NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for *is prima facie* evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.

LADY TRYON, who was an heiress to the peerage when she married the late admiral (it was a love match), has declined to accept the $3,000 pension to which she is entitled as his widow.

A TELEPHONE for use on the field of battle is one of our war appliances. The wire, a mile long, is wound in a kind of breast-plate, worn by a soldier, and to the head-gear is attached the simple receiving and transmitting apparatus.

IT is rumored in New York that Miss Helen Gould, eldest daughter of the late financier, is planning the erection of a hospital for women. Miss Gould is probably the richest heiress in America- her fortune being estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

A MEMORIAL is to be erected to the poetess Elizabeth Barrett-Browning by the inhabitants of Ledbury, Eng., the home of her childhood. It is to take the form of a clock tower and an institute consisting of reading-rooms, library, class-rooms and offices and is to cost $10,000.

LOCAL telegrams are now transmitