

The People's Pilot.

RENSSELAER. : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EUROPEAN upon the life of the late Senator Stanford, of California, were pronounced in the senate on the 9th. No business was transacted. In the house an adjournment was taken in order to give time for a caucus of each faction on the silver question and a general conference if possible.

AFTER the reading of the journal on the 10th the senate adjourned until the 14th. In the house the committee on rules was announced and then an adjournment for the day was taken.

THE senate was not in session on the 11th. In the house Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) introduced a bill providing for unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Mr. Rayer (Md.) spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Bland (Mo.) denounced the measure. A joint resolution was adopted providing for the appropriate commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the national capitol.

On the 12th the senate was not in session. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the silver question.

BILLS were introduced in the senate on the 14th to allow national banks to increase their circulation to the extent of the face value of the bonds deposited by them as security for circulation notes; to repeal the federal election laws; to repeal the state bank tax; to provide for the issue of \$300,000,000 of fiat money, exchangeable for government bonds at par, and to establish additional regulations concerning immigration to the United States. In the house the silver debate occupied the time.

DOMESTIC.

THE business portion of South Wayne, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

THE sealing schooner Helen Blum, of San Francisco, was reported lost with her crew of twenty-five men.

THE August report of the statistician of the department of agriculture at Washington shows that crops throughout the country have suffered severely from the drought.

LEE BUTLER, cashier of C. M. Wright & Co.'s bank at Altamont, Ill., absconded with \$41,000, the entire assets of the bank.

DAN LEWIS, Jim Taylor and Jack Chambers, all colored, charged with an assault on Mrs. George Warren at Hoboken, Ga., last spring, were caught and lynched within three miles of Way Cross, Ga.

TRouble at Coal Creek, Tenn., has broken out afresh. A soldier named William Laugherty was murdered by miners and his death was avenged by lynching Dick Drummond.

At Chester, Pa., the largest steamboat in the world was launched. She will ply in the Fall River line.

FIRE among warehouses and factories in Milwaukee caused a loss of \$150,000.

THE Broadmoore Land & Investment company of Colorado Springs, Col., went into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$360,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was hanged in effigy at Golden, Col., by free silver enthusiasts.

CHARLES J. EDDY, aged 53, one of the oldest railroad men in the west and until six months ago second vice president of the Reading system, committed suicide in Washington park, Chicago, by shooting himself. No cause was known.

DURING the first seven months of the present fiscal year the losses by fire in the United States reached \$98,101,300, against \$76,967,250 in 1892 and \$79,247,370 in 1891.

VINCENZO CAGLIOSTRO, aged 23 years, died at Swinburne Island hospital in New York of Asiatic cholera.

THE following bank failures were reported: The American national at Nashville, Tenn., the Hamilton county state bank at Webster City, Ia., the Caldwell county exchange bank at Kingston, Mo., the Exchange bank at Polo, Mo., and Johnston, Buck & Co. of Ebensburg, Pa., conducting banks at Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Hastings.

THE New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad company suspended its unemployed employees on the Honeydale (Pa.) division.

TOM RICKETTS and Robert Miller, residents of Parnell, Mo., were run over and killed by a Chicago & Great Western train.

ARRIVING from England in search of her husband, Mrs. Edward Douglass found him a convict at the Joliet (Ill.) prison.

WONG DEP KEN is the first Chinaman to be deported under the Geary law. He was shipped from San Francisco.

At the clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 11th aggregated \$799,905,224, against \$973,880,753 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1892 was 20.2.

HAIL ruined the tobacco crop in five counties in Kentucky.

THERE were 394 business failures reported in the United States during the seven days ended on the 11th. In the week preceding there were 436, and during the corresponding time in 1892 the number was 160.

THE National bank at Waxahachie, Tex., and Beatty's bank at Mansfield, Ill., closed their doors.

FOREWARNED of a visit marshals laid in wait at Lehigh, I. T., for Jim Percy and Clem Jones, bandits, and killed them.

It was discovered that Henry Brown (colored), who was hanged for the murder of a peddler in East St. Louis, Ill., in December, 1880, while an accessory was not the principal, the murderer being J. C. Jackson, another negro, who was acquitted of the charge.

THIRTEEN of the Meachim gang were killed in a battle with citizens of Clark county, Ala. The affair is the outgrowth of a feud of some years' standing.

