the liver and digestive functions, the patient speedily finds relief in gout and rheumatism, because the cause of the disease is removed or its growth retarded.

In Gout, by means of Kutnow's Powder and the carrying out of a physician's directions as to diet, the patient may so regulate and restore the functions of normal tissue formations, and so regulate the action of the bowels as to ward off, mitigate or even prevent an attack.

**PRESCRIBED TO**

## H. R. H. Prince of Wales

**and other Members of the Royal Family.**

***What the Medical Journals Say:***

The London LANCET of March 7, 1891, says:

"The medicinal virtues of the well-known Mineral Waters depend on the presence of mineral salts, which analysis has shown to consist largely of the sulphates of soda and potash, in addition to small quantities of carbonate of lime, with which occur traces of the rarer salts of lithium and strontia. The water is accordingly reputed to be useful in Rheumatism, Gout, and Kidney disorders. KUTNOW'S Effervescent POWDER is stated to contain, amongst other ingredients, the active principle of the salt obtained direct from the mineral water. However this may be, our analysis confirmed the presence of the chief constituents referred to. The Powder is beautifully clean and white, and is evidently prepared with care, while the taste of the effervescing solution is by no means disagreeable."

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:

"Messrs. Kutnow & Co. showed an improved Effervescent Powder, decidedly more palatable than the ordinary Mineral Salts evaporated at the springs, of which it reproduces the therapeutic effects, while effectually covering the nauseous taste and objectionable bitter flavor of sulphate of soda. It is gentle, effervescent, and is a very efficient and agreeable aperient."

**What the Doctors Say:**

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE, M. D., London, writing on March 4th, 1891, said:

"I have tried it and find it answers particularly well."

From