

A KITCHEN CALAMITY.

Burning of the Servants' Quarters of the Planters' House, St. Louis.

Three Men Suffocated in the Garret and Their Bodies Partially Burned.

The Guests of the Hotel Huddled Out of Their Rooms Old in Sleeping Dusters.

Flight of the Servants Over Neighboring Roofs to Places of Safety.

The Effective Work of the Fire Department Prevents a Second Newhall.

The Number of Victims of the Milwaukee Horror Increasing Daily.

The Remnants of Forty-Two Bodies Believed to be Still in the Ruins.

Three Hundred Persons Lose Their Lives by Fire in Russian Poland.

The Planters' Glass Caril Special Dispatch to This Day.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—A fire broke out shortly after 4 o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Planters' house, occupying a block on Fourth street between Pine and Chestnut streets, and extending to the pantry, storeroom and servants quarters. These are all in a building in the rear of and detached from the hotel, which was not injured. One servant was suffocated to death, one burned, and two others have broken limbs. Great excitement prevailed among the guests. Other occupants of the house, nearly three hundred people, filled with the horrible recollection of the Milwaukee holocaust, were dashing hither and thither through the main corridors and down several stairways in the office and street. The hotel employees acted with good sense and promptness, rapping long and loud on every door five minutes later making a second trip to insure that everybody was up and advised of the danger. Very few waited to dress, as the smoke from the rear building, where the fire was kindled, had already invaded the corridors and was making its way slowly into the rooms. Stopping only to grab a few articles of clothing, men, women and children fled in dismay and would not even halt in the commodious main office, where there was light, comfort and little smoke. As the engine, the first of which arrived within fifty seconds after the sounding of the alarm, dashed up to the house, the stream of fugitives began to pour from its doors. There were men in nightgowns, women with their underclothes, women, with but night dress and possibly a shawl or cloak over their shoulders and little children hastily bundled in blankets or other wrappers; few wore shoes and a great many were in their bare feet. The light of the Republican and Globe-Democrat offices and of the gambling house, all of which were within a distance of a block, led the half crazed people to temporary refuge and warmth whence carriages in a few moments removed them to other quarters. The effect was quite threatening, but the effect being intensified by the rattling, clang and shrieks of the engines and shouts of the firemen, and soon the main body of the hotel was cleared of guests and the building was in possession of the firemen, who, within twenty minutes, had thirteen engines at work. Meantime events in the rear building were of a far more ugly character. The hotel, which is six stories in height, front on the west side Fourth street from Chestnut to Pine, while a wing runs back on both Chestnut and Pine street to a depth of half a block. Thus the main building forms three sides of a rectangle. The fourth side is formed by a four story building, forty years old, midway of which on the ground floor is the boiler room above referred to, and the kitchen is on the floor above it. The two upper floors are occupied by the help of the house, some 75 in number. Alongside the boiler room, a narrow stairway arises and leads to the roof. The fire, which started very close to this stairway, was carried up to the room by the draft in the stair, and thus not only cut off escape by that means, but also formed a barrier which prevented men sleeping in the south part of the building from reaching another stairway at the north end. Hence these unfortunate, almost smothered by smoke, were compelled to climb out of the room on a frame structure, which abutted over the alley, and thence either to jump or lower themselves by means of a pulley, rigged there for hoisting supplies. One poor fellow was seen to start down the stairway before the fire reached the third floor, and an hour later his charred corpse was found in the kitchen near the foot of the stairs. Another employe, who although answering to a call, seems to have been too much stupefied by the smoke to get up, for two hours afterwards his dead body was found on the smoking mattress in his bed. The female help that escaped by the stairway at the north end, save one who broke her ankle in jumping to the roof of a shed. The firemen made a grand fight, and the nozzles were carried through the walls of smoke right to where the flames were raging, and notwithstanding the inflammable nature

of the building they succeeded in preventing the fire from extending beyond a distance of twenty feet from the point of its origin. But in that space it burned clear through to the roof, destroying about ten rooms. The balance of the rear buildings were made uninhabitable by water, but the hotel proper did not suffer to the extent of a dollar. The fire, however, crossed the alley to the furniture rooms, where the firemen had another fierce but short fight. The damage to the hotel property is about \$10,000 and to the auction firm about \$20,000 all covered by insurance. This evening workmen, engaged in clearing away the debris, found the charred body of a man amid the broken timbers at the foot of the stairway on the basement floor. It proved to be Henry Blancy, an employe, over 60 years old, who as boy, served as chore boy in the hotel. The other two dead men are Carlo Robles, son of a, and Dennis Reposte, carrier. The new kitchen will be in working order Tuesday morning. The Planters' House was for a quarter of a century the best known hotel in the west, and its fame was extended by Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