BOSTON assessors estimate the population of the "Hub" at 580,000. The last census shows a population of 446,870.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL WHITEMASTER was murdered in the Cherokee strip by Laura Mandas, a female horse thief.

By an explosion at the Girard furnace in Youngstown, O., six employees were hurt, five fatally.

FIVE funnel-shaped clouds descended in the vicinity of Larned, Kan., and did a great deal of damage.

By a surgical operation at Rochester, N. Y., a finger has been substituted for a nose upon Fred Darcy.

THE business portion of Milford Center, O., was destroyed by fire.

In New Orleans Bernheim's cigar factory, Maginnis' cotton mills and Fisher's sawmills, employing in the aggregate over 2,000 hands, were closed.

HENRY HALL was hanged at Pikeville, Ky., for the murder of his brother, EDITH FLAY, Lizzie Pond and Ella Johnson, aged 10, 11 and 17 years, respectively, were drowned in Newark bay while bathing at Bayonne, N. J.

BUSINESS throughout the country was said to be improving.

A W. DUNHAM killed his wife at Pensacola, Fla., because she refused to live with him and then took his own life.

Up to date the expenditures at the world's fair were \$33,101,821 and the receipts \$38,680,417.

THE percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 13th were as follows: Boston, .696; Philadelphia, .607; Pittsburgh, .602; Cleveland, .602; New York, .506; Brooklyn, .489; Cincinnati, .472; St. Louis, .456; Baltimore, .433; Chicago, .407; Louisville, .365; Washington, .356.

THE warship Minneapolis was launched at Philadelphia in the presence of many persons of note.

By the collapse of a scaffold in Cincinnati seven men were injured, three fatally.

TWO incendiary fires in Minneapolis destroyed three planing mills, a sash and door storehouse, bottling and malt house, boiler works, box and ladder factory, ice-house, carriage factory, 112 dwellings and in addition about 40,000,000 feet of cut lumber, the total loss being \$1,500,000.

A WEALTHY farmer named Fisher, living at Canton, Ill., was relieved of \$7,500 by the gold-brick swindle.

BARRETT SCOTT, treasurer of Holt county, Neb., was said to be \$60,000 short in his accounts. He had disappeared.

Mrs. CHARLES RIEF, Mrs. George Rief, Miss Wagner and a child named Weber were drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Chattanooga, Tenn.

SETH HASKINS and Harry Creaston were killed by poisonous gases while cleaning a well near Chillicothe, Mo.

MADRELIN V. POLLARD, of Louisville, Ky., has brought suit against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for \$50,000 for breach of promise and seduction.

THE strike at the Carnegie mills in Pittsburgh, Pa., inaugurated during the Homestead trouble in 1892, has just been declared off.

GRACE McDONALD, Fred Roome and brother, of Chicago, and Carrie Hammond, of Wauconda, were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht on Bang's lake at McHenry, Ill.

THE Prairie City bank at Terre Haute Ind., closed its doors, and Josiah Morris & Co., the leading private banking house in Alabama, made an assignment at Montgomery with liabilities of \$1,100,000 and assets of \$2,000,000. Other bank suspensions were: The people's at Lewisburg, Tenn., the Bank of Plaquemine, La., and the First national at Gadsden, Ala.

L. S. MEINTJES, of South Africa, won the 62-mile international championship at the bicycle tournament in Chicago, the time being 2 hours and 46 minutes.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN got in a row with a man in a New York saloon and was shot at, but ran away and escaped unhurt.

A CYCLONE destroyed property and killed two children of W. Jackson in the northwestern part of Logan county, Kan.

THE fertilizing works of Nelson Morris & Co. at the stock yards in Chicago were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$271,000.

BANK failures were reported as follows: Citizens' national at Atica, Ind., Bank of Springfield at Springfield, Mo., and the People's, Citizens' and Commercial banks at Palaski, Tenn.

A BLAZE which started in a barn caused a loss of \$200,000 at Steubenville, O.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 14th was: Wheat, 58,869,000 bushels; corn, 6,214,000 bushels; oats, 1,928,000 bushels; rye, 322,000 bushels; barley, 377,000 bushels.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices during the week ended on the 12th was \$70,965, against \$26,045 for the corresponding period of 1892.

