Republican Progress.

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W. A. GANE, - Editor and Publisher.

DAN COUGHLIN FREE.

HE IS DECLARED NOT GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF CRONIN.

Close of a Famous Murder Trial—California Stage Coach Held Up and Robbed—A Logansport Man Murders his Wife and Commits Suicide—The Wrecked Kearsarge.

Acquittal of Dan Coughlin.

Chicago special: Daniel Coughlin is a free man. For the first time since the morning of May 20, 1889, when he was stripped of his detective's star and placed under arrest by order of Mayor Cregier, he enjoys the precious boon of personal liberty. Once convicted of murder and conspiracy and consigned by the verdict of the jury to the penitentiary for the term of his natural life; granted a new trial by the Supreme Court as the result of errors in the previous proceedings; brought back from Joliet after three years of incarceration, a jury of his peers Friday afternoon declared, as the outcome of a second trial that has occupied four months and four days, that he had neither part nor parcel in the assassination of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin. And with this verdict the curtain is rung down, so far as the courts of Cook County are concerned, upon one of the most celebrated crimes in the history of the Republic.

This was Coughlin's second trirl on the charge of participation in the murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin. The chief evidence against the ex-detective was the admitted fact that he hired the white horse and buggy in which the doctor was supposed to have been driven to the Carlson cottage. Coughlin did not take the stand in his own defense in either trial, but his counsel while admitting the hiring, claimed that the rig had been procured for a friend of Coughlin's from Hancock, Mich., who was in the city on a visit. Coughlin and Cronin were members of the same camp of the Clan-na-Gael; it was charged that the ex-detective had frequently hinted that the doctor would meet with a traitor's death. The first trial commenced August 26, 1889, and ended December 16 of the same year. Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, and Martin Burke were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, John P. Kunze to three years, while John F. Beggs was acquitted. Kunze was granted a new trial and the indictment was subsequently quashed. O'Sullivan and Burke died in the penitentiary, and Beggs died of consumption contracted in jail. On January 19 the Supreme Court reversed the conviction and sent the case back for a new trial and on the following day Coughlin was brought back from Joliet. The second and last trial commenced November 4. After a jury had been impanelled and sworn in irregularities reflecting on some of the memoers were discovered and December 4 the jury was sworn in a second time. The evidence submitted at the second trial was regarded by lawyers as being much stronger than that presented to the jury which sent Coughlin to the penitentiary.

Double Tragedy.

A double tragedy was revealed at Logansport, Ind., recently. The body of Philip Petrie was found on the Wabash Railroad near the city with the head missing. Petrie had committed suicide. The Coroner went to the Petrie home to summon Mrs. Petrie to testify at the inquest. The house seemed to be deserted and an entrance was forced as soon as the indications would justify. The dead body of Mrs. Petrie was found on the bed in a decomposed state. She had evidently been dead several days. On the bed was a note in which Petrie said his wife had been unfaithful and he had determined to put an end to their misery. After killing his wife Petrie went to the railroad and committed suicide.

Stage Coach Held Up.

The Angeles Camp stage was held up three miles this side of Elkhorn Station, Cal., by two masked men, who rifled the iron box thrown out by the driver, and robbed the passengers of all their valuables. A few minutes later they held up two more vehicles which were following the stage, also robbing the drivers and the passengers. Officers have started to the scene of the robbery. The Wells-Fargo agent states that none of their treasure was in the box.

Burglar Captured.

At Logansport, Ind., Alphonse Brooks was discovered trying to effect an entrance into William Kreider & Son's grocery. Four policemen surrounded him, but he resisted capture and gave them a desperate battle in the dark. Seven shots were exchanged. The officers closed in, and he was finally taken from an empty barrel and lodged in jail. He is accused of a series of burglaries the past winter.

A Big Saving.

A tailor named Dowe, residing at Mannheim, Germany, has submitted to the war office a blank cartridge of his own invention, the cost of which is only three pfennigs. It is estimated that the adoption of Dowe's cartridge will reduce the expense of the annual military maneuvers by 7,000,000 marks.

One Killed, Five Injured.

By the explosion of an engine at George Kelly's saw-mill at Ridgeway, Ill., Charles Caldwell, engineer, and five other employes were badly injured.