The Newhall Holocaust.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—The call for volunteers at the examination of bodies in the Newhall house ruins today, turned out to be a fizzle, only two citizens responding. The regular paid force is hard at work, despite a cutting northerly wind and extremely cold weather. Two bodies, charred beyond recognition, were taken out to-day, making 18 bodies in addition to the 23 identified, or 41 in all known to be dead. Mrs. Bridget Bridgman, the oldest employe of the hotel, is reported missing to-day, making 42 bodies yet supposed to be in the ruins. She is known to have started out on the morning of the fire arming the servants and has not been heard of since. She was from this city. Five bodies were buried to-day, among them T. B. Elliott, a prominent lawyer, who came to the hotel on the 3:30 train the morning of the fire. Half an hour later he jumped from the fourth story window, broke both legs, injured his spine and died Friday. He was a prominent Mason and state representative of the grand lodge. The funeral ceremonies were imposing. The mayor received Jay Gould's check for \$500 for relief of the sufferers, and the Western Union telegraph company's check for \$100. Local charity responded liberally so that the action of the three members of the council stands isolated. To-day excavations from the Broadway front will reach the court in the rear of the office and will be started near the west wall under the servants' quarters, where most of the bodies are supposed to be. A vacant store has been fitted as a temporary morgue for the charred remains. To-day the Lincoln guard of militia was called out for duty at the ruins to ward off crowds of people, but only a few of the latter congregated at the scene, extremely cold weather prevailing. There were funeral services at all prominent churches to-day before crowded audiences. The servants' quarters in the Newhall were on the fifth floor and ranged along the alley side of the building from a point about twenty feet north of Michigan street, to a point about twenty feet on the north end of the building. The rooms were built along the half which ran north and south and at each end was totally separated from the guests' apartments by heavy doors. The girls themselves say that the first they knew of the fire was when Lindegar, the engineer, ran up and yelled to them to wake up and run out and follow him and not wait to dress. He says the hall was swarmed full of maids and he thought they were coming, consequently made his way down, only to find that they had been behind him. It appears that the runaway at the moment Lindegar and one girl got through the spreading doors closed them with a bang and that they never opened again. This also prevented the heat and smoke from entering their headquarters; so those who did not escape met death with a full realization of what was upon them and were not half dead from suffocation. Mary McCauley, who lies at the Axtell house in a bad nervous condition, and was carried out in a faint by fireman Strauss, says she "was awakened by shouts and screams of those running madly up and down, crying and screaming. I rushed to the end of the hall, peered through the door and saw everything was smoke and fire outside. I then ran back, and passing a room where seven girls had taken refuge joined them and we all knelt down in prayer. One of the girls had a crucifix, and a fat woman prayed out loud. Just as we had given up all hope the window crashed in our room and I fainted. It so happened the room with the ladder had found the room with a few others, and we with a few others were saved. I knew nothing after fainting till I woke up here."

Another Hotel Burned.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—A fire first burned the Russell house, bank and a number of other buildings. Total loss \$100,000, insurance about half. The hotel went up like a flash, very much like the Newhall house. The carriage works of F. G. Maudt, at Stoughton, Wis., also burned. Loss, \$125,000, insurance, \$70,000.

Frightful Loss of Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—During the performance yesterday at a circus in Berdicheff, Russian Poland, a fire broke out, and before the spectators could escape the whole structure was ablaze. Three hundred persons perished.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Brief and Unimportant Session of the House Saturday.

Further Details of the Investigation Into Railroad Management.

Pecuniary Profits and Free Pass Privileges of the Chosen Few.