THE Coatesworth elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., was burned, the loss being \$1,500,000.

"MATILDA THE FOURTH," one of the most famous Jersey cows in the world, owned by Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, died at Franklin, Pa. She was valued at \$10,000.

By the blowing up of the steamer Annie Faxon on the Snake river near Almotia, Wash., eight persons were killed and six injured.

MAY BROS. & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing in Cincinnati, assigned with assets and liabilities about \$100,000.

BRUCE CROSSING and Matchwood, two small towns 150 miles from Superior, Wis., were destroyed by prairie fires and several persons were believed to have been burned.

SIX persons were badly injured in a fight between factions in Tacoma, Wash., precipitated by a girl and a dog.

SEVEN persons lost their lives and twenty-one others were injured, two of them fatally, in the destruction by fire of the Senate hotel in Chicago.

CITIZENS of Jonah, Tex., expressed disapproval of President Cleveland's message by burning him in effigy.

THE Hammond colliery breaker at Grandville, Pa., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$150,000.

MONROE SMITH, a negro who assaulted Mrs. D. E. Sears, a white woman, near Springfield, Ill., was hanged by a mob.

A THIEF grabbed a bag containing \$5,000 in gold at the First national bank in St. Paul and made his escape.

THE crops in western Pennsylvania were being destroyed by grasshoppers.

THE Crescent flour mills and elevator at Denver were destroyed by fire and one fireman was injured and \$250,000 loss was inflicted.

THE A. R. Beck Lumber company, with yards and offices in South Chicago, Ill., assigned, with assets of \$621,000 and liabilities of \$560,000.

BRIDGET BOYLE, of Philadelphia, cut off nearly the whole of her lip and broiled and ate it. She said she had been ordered to make a sacrifice to God and took this method of obeying.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

COL. M. J. LEAMING, one of the ablest lawyers in northern Montana, died at Great Falls. He was private secretary for a time to President Johnson.

Mrs. ANISE SHARPE ROBERTS, of Watseka, Ill., celebrated her 102d birthday.

REAR ADMIRAL T. A. JENKINS died in Washington, aged 81. He entered the navy as a midshipman November 1, 1828, and had a brilliant record.

THE Ohio democrats in convention at Cincinnati nominated Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, for governor; W. A. Taylor for lieutenant governor; B. C. Blackburn for treasurer, and J. W. Sater for supreme judge. The platform approves the Chicago platform, especially its reference to tariff and currency legislation; indorses the president's message to congress; protests against abuse of the pension laws, and calls upon the democrats in congress to extricate the great commercial interests of this country from their present distressed condition.

PATRICK EGAN, ex-minister to Chili, arrived in New York from Colon, Panama, with his family.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left Washington for Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on account of poor health.

THE Virginia republican state committee decided not to nominate a state ticket this year.

THE Rhode Island supreme court has sustained Gov. Brown (rep.) in his act of proroguing the May session of the legislature before it had elected state officers. This gives the state to the republicans.

FOREIGN.

PARNELLITE members of the British parliament have decided that the home rule bill in its present shape is unacceptable to the Irish people.

OFFICIAL statistics from the eighteen provinces affected by cholera in European Russia show that hundreds of persons were dying daily from the disease.

TERRIBLE thunderstorms throughout Great Britain did immense damage in the country districts.

NINETEEN villages in Austria were inundated and the whole country was devastated by a waterspout.

By a collision near Marseilles the French steamer Octeville was sunk and the transport Drome damaged. Five lives were lost.

THE Italian government has ordered that a physician and a sanitary corps accompany every train running between Naples and Rome to guard against cholera.

A TRAIN ran off the track and rolled over an embankment near Cardiff, Wales, and seventeen persons were killed and forty were injured.

A CLOUBURST in the Eperies district in Hungary drowned fifty persons and many head of cattle and destroyed 100 houses.

REPEATED shocks of earthquake destroyed one-half of the town of Matinata on the Adriatic coast and three persons were killed.

TWO HUNDRED Chinamen perished at sea by the burning of the steamer Don Juan while en route to Manila from Hong Kong.

LATER.

THE bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator Voorhees providing for the issuing of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of government bonds on deposit to secure circulation was favorably reported and a bill was introduced to suspend for six months the operation of the law taxing the notes of national state banks 10 per cent. In the house the silver debate was continued.