The Wrecked Kearsarge.

The contract for raising the wrecked Kearsarge was awarded to the Boston Towboat Company, of Boston. The company receives $45,000 if successful; if unsuccessful, 10,000.

Plundered by Burglars.

Burglars blew open the safe in the office of McFeely & Co.'s elevator at Marion, Ind., and secured $50 in money and a bunch of checks, city orders, and other papers.

In Gladstone's Seat.

Lord Rosebery has taken formal possession of the offices recently occupied by the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone as Prime Minister of England. The new Premier first visited the Chancelor of the Exchequer, Right Honorable Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

Urge a National Strike.

The railroad and river coal miners of Pittsburg district were in session Monday with forty delegates, representing 12,000 miners. It is proposed to demand a uniform rate of 3 cents per bushel for mining. President Frye has been advocating a national strike.

Talmage Will Stay.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has withdrawn his resignation as pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle, having received assurances that the church debt has been satisfactorily arranged. Dr. Talmage will go abroad in June, remaining till autumn.

Three Men Crushed.

At Bruce Mines, Ont., three miners were killed at the Ophir gold mine by the rock caving in on them. The dead men were: Frank Percy, James O. Heath and Anthony Savage.

Gotham Official's Suicide.

Julius C. Lilly, Secretary of the Aqueduct Board of New York City, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, which was found by his body.

CLEVER SCHEME OF SMUGGLERS.

Customs Authorities of New York and Quebec Unearth a Conspiracy.

The customs officials at Quebec and in New York have discovered that an extensive conspiracy to defraud the the customs has been in existence for some time. Cases of goods were shipped in England by a well-known firm of forwarding agents. Shortly after their arrival in bond in New York the customs officers there would be informed that the cases were to be shipped in different parts of Canada. The shipments would be kept in New York, while American goods of very little value would be put up in duplicate cases, bearing the initials "P. S." with the name of the steamer by which the imported goods were forwarded. They would then be shipped as the original goods to Canada, addressed to fictitious firms and consequently never claimed. Meanwhile the valuable goods from Great Britain were opened and presumably disposed of in the United States.

LEARNS TO CUT TROUSERS.

John Y. McKane Falls Into the Routine of Prison Life.

Friday morning when the convicts in Sing Sing prison were marched from their cells to the lower dock the last man on the line was John Y. McKane. His hands rested on the shoulders of a horse-thief from New York. McKane with his comrades filed into the large breakfast-room and sat down on a rude wooden tool. In front of him was a tin cup with a pint of black coffee, made of burnt bread crusts, with two slices of unbuttered bread. This was McKane's first breakfast in prison. As soon as breakfast was over McKane was marched to the clothing shop, where he was placed in the hands of the instructor who was to give him his first lesson in cutting trousers. McKane spent a sleepless night in his cell and was one of the first men up when the gong was sounded in his gallery. He anxiously inquired if there was any danger of the small-pox spreading.

CRANK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Said His Mission Was to Save the Executive Mansion from the Populists.

A middle-aged man of respectable appearance presented himself at the White House Monday and notified the guards that he was Abraham Julius Kisler, of Baltimore. He said he had come in obedience to a divine revelation to take charge of the building. He called attention to the populist movement to secure control of the other branches of the government and its ultimate success, and declared positively that he had been empowered to save the executive mansion and turn it over to the Jews for safety. He was not embarrassed when his credentials were demanded, but began issuing orders and acting in such a threatening way that he was arrested.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

Failures Continue to Decrease, While Mills and Factories Resume.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

With no more definite information than a week ago regarding the outcome of financial or revenue disputes, perhaps more people have come to the belief that the end will answer their wishes. Certainly rather more are taking limited risks in business, especially in stocks. A substantial basis is the slowly growing demand for goods, caused by gradual exhaustion of stocks held by dealers, and this has further enlarged the working force in manufactures. More works have resumed or increased hands or hours than have stopped or reduced.

MILES OF COUNTRY SHAKEN.

Explosion in the Chemical Works at Gibbstown, N. J., Causes One Death.

A terrible explosion occurred in the waste separating building of the Repauno Chemical Company's factory at Gibbstown, N. J. The force of the shock was so great that it was felt in towns fifteen miles away. Fortunately there was only one man in the building at the time—Levi Evins, one of the workmen, who was blown to atoms. The separating building was destroyed and the surrounding structures were damaged.