Merchants Forced to Submit to Tyrannical Exactions.

And No Equaling Tolerated.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

LINCOLN, January 13.—The house met at 10 o'clock this morning. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Saunders giving the clerk of the committee the same number of stamps, wrappers, newspapers, etc., as is received by the member. On the call of the roll it voted down almost unanimously. A few bills were introduced and read, and at 11 o'clock the house adjourned till Monday at 2:30 p. m.

The special railroad commission did not hold a session this morning, but agreed to meet again on Monday at 4 o'clock. Many of the members living at a convenient distance left on the mid-day train for home. The railroad republicans have given up the idea of forming a senatorial caucus, although it is said that Millard is hiring members to go into such an organization.

It is argued that to receive money to go into a caucus is no crime. Some of the anti-monopolists have just discovered that there are from twenty-five to fifty officers concerned in the house to hold position who virtually have no duties to perform and it is more than probable that there will be a breeze on Monday.

THE RAILROAD INQUIRY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The public has already been informed by THE BEE of the manner in which this committee was appointed; how Speaker Humphrey ignored all parliamentary usage, trampled upon the rights of a majority of the members and did the behest of the railroads in appointing the house members. Happily for the cause of truth and justice the men representing the senate are of the right stuff and are resolved that the object for which the committee was appointed shall be carried out.

On Thursday the meeting was held in the room of the committee on ways and means. Two spectators were present. The proceedings were unanimous except for the postponement of Mr. Gray to secure a postponement of the investigation for several days or until after the senatorial election. He exhausted every device for the purpose but Reynolds, of Butler, held the members to their work and steps were taken to secure an efficient clerk and to call witnesses.

The next day Mr. Gray himself was put upon the stand and in reply to questions by Senator Reynolds, acknowledged his unlimited enjoyment of trip permits over the Union Pacific, but gave as the reason for this discrimination that his brother was general freight agent of the Central Pacific, and that the general freight agent of the U. P., Mr. Seably, was his particular friend.

The next witness was Mr. D. C. Brooks, late of The "Omaha Republican," who being sworn was examined as follows by Mr. Reynolds.

Q.—Where do you reside?
A.—Omaha.

Q.—What is your business?
A.—I have no business now. Of late I was editor of The Republican.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Brooks whether any of the stock of The "Omaha Republican Co." is owned by U. P. officers?
A.—Yes.

Chairman (Grout, of Otos.) I don't believe that is a pertinent question.

After a little discussion upon this point in which Brown, of Lancaster, remarked, "I don't suppose Mr. Brooks knows anyhow."

(Brooks taking the cue.)
A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—I will ask you Mr. Brooks: if while you were acting as editor of the Omaha Republican, whether you were on the payroll of the Union Pacific railroad company?
A.—Brooks, looking fiercely at his tormentors, exclaimed, "What is this investigation?"

Britton, of Wayne.—I think that is an improper question.

Reynolds.—I presume to differ with the gentleman.

The chairman.—Mr. Brooks is here as a private individual. I don't see that it makes any difference whether he was on the payroll or not. We are here to investigate the public conduct of the railroad, and I don't see what this has to do with the matter.

Reynolds.—Well, we shall see how much it has to do with it.

Brown, of Lancaster.—Well, it would affect the public a little, and as Mr. Brooks is here he can answer if he wants.

The witness, A.—I should decline to answer any such questions. I don't know whether the committee would desire it or not.

In the discussion which arose as to whether witness should answer, Mr. Grout (the chairman) thought they were going outside the resolution under which they were appointed.

Mr. Dech, of Saunders, thought, considering the great influence newspapers were wielding in this state, that if they were the property of the railroads, or if their editors were in the pay of the railroads, the people

should know it. They would then be able to attach a just importance to the teachings of such a subsidized press.

The chairman asserted that the fact that railroads owned newspapers, or that newspapers favored railroads, had nothing to do with the committee.

After further discussion Mr. Reynolds moved that Mr. Brooks be respectfully requested to answer the questions. The motion being almost unanimously carried, the question was again put and Mr. Brooks replied "I shall decline to answer that question."