THE S. P. Taylor Paper company of San Francisco failed for \$100,000.

A FISHING boat was overwhelmed by a storm in the Baltic off Hapsal, Russia, and many boats foundered and seventeen persons were drowned.

C. O. RICE & Co., of St. Paul, dealers in carpets and wall paper, made an assignment with liabilities of \$112,000.

THE decision of the court of arbitration on the subject of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain as to the rights of seal fishing in Behring sea was rendered in Paris and is in favor of Great Britain on every point of real dispute.

MINISTER BLOUNT reached San Francisco from Honolulu, but refused to discuss Hawaiian affairs.

THE Hartford bank of Phoenix, A. T., assigned, and Johnson, Buck & Co., bankers at Ebensburg, Pa., with branch banks at Carrolltown and Hastings, closed their doors.

THE Northern Pacific railway company has been placed in the hands of receivers.

A HAILSTORM at Goodland, Kan., wrecked several buildings and fatally injured a man named Wood and his two sons.

THE Tubbs hotel at East Oakland, Cal., was burned, the loss being \$200,000.

THE Armourdale bank at Armourdale, Kan., and the First national bank of Fort Scott, Kan., which suspended recently, have resumed business.

GREAT damage was caused by a cyclone near Humboldt, Neb., and Mrs. G. Schultz and her son were fatally injured and horses and cattle were killed.

EIGHT masked men boarded a New Orleans Pacific train at Mansfield Junction, La., and relieved the passengers of their valuables.

An official report made by Auditor Ackerman shows that the world's fair directory up to the 1st inst. expended for construction and administration \$22,182,428.92. It still had outstanding liabilities of \$1,190,462.32, besides \$4,444,500 of debenture bonds. The total gate receipts to date were \$3,447,037.51, and from concessions \$1,178,546.92.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the 12th Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) concluded his speech against repeal. He said: "The moment the Sherman act was repealed there would be a line of a word in the laws of our country recognizing the coinage of silver and there never would be during our lives or the lives of our children."

Mr. Morse (rep., Mass.) said the country had come to two roads. Sound finance beckoned it to national integrity and honor; free silver beckoned it on to financial ruin and distress. He was heartily in favor of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, but the remainder of that act, declaring a parity between the gold and silver, was the statesmanship and should stand. He did not believe with the chief magistrate that the present appalling business situation was due entirely to the purchasing clause of the silver bill. It was more largely and principally due to the threat of tariff legislation, which had paralyzed and paralyzed business, and there could be no relief until the democratic policy in regard to the tariff was defeated.

Mr. Harter (dem., Ohio) said this is a patriotic question. If party gain were to accrue by saving the country from its present situation he was willing that the republican party have it all. He desired only to lift the country out of the pit into which it had fallen. He was able to say who was responsible for the present situation, but he did not think that in a time like this it was the part of a patriot to call up such a question. His view was to stop the purchase of silver. It had been said by the gentleman from Missouri that every man who voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause would be relegated to private life. Let congress give the country an honest currency and he (Mr. Harter) was willing to shake the dust of Washington from his feet and never enter the house of representatives again. He would have congress in its extraordinary session repeal the purchasing clause of the present law, authorize national banks to issue circulation to the full extent of their bonds and direct the secretary of the treasury to provide for the issue of gold bonds.

Hendrix (dem., N. Y.) said the opportunity for this congress to benefit the country had never before been equalled in the history of the land. Let congress repeal the Sherman silver law, adjourn, go home, and let the people do the rest. It was not to the gold bugs that he addressed his remarks, but to the people; not to the men, women and children who had their savings locked up in savings banks. He asked them to listen to the workmen thrown out of employment; he asked them to listen to the voice of fear that our country was entering a period black with sorrow and black with woe.

Mr. Bowers (rep., Cal.) said the free coinage of silver would tend to relieve the present depression. This nation could make its own money for its own people, and if England would let the silver go right, which could stand it longer? This great country which could produce every necessity and every luxury must not surrender to the little island which must depend on what it could obtain from other nations. This question was not a partisan one; it was a business one, and as such it should be considered.

Delegate Rawlins (dem., Utah) spoke in favor of free coinage. He said if this congress adjourned without action there would be a depreciation in the value of silver that would be frightful to contemplate and would bring on a monetary panic at once.