Barbarous Hospital Attendants.

An official report made to the Public Service Committee of the Board of County Commissioners contained specifications of charges of cruel and shameful treatment of insane patients at the Chicago Detention Hospital during 1893. Various recommendations touching the better conduct of the hospital in the future were immediately and unanimously concurred in, and a number of attendants implicated in the abuses complained of were summarily discharged. It was not believed by the committee that similar abuses existed at the hospital this year, but steps were taken to insure their immediate remedy should any be found. The doctors and attendants at the detention hospital deny the charges made by the committee and say that the investigation was partial and unfair. They say, in proof of this assertion, that neither Dr. McGrath, the head of the hospital in 1893, nor the other physician connected with it was allowed to testify. Some weeks ago Dr. Clark Gapen, superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, submitted a communication to President Struckman, of the County Board, detailing examinations of insane patients received from Chicago Detention Hospital, stating that the system of handling patients at the hospital during a part, at least, of last year, "was cruel and inhuman to a revolting degree." The matter was placed in the hands of the hospital committee of the board, and an investigation resulted.

Dead Men at a Dance.

While a dance was in progress in Madison County, North Carolina, George Hensley told his wife it was time to go home. W. R. Shelton, Jr., told her to stay as long as she liked. Both men took hold of her. Hensley shot Shelton through the heart, but despite his wound Shelton shot Hensley three times and then fell lifeless, with his pistol ready for the fourth shot. Hensley fled to the woods and is supposed to have died.

Takes His Trousers for a Sheriff.

E. J. Kelley, a wealthy Milwaukee real estate man, who has been quite sick at Denver for the past few days with asthma, became unmanageable under the belief that a Sheriff was after him. Laboring under the impression that his own trousers were the officer against whom he was so embittered he dashed them through the window and sent the coal scuttle after them for company.

Americans Lost in Mexican Wilds.

A party of Americans left Durango, Mexico, on a hunting expedition in the Sierra Madre Mountains. The locality is a wild and dangerous one, and two of the party were lost. The bodies were found lying close together in a ravine. They had been partly devoured by wild beasts, and whether they died from exposure or were killed by a panther could not be learned.

They Did Their Courting by Mail.

Earl Eugene Williard, a Chicago printer, arrived in Fort Wayne, Ind., and the same evening was married to Miss Myrtle Shields, a handsome Fort Wayne orphan girl, whom he had never seen until a few hours before the marriage. The couple had been corresponding some time, the result of an advertisement inserted in one of the city papers by the young man.

Brazilian Rebels Badly Routed.

In an engagement between the Brazilian Government troops and insurgents near Sarandi the rebels were defeated. The battle was a horrible massacre. Four hundred of the rebels were left dead on the field. The government forces also captured many prisoners.

Croker at Houston, Tex.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chief, and Gov. Hogg and party, were entertained at Houston, Tex., by the Left-handed Fishing Club. After the banquet the Croker party proceeded to San Francisco, stopping at San Antonio and El Paso.

Forestry Congress.

Representative men interested in the forestry question participated in the opening of a two days' session of the National Forestry Congress at Albany, N. Y.

Noted Shoplifter Caught.

"Little Louise" Bigelow, an expert shoplifter known to the police of all the large cities of the United States, and wanted throughout Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, was arrested by Detectives Cronin and Stevens, at Chicago, Tuesday afternoon. Two women, local shoplifters, were with her when she was arrested. They will be given the alternative of leaving town or serving a term in the Bridewell. "Little Louise," as she is known to the police everywhere, is celebrated not only as a clever shoplifter, but also as having been the wife of Barney Aaron, an English light weight champion, and also the spouse of Tom Bigelow, a safe blower and thief of national reputation. Another thing that adds to her celebrity is the absence of the top portion of her left ear. This is the "mark of Cain" put on her over thirty years ago while serving a second term for shop-lifting in a London prison. This distinguishing mark she always kept concealed when on the street under a heavy veil. Tuesday afternoon, when presenting her to the view of the Central Station officers, Lieutenant Haas attempted to take off this veil. She resisted, tried to scratch his face, and declared she was insulted. The veil was taken off, however, and the detectives all feel assured that with her veil off they will always recognize "Little Louise" in the future.