Mr. Humphrey, a shipper of Lincoln, was the next witness. He complained that he could not secure certain advantages unless he complied with what he regarded as an arbitrary regulation on the part of the B. & M., and stated that since the consolidation of the B. & M. and the A. & N. rates had been advanced. He also quoted Mr. Tomzalin's language at a meeting held in Lincoln during a previous session, that the people had better let railroads alone, and stated as a fact that merchants generally were afraid to contend with the railroads lest they return should injure and ruin their trade.

Other witnesses were examined including Messrs. Stephenson and Towne, but nothing new or material was elicited. Another meeting was announced for Saturday but this (Saturday) morning in consequence of absence of witnesses the meeting was adjourned till to-day at 4 p. m.

The appointment and work of this committee has already produced no little excitement. The town talk is occupied with this topic to the exclusion of senatorial matters. Some who think they can't stand the racket have sought hiding places, and little doubt remains that much will be brought to light as to the secret methods by which the railroads seek to dominate over every branch of trade and hold in absolute subjection the entire people of this state.

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Recently there has been a very important fall in silver, owing to the action of the Austrian government, but the causes have not been generally understood in this country. Senator Hill, of Colorado, probably the best authority on silver in congress, has written the following letter to the editor of The Tribune, explaining the situation:

"Whenever there is a decline in the price of silver bullion, the monopolists profess to see in it additional and more imperative reasons for suspending coinage of that metal. It is made to appear that the decline is caused by increased production or by the failure of the markets of China and India, which for so many years absorbed a large share of the production of our mines. These causes are represented as a sort of silver from Austria, principally during the first half of 1882, did not arise from any tendency of that country towards the gold standard, but from the fact that, until the recent fall in the gold price of silver, the florin of that metal was worth more than the paper florin of Austria. It was the high price of silver and the premium on it, as compared with the present paper money, which caused that metal to be sent out of Austria. The decisive proof of that is the fact that since the late fall in gold of the price of silver, it has begun to flow back.

Alarmists among mono-metalists who declare that they can see no limit to the fall of silver may be said that so long as the recent fall has arisen from Austria they can see exactly what the limits are; for every florin is a lawful money in that country; its mints are open to its coinage whenever silver bullion has declined to such a price so that florins can be coined out of it at a cost less than the value of paper florins; or, in other words, with profit silver will move in that direction, and that is what is taking place now.

A Huge Singserfest.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The German singing societies of Brooklyn propose building a \$30,000 hall for the fourteenth great singserfest of the German societies of the United States, June next. The festival will last five days. Twenty thousand singers are expected.

Buried at Sea.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The steamer Neckar arrived to-day from Bremen. She took off the crew of the brig Mary Lizzie, burning seven days. The crew numbered eight persons. The fire was kept down by closing up the holes with sails and blankets. The men were greatly exhausted, being at work day and night since the fire broke out.

A Wrecked Bank.

JERSEY CITY, January 14.—It is now believed \$100,000 will not cover the amount of funds missing from the wrecked City bank. All left from the wreck in the shape of assets is cheap office furniture and \$1,200 accidentally left in the cash drawer.

The Washburne Family.

LEWISTON, January 13.—The surviving sons of Israel Washburne, father of the noted Washburne family, have resolved to erect a memorial building at the family homestead in Livermore. This is to be white granite, 40x50 feet, and be equipped by donors, with suitable books for a public library.

SHEAR-ING THE SHEEP.

The Magnetic Influence of a Grub Stake Set Up by the Monops at the Millard.

An Appetizing Morsel Prepared by Jacob for Joseph's Brethren.

But the Stomach Route to the Senate Proves Acceptable to Few.

A Curious Quartette Sketched While Button-holing on a Corner.

Gen. Thayer's Appearance Ruptures the Calculations of Several Candidates.

The Latest Phase of the Senatorial Contest—The Sabbath Lull.

A SQUARE MEAL.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE. "TO ADVERTISE THE HOUSE."