On the 14th Mr. Boatner (dem., La.) spoke from a silver standpoint and charged that the advocates of the Wilson bill—the gold men of the democratic party and the gold men of the republican party—were responsible for the excitement which had created the destruction of public confidence and which had caused the runs upon banking institutions. They had sowed the wind and were reaping the whirlwind, and they alone were responsible for the present financial and commercial scare.

The bill now presented was intended to repeal a cowardly makeshift, and no more. He declared that the democratic party had pledged itself to bimetalism, leaving nothing for congress to do except to fix the ratio. He insisted that the democratic party should fulfill its pledges.

Mr. Layton (dem., O.) would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill. He would do this, however, relying upon the good faith of the democratic administration and the democratic congress that in the coming regular session some permanent legislation would be enacted that would give all our people some suitable money worth a dollar all the world around. Then allow the national banks to issue notes to the full par value of the bonds held by them, and then in order to restore store confidence the democrats should call down the bluff made by the republicans that this congress did not have any serious intention to interfere with the McKinley tariff law. That law should stand and be revered.

Mr. Patterson (dem., Tenn.) advocated the repeal of the purchase clause, and criticized the amendment proposed to the pending measure. If the government agreed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 it would at once and rapidly bring the country to a single silver standard. The silver dollar coined at the ratio of 20 to 1 would be worth exactly 81 cents. Could this country afford to take this step and coin freely, deliberately and independently a silver dollar worth but 81 cents? If it did it would expatriate every dollar of gold from the land.

Mr. Simpson (pop., Kan.) read a speech made by the gentleman from Tennessee during the first session of the Fifty-second congress in which that gentleman advocated the free coinage of silver, and asked him to reconcile those views with those he held to-day.

Mr. Patterson replied that he had modified his views; he had gone before his people and told them that he had so modified them; he had been rejected. In conclusion he said he had taken his stand, and so far as he was concerned he would be now and would always be with Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland for sound currency, for economic government and for the just and equal treatment of all.

Mr. Bailey (dem., Tex.) followed Mr. Patterson in a speech advocating the Bland free-coinage substitute for the Wilson repeal bill. He was in favor of paying the government bondholders in the coin of the country, but the law said they might be paid in 41 2/3 grains of silver, and by the eternal God he was in favor of giving them no more. Place gold and silver on the same basis in regard to coinage and gold and silver would have the same intrinsic value. He would rather retire from public life than to vote to allow gold and silver to be coined into dollars of unequal value.

Mr. Pendleton (dem., W. Va.) said that upon this question all democrats could differ without surrendering their convictions. He was satisfied that the only way that a party could be brought about between gold and silver was for the country to come in accord with the other commercial nations of the world; and when that was done the promise of the democratic national platform would be kept.

Mr. Warner (dem., N. Y.) said he would vote for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and next he would vote for the coinage of gold and silver on a parity. But these metals must be of the same intrinsic value. He thought the real issue was the tariff.

Mr. Hutchinson (dem., Tex.) made a humorous speech in favor of the coinage of silver, but before he concluded the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

In the senate on the 14th Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) called up the resolution offered by him in favor of bimetalism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, and addressed the senate on the subject. He likened the Sherman act to a houseless and homeless dog, with no one to give it a bone and without a kennel to hide its dishonored head; but declared, nevertheless, that he would not vote for its repeal without a guarantee of silver's money value. He had been as firm as the firm and unshrinking friend of the present of the United States, and had in all his campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bimetalist, like himself, and that he offered only differed in reference to the ratio. He had a right to make that statement. Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the democratic party to bimetalism. It was not, he asserted, the overproduction of silver that had brought down its value. It was legisla-

tion that had done it—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when those two great nations took away the monetary use of silver? With the resources and population of the United States, it was only necessary for the United States to fix a policy and stand by it. The trouble to-day was caused by the open and sedulous inculcation of the idea that the country was about to go to the gold standard, and that the silver money of the country would be worthless.

EAGER FOR FREE COINAGE.