FOUR DEAD IN A MINE.

Cave-In and Explosion of Gas in a Pennsylvania Colliery.

Four men out of a gang of nine shaft-sinkers were killed in the Richmond shaft, near Scranton, Pa. The accident was caused by the fall of a shelf of rock from the side of the shaft near the bottom and a consequent explosion of a blower of gas. The men were at work almost 400 feet from the surface, clearing away coal at the foot of a shaft. Above them hung a bell-like piece of rock. Blasts detached it and the three were caught and crushed to instant death. Chargeman Holwill rushed away as the fall came with five others of the men. He went further into the opening than his fellow-workmen. He still carried his naked lamp on his head. Instantly there was a shoot of flame that enveloped him in a blaze, and with a cry of horror he sank down helpless and all afire. The others tried to put out the flames at their own peril, but before they succeeded he was dead. The afterdamp quickly gathered and it was only by prompt action that these survivors succeeded in reaching the foot of the shaft, and signaling the engineer were hoisted to the surface.

ENORMOUS TRADES.

Sugar Breaks Loose on the New York Board of Trade.

Between 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when business opened, and 11:50 about 100,000 shares of sugar stock changed hands at the New York Chamber of Commerce, and during these dealings the price of the certificates moved or rather rushed from 88 to 100, turning at par and receding as rapidly as they had advanced to 92. After another upward spurt the price seemed to settle about 93. The excitement attending these extraordinary sales was intense, and the dealings as reflected in the quotations were most irregular. For a while all other business seemed at a standstill. During the rush comparatively little stock changed hands at extreme figures. At the round 100 the sales were 400 certificates. Most of the sales were between 95 and 93, at which price the amount dealt in was enormous. It was to corner the belated shorts that the drive was made, and there was nothing for the gentlemen who had sold what they had not got but to go into the market, buy and deliver, or make terms to be dictated by the purchasers.

FEAR THE DALTONS.

Express and Railroad Officials Prepare for a Raid from the Outlaws.

The American Express and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas officials are much disturbed by news from the territory of the movements of the Dalton gang of outlaws. For several months these criminals have been quiet, fortified in Sapulpe mountain, forty miles west of Vinita. Friday night, it is learned, they broke camp, and, heavily armed and otherwise thoroughly equipped, rode toward Vinita. Every indication pointed to a raid on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, and as a result the road's officials and those of the American Express Company have put on extra guards, each supplied with a shotgun whose shells each contain sixteen buckshot. Nothing has been heard from the gang since they broke camp.

PASSING OF A PREMIER.

Mr. Gladstone Tenders His Resignation to the Queen.

William Ewart Gladstone, for years the ruler of British politics and the most unique figure in the public life of the age, has made his final exit from the stage of action. His resignation of the Premiership was tendered to the Queen Saturday, and the Grand Old Man of England will now retire to the enjoyment in his remaining years of distinguished honors earned during over sixty years in the service of his country. The Queen writes formally accepting Mr. Gladstone's resignation and announcing the choice of Lord Rosbery to fill the office of Premier.

Gotham Papers Seized in Paris.

Upon information given by Prince Colonna, John W. Mackay's son-in-law, Paris officers seized all copies of the New York World of Feb. 5 which were offered for sale. Prince Colonna declared that an article published in the World of that date was libelous. The paragraph to which he objected most strenuously said that he had been expelled from the jockey club in Rome for cheating with cards. His lawyers have served a writ upon Joseph Pulitzer, of the World, claiming 100,000 francs damages.

Victim of a White Cap Scare.

At Beaver City, Neb., S. M. Lester, who shot and killed William Elliott three months ago, was acquitted. Lester, an inoffensive fellow, was so wrought up over white cap outrages that he armed himself. Elliott came to his window one night in an effort to frighten him, and Lester shot with fatal effect.

Murderer Shot to Death.