LINCOLN, January 14.—On this bright Sunday morning we are now enjoying the calm that precedes the storm. A majority of the legislature who reside within a hundred miles of the capitol have gone home. Quite a number are up at Omaha on the invitation of Jake Markel to partake of the hospitalities of the Millard hotel. "Come into my parlor said the spider to the fly." "Come up with me to Omaha," said Jake to a prominent state senator Friday; "bring your wife with you, and we will make you comfortable at the Millard. It won't cost you a nickel. We want to advertise the hotel and we shall be much pleased to have your company."

"But I don't travel on passes," exclaimed the senator, "and I can't afford to pay my way to Omaha and back."

"THAT'LL BE ALL RIGHT, I'll buy the tickets for you," said Jake, in his bland and taking way. "I've been anxious to show you how we entertain our guests."

"Many thanks," replied the senator, "but I guess I'll have to decline your kind invitation."

There were many other legislators, however, who went up to take a square meal at the Millard, just to advertise the hotel, you know. Millard's lobby has also accepted Jake's invitation for free tickets and a free lunch, and only a few remain on the ground.

This morning I crossed the path of a little group that had its significance. There was Pollock, formerly a banker at West Point and now of Clinton, Iowa, who some years ago was a member of the house. Pollock is a clever, oily-tongued demagogue who trained with the Valentino and Pete Schawneck and who rings and made a record in a corporation caper. There was Low Lay from Stanton, a democrat who was elected to the state senate four years ago from the Norfolk district, was put on the railroad committee by Carna in the interest of the U. P., and was rewarded soon after the legislature adjourned with a railroad contract. There was Charlie Mathewson the Norfolk banker, who was the republican railroad speaker of the house four years ago and is noted also as one of the members of the old Norfolk and city ring. Then there was John R. Manchester, ex-county clerk of Douglas county, one of the strikers, who has been hired to work up the Millard boom.

THIS LITTLE GROUP conveys a fair impression of the desperate effort being put forth in the interest of the U. P. candidate. Pollock, Lay and Mathewson, republicans and democrats, pooling influences and exerting influence on republicans and democrats for the same man.

The arrival of Gen. Thayer last evening has given new momentum to the senatorial contest. The general has quite a number of warm friends in the legislature and will receive a respectful regard. While Millard is still regarded as formidable it is admitted on all hands that he is

DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

His supporters are already beginning to waken and are making terms for another oblation. Three days ago Millard might have made it by a sudden change, but the disclosures of Brooks and the numerous letters from constituents to members who have thrown a damper on the boom. There may be some members who do not want to go home after this legislative adjourns, but those who do will not care to go on record for a man who has come here determined to buy his way into the senate.

My attention has been called to the assertion of the Omaha railroad organ and cry about the senatorial taking a hand in the senatorial fight, in all the supreme court and legislature. Cook left a confession, which admits the shooting, and also that he testified falsely concerning Buswell being present when the deed was committed. He says after Buswell got to Wolfborough on the day of the break-neck speed to Brockfield to prevent Cook from doing the killing, but arrived twenty minutes too late, Cook having killed the woman and gone to bed as Buswell had done.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The business failures for the past seven days are 262, an increase of 38 compared with last week.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, moles, roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Republican National Committee Next Wednesday.

Several Elaborate Plans Prepared to Regulate Representation.

A Voice from the Netherlands Salutes the Old Flag and Calls for an Appropriation.

CAPITAL NOTES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—It is expected about 30 members of the national republican committee will be present at the meeting Wednesday to settle the question of representation on the district plan in accordance with the resolution of the national convention of 1880. Several elaborate methods will be laid before the committee. The matter of proxies was mentioned to a prominent member of the committee. He said he believed there was a rule that the holder of a proxy must mail from the state for which given. This will be enforced as far as practicable. In the case of territory it will not be enforced.

It is understood three plans of appointment of representation will be submitted to the committee, viz: Chandler's for four delegates at large for every state, and three delegates from each district, and three delegates for every republican senator and representative, making a total of 1,306; Forbes', for two delegates at large from each state, one delegate for each district, and one for every republican senator and representative, total 671; and Martin's, for four delegates at large for each state, one for each district, and one for every 17,000 republican votes or a major fraction thereof, total 807, on basis of the last election.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION. Gen. Canedo, one of the commissioners appointed by Mexico to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, has arrived. Canedo and Romero this afternoon paid their respects to Gen. Grant and Trecoatt, the American commissioners. A formal meeting of the commission will be held to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

The Memphis Avalanche has been sold to S. Nichols at a value estimated at \$200,000. There is no change in editorship or politics.