Appeal Issued by the Executive Committee of the Late Silver Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The executive committee appointed at the Chicago silver convention met Saturday in this city and issued an appeal to the people signed by A. J. Warner, chairman, and George F. Washburn, secretary. The address declares that the repeal of the present silver law is the object of the extra session of congress, in furtherance of a conspiracy to at once stop all increase in the currency, place the country on the single gold standard, and at one stroke change all debts to gold debts, with the certainty that gold will thereafter continue to increase in value at an accelerated rate.

It also claims that the present condition of affairs in financial and business circles is caused by a "currency famine" and the destruction of credit, which has been needlessly brought about to force the repeal of the silver law. It is impossible for this condition to be improved by shutting off the money supply and still further restricting the volume of currency. It is a time when more money and not less is needed. It is futile to suppose that credit, already overexpanded, can be made to take the place of money. This condition will last until the gold conspirators accomplish their unholy purpose, unless the people come to the rescue. If they would keep their own and remain free men they must arouse and protect their rights and their homes from the grasping hands of the gold conspirators, who would produce European conditions in this country if they could.

The address calls upon the people everywhere to lay aside, for the time, party differences and to assemble at their accustomed places of meeting, as our fathers did of old, and pass resolutions calling upon their representatives and senators in congress to resist the repeal of the present silver law unless coupled with a provision restoring the free coinage of gold and silver as it existed under the law prior to the passage of the fraudulent act of 1876. It recommends that voters be urged to send petitions and to write letters or postal cards to their representatives and senators, and in this manner to earnestly enter their protest against the overthrow of the money of the constitution and the enforcement upon them of the single gold standard.

BRECKINRIDGE SUE.

Miss Pollard Seeks Heavy Damages for Alleged Breach of Promise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In the supreme court of the District of Columbia Saturday suit was filed for \$50,000 for breach of promise against Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, by Madeline V. Pollard. The plaintiff charges that in April, 1884, when she was 17 years old and a student at Wesleyan female seminary at Cincinnati, she was met on the train traveling from school to Frankfort, Ky., by W. C. P. Breckinridge, who made her acquaintance on the plea of his knowing her family, and that she was flattered by his attentions, knowing who he was and regarding him as a very prominent man, and that on August 3, 1884, he came to see her at the seminary and got permission of the president for her to dine with him, and by wiles and artifices and protestations of affection subsequently took advantage of her youth and inexperience. She avers that he got her completely under his control. The allegations filed go at great length into the relations which existed between the plaintiff and Mr. Breckinridge, as she charges, until recently. The birth of two children (who died) and the premature birth of a third child are alleged as a result of this intimacy. She further alleges that after the death of the children she came to Washington, and that after the death of his wife she was again in a delicate condition, and with protestations of love and affection he induced her to continue their relations and promised to marry her as soon as it would be proper for him to do so in a sufficient time after the death of his wife. It is alleged that he solemnly promised that there should be a secret marriage on May 31, 1893, and that the marriage should take place in the city of New York; but after that, on the plea of her condition, the time appointed for the marriage was postponed until the following December or January. From time to time, she alleges, the date for the marriage was postponed until the 18th day of July she avers Mr. Breckinridge wrongfully and injuriously married another woman, Mrs. Louisa Wing, who was then a resident of the city of St. Louis. Col. Breckinridge refuses to talk of the suit.

Murdered and Robbed.

STUEBENVILLE, O., Aug. 15.—Joseph Ferree, a hatter, was murdered in his store Monday afternoon. Charles Lowe, a bookkeeper and cousin of Ferree, went into his store on business. A dispute grew into a quarrel and blows were struck. Finally Lowe grabbed a hatchet and struck Ferree three times on the head. He left Ferree on the floor, took \$15 from the money drawer, went to a hotel, changed his clothes and fled.

Disastrous Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 5 a. m.—A disastrous fire, which broke out about midnight, has spread until at this hour the Coatesworth elevator, one of the largest on the lake, has been completely destroyed. The loss will reach \$1,500,000. The firemen have so far succeeded in keeping the fire from the Kellogg elevator, which stands next to the Coatesworth.

Pure and Wholesome Quality. Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions is the best and only remedy.

CHARLEY.—"So, Jim, you are extravagant enough to pay twenty dollars a dozen for your handkerchiefs. Don't you think that was a good deal of money to blow in?"—Columbia Spectator.

SOURRY and scorbuto affections, pimples, and blotches on the skin are caused by impure blood which Beecham's Pills cure.

I Lost My Hearing

As a result of catarr