At Jesup, Ga., Sylvester Rhodes, who murdered a prominent white man named Emmet Dozier a week ago, was captured and shot to death.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime	$3 50	@ 5 00
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 25	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	29½	@ 30¼
RYE—No. 2	45	@ 47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
POTATOES—Per bu	50	@ 60
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3 00	@ 4 75
HOGS—Choice Light	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2 00	@ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	55	@ 55½
CORN—No. 2 White	34½	@ 35½
OATS—No. 2 White	30	@ 32
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 30
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	54	@ 55
CORN—No. 2	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	30	@ 31
BARLEY—Minnesota	49	@ 51
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 90
SHEEP	2 00	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2	35	@ 36
OATS—No. Mixed	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2	51	@ 53
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 00	@ 5 25
SHEEP	2 00	@ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58	@ 58½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2 White	30	@ 31
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58	@ 58½
CORN—No. 2	35½	@ 36½
OATS—No. 2 White	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	49	@ 50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	70	@ 70½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2 White	34½	@ 35½
RYE—No. 2	55	@ 58
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	57	@ 58
CORN—No. 3	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2 White	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1	48	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	49	@ 50
PORK—Mess	11 75	@12 25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3 00	@ 5 00
HOGS	3 75	@ 5 75
SHEEP	2 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63	@ 64
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—White Western	39	@ 42
BUTTER—Choice	23	@ 24
PORK—Mess	13 25	@13 50

TARIFF BILL IS OUT.

IS GIVEN TO THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Many Changes Made in the Wilson Measure—Maximum Duty of One and Fourtenths Cents on Sugar—Free Iron Ore Killed—Eight Years for Whisky.

Sugar Is Taxed.

The Wilson tariff bill, which passed the House of Representatives Feb. 1, was laid before the full membership of the Senate Committee on Finance Thursday morning, in the amended form upon which the Democratic majority of that committee finally agreed after one month's consideration. The chief features are the provisions in regard to sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its manufactures, cotton manufactures, whisky and tobacco. The sugar provision is as follows:

All sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane-juice or of beet-juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees, shall pay a duty of 1 per cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope test, shall pay .01 of a cent per [illegible] tional, and above 90 and not [illegible] grees, for every additional de[illegible] tion of a degree shown by th[illegible] test shall pay a duty of .02 [illegible] pound additional, and above [illegible] polariscope test shall pay [illegible] cents per pound; molasses [illegible] above 56 degrees by the polar[illegible] pay a duty of 2 cents per gal[illegible] testing above 56 degrees [illegible] duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Tax on Iron, Coal, and Lead.

Iron ore, including m[illegible] iron ore, also dross or re[illegible] burned pyrites, is taxed 40 [illegible] ton. Coal is taken from the free list and made dutiable also at 40 cents a ton, and coke at 15 cents. Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was 15 per cent. ad valorem, lead ore, and lead dross are taxed three-fourths of a cent per pound, provided that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as in the Wilson bill, the provision to go into effect Aug. 2, 1894. In manufactures of wool the valuations as given in the Wilson bill are stricken out, and the schedules now read as follows:

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals in the form of slubbing, waste, roving waste, ring waste, mungo, shoddies, garnetted, or carded waste, carbonized noils, or other waste product, any of which is composed wholly or in part of wool; the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, which has been improved or advanced beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, and carbonized wool, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per centum ad valorem. On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals in the form of roving, roping, or tops, 25 per centum ad valorem; on woolen and worsted yarns, 30 per centum ad valorem; on woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals and any of the above having India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem, instead of 40, as in the Wilson bill.

On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels, 25 per centum ad valorem, and if valued at more than 30 cents per pound 30 per centum ad valorem; on women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem, instead of 40; on clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, and imitations of fur, composed wholly or in part of wool, etc., 40 per centum ad valorem, instead of 45; on webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, etc., 35 per centum ad valorem, instead of 40.

Carpets remain unchanged. The reduction in the duties for manufactures of wool shall take effect Dec. 2, 1894.

Off and on the Free List.

Articles stricken from the free list are as follows:

Apples, green, ripe, and dried, etc.; beef, mutton and pork; bone char; bituminous and shale, and coal slack or culm; coke, cocoa fiber, floor matting, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting; dates, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts; gambier; nuts, salted; horn strips and tips; iron ore; olives, green or prepared; orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes; sausage skins; sugar; stained or painted window glass or painted glass; paintings and statuary.