The Paris Le Temps says England has pronounced the deposition of Francesco England, and it is possible Gladstone and Egyptian enterprise may lead to the reopening of the eastern question.

A sleigh containing three boys was struck by an express train on the Delaware & Hudson Saturday night at Spring Creek Crossing. One boy was killed and the other two fatally injured. The horse was thrown twenty feet over a fence and killed.

Sullivan and Mike Cleary announce through their counsel that they will give their boxing match at the American theatre to-night, Mayor Kim's prohibition of the country notwithstanding. The mayor says they can proceed all the time, and the match begins when he will show them who is master of Philadelphia.

A newspaper editor, "Amen and War," published at Pesh, has excelled in a sensible sermon. The subject was opposition. He asserts that ever since the Berlin congress Russian has been determined upon war with Austria, and that the latter's army is numerically inadequate.

Polk, the defaulting treasurer of Tennessee has reached the scene of the thieving, in charge of his captors. The reports of the committee of the legislature investigating the treasury default show the entire deficiency to be \$10,000. In March, 1873 Polk was behind \$40,000; in 1881 the shortage was \$1,000; in April, 1882, it was \$215,000.

A collision occurred Saturday morning at the Indianapolis & Vincennes crossing of the Belt railroad. A switchman gave a freight train the signal to advance and before it could be checked the engine crashed into the rear coach of the Indianapolis & Vincennes passenger train, knocking it off the track. Several passengers were seriously but not fatally injured.

The stories put in circulation concerning Miss Garrison, the St. Louis belle, who was abducted last week and returned to her mother Friday night, places the young lady in an unpleasant position. What gives an unpleasant color to some of these statements is that the police knew who were concerned in the affair and yet have taken no action in the matter, nor have the relatives of the young lady shown any disposition to prosecute any one.

Clarence Whistler and John Graham wrestled in the opera house in Louisville Saturday night in the presence of a large crowd. The stakes were \$200, and the conditions bet two in three. The first round, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Whistler, the second Greek-Roman by Graham, on a claim of foul against Whistler. In the third round after the ending seventeen minutes Graham threw Whistler to the floor heavily, breaking the latter's right shoulder. The match was decided in favor of Graham, to whom the stakes were paid.

A snowslide occurred Friday on Mosquito mountain, about fifteen miles from Leadville. A body of snow nearly a quarter mile long, 100 yards wide and 15 feet deep was swept down the mountain side at a great velocity, carrying everything in its course. Two miners, unable to escape, were caught in the avalanche and buried a distance of 100 yards down the mountain side. Though still alive when found, they were mutilated in a horrible manner, and recovery is doubtful.

Chas. W. Cook, committed to the Connecticut state prison in 1879 for the murder of Susan Hanson, died on the 9th. On confession of Cook, Joseph Buswell was hanged for hiring Cook to shoot Miss Hanson after a noted contest before the supreme court and legislature. Cook left a confession, which admits the shooting, and also that he testified falsely concerning Buswell being present when the deed was committed. He says after Buswell got to Wolfborough on the day of the break-neck speed to Brockfield to prevent Cook from doing the killing, but arrived twenty minutes too late, Cook having killed the woman and gone to bed as Buswell had done.

A Profitable Lottery.

BUFFALO, January 14.—The district attorney decides that the Importers' Tea company, which does business by selling tea and coffee in packages that contain prizes, is a lottery. A civil suit for \$30,000 has been commenced against the company, and it is stated that the authorities are preparing to begin criminal proceedings. It is estimated that in the last week or ten days the concern cleared \$40,000 to \$50,000 by the scheme.

A Crazy Widow.

WHEELING, January 13.—Mrs. Hettie Cunningham, widow, at noon to-day, threw her three-year-old boy from the suspension bridge at Fairmont, into the Monongahela river, a distance of fifty-two feet and then jumped in herself. Both were rescued after floating over the dam below the bridge, and with difficulty resuscitated. No cause is assigned for the act.