The additions to the free list are as follows:

Any cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals which have strayed across the border to any foreign country, or where such domestic animals have been or may be driven across such boundary by the owner for pasturage purpose; diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including miners' diamonds; cod liver oil, not specifically provided for in the act; straw, etc., for hats; spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries and all fish and other products of such fisheries.

Telegraphic Clicks.

IN the treaty with Morocco Spain insists that the Riff tribes must go further into the interior.

DANIEL TRACY shot and killed his old father with a rifle at Aken, Wis. He was overtaken in the woods.

TWO STEAMBOATS were caught in a Missouri River ice gorge at Sioux City, Iowa, and went to the bottom.

ELEVATION of the Rock Island tracks in Chicago will begin as soon as agreement with the city is reached.

AN incendiary made a fruitless attempt to destroy the main building of the Normal School at Geneseo, Ill.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending for the removal of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago shops to Lafayette, Ind.

THUS far in 1894 eighty lives and eighteen vessels have been lost from the fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass.

MOORE BAKER, New Brunswick, N. J., has sold to a museum the gory effects of his murdered wife and child.

MRS. LEASE has been found to be an heir to a large estate left by a maiden aunt, who died in Ireland several years ago.

EX-SENATOR SABIN, of Minnesota, is determined to make a fight for the position occupied by Senator Washburn.

AT a Springfield meeting of Illinois implement dealers members were urged to buy directly from the manufacturers.

THE Santa Fe Railroad gave final notice of withdrawal from membership in the Western Passenger Association.

ERIE stockholders decided to issue $70,000,000 new second mortgage bonds in accordance with the reorganization plan.

FOUR employes are said to have furnished the information by which the government secured damages from Carnegie.

DISSENSION has been caused in the Iowa Oratorical Association owing to a disposition by the smaller colleges to run things.

MR. GLADSTONE wrote to Lord Rosebery, promising the new Prime Minister his aid whenever his assistance was required.

SEVEN Democrats, three Republicans, one Independent and one Prohibitionist make up the new Wisconsin roster case jury.

INVESTIGATION of the murder confession of Convict Norris, Columbus, Ohio, when he thought he was dying, proves it is true.

THE NATION'S SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

The Bland bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage and the silver bullion in the Treasury passed the House Thursday by a vote of 167 to 130. The bill as passed was in the nature of a substitute for the original text of the measure, but the changes do not affect the material features of the bill. An analysis of the vote shows that 140 Democrats, 19 Republicans, and 8 Populists (total 167) voted for it, and 79 Republicans and 51 Democrats (total 130) voted against it. The bill for the rescue of the armament of the wrecked Kearsarge passed just before adjournment. An unimportant session of the Senate took place, confirmation of the following nominations being the only feature: Granville Stuart, of Montana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uruguay; collector of customs, Martin J. Russell, Chicago. Collectors of Internal Revenue—James W. Hunter, Fifth District of Illinois. Iowa: Bert J. Wellman at Manchester. Illinois: Thomas A. McIlvaine at Moscola, Thomas E. Garner at Paris, Charles C. Chain at Bushnell, Julian J. Hall at Mattoon, Christian W. Barnhart at Wilmington. The Senate adjourned to not next Monday.

The House Friday entered upon the consideration of appropriation bills. The fortification bill, carrying something over $000,000, was passed in twenty-five minutes and then the pension appropriation bill was taken up. An altercation occurred between Mr. Meredith of Virginia and Mr. Funk of Illinois over the former's attempt to prove that there were many fraudulent pensions on the rolls which almost resulted in a personal collision. Mr. Meredith, who was the aggressor, rushed over to the place where Mr. Funk was standing and shook his fist in the latter's face. Hot words were spoken, but friends interfered, and the Speaker restored order before any blows were struck. Mr. Bankhead, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, offered a resolution for the appointment of a subcommittee to go to Chicago and investigate the Post-office Building there, with a view to determining the question of its safety, etc. Mr. Bankhead explained the pressing necessity for examination. The amount involved was large and the committees were unwilling to make a recommendation without a personal investigation. The resolution carried an appropriation of $1,500. It was passed.

The debate on the pension appropriation bill continued all day Monday in the House, and at times considerable spirit was displayed. The principal speakers were Messrs. Dolliver, Hepburn, Enloe, and Cannon. The Senate held a short session, and but little business of importance was transacted. A brief debate on silver was precipitated by the intention expressed by the Vice President to refer the Bland seigniorage bill, which had just been received from the House, to the Finance Committee. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, opposed this disposition of the bill, and asked that it be allowed to lie on the table subject to being called up at any time. This was finally ordered. Mr. Stewart at the same time offered a free silver amendment to the bill. The only other event of interest was the offering by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, of a resolution looking to the appointment of a tariff commission, which he offered as an amendment to the tariff bill. A number of bills of minor importance were passed.

The feature of the pension debate in the House Tuesday was the speech of General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York. Mr. Milliken (Rep., Maine) made a brief speech in favor of liberality in pensions, and was followed by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio). The charge that there was wholesale fraud in the pension rolls General Grosvenor stamped as false and malicious. Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) decried the constant attempts to make political capital out of the pension business, and the unjust charges of hostility to the system upon the Southern Representatives. The Southern members, he said, had quietly acquiesced in the demands for pensions. They did not even reply to the taunts of the other side. Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) said that the cry that the cry that the pension roll was a roll of dishonor, tainted with fraud, had long been heard in the land. As far back as 1881, in order to get at the fraudulent pensions, the entire roll was published. It was examined in every community, and as far as he knew not one single, solitary case of fraud was developed. Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) concluded the debate for the day. At the end of his remarks the committee rose. Mr. Dockery presented a bill from the joint committee on expenditures in the department to improve the methods of auditing accounts in the Treasury Department, and then at 5:40 o'clock the House adjourned. The Senate confirmed a number of postmasters.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying $150,000,000, was passed Wednesday afternoon without division. Throughout the debate there had been no criticism of the amount carried by the bill. All the amendments to the bill save one, that of Mr. Pickler to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attorneys, were defeated. They all fell under points of order that they were not germane. The one which attracted most attention was that of Mr. Enloe, to repeal a portion of the provision included in the act of last December to prevent the suspension of any pension except on thirty days notice; also to permit the suspension in case of plain prima facie evidence that the pensioner had procured his pension by forgery, perjury or other palpable fraud. This amendment was offered at the suggestion of Commissioner Lochren himself, who under the opinion of the Attorney General declared that if the act of last December stood over $500,000 would have to be paid out to suspended pensioners who were proved beyond all question not to be longer entitled to the pensions they had been drawing. Mr. Outhwaite, the Chairman of the committee of the whole, however, ruled the amendment out on Mr. Martin's point of order that it was not germane. The Senate struggled all day with the seigniorage coinage bill, and considerable progress was made. It will soon be out of the way. On motion of Mr. Gibson the Senate passed the House bill appropriating $45,000 for the rescue of the armament and wreck of the United States steamer Kearsarge.

Warm, Indeed.

"I was very much touched by the warmth of my father-in-law's affection," said the young man who talks about his private affairs.

"Indeed. How was it expressed?"

"By the present of a ton of coal."

This and That.

PRUDENCE is the better part of shrewdness.

THE most accurate weather report is the thunder clap.

THE rich man has his mug at the barber shop. The poor man takes his there.

'TIS the accounts of a side door saloon that are kept up by a double entry system.

SPEAKING of "sage dressing," what's the matter with Socrates putting his coat on?

EVERYTHING a rich man says goes, if he does not say "balky horse."

IF beauty is only skin deep the rhinoceros should be the handsomest beast afloat.

THE average man is apt to be the next thing to a fool when he gets beside himself.

IT is considered strange that aristocratic people will consent to live in a common wealth.

CHEERFUL looks make every dish a feast, and that it is which crowns a welcome.—Massinger.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, it is said, has given a million dollars to religious work in the past two years.

THE Empress of Austria is wintering on the island of Madeira, where she is known as Countess von Hoheneris.

THE late playwright, Henry Pettit, sold his first drama for $25. He lived to see his productions bring him wealth and fame.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, an Italian deputy, wants to straighten the national finances of that country by imposing a tax on beards.

THE aphides are the milch kine of the ants, and are regularly approached and milked by the latter. Ants have been known to keep the aphides in captivity, as cows are kept in cities.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nervine tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '88.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing done me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARDEE, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

REBECCA WILKINSON, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, until my health was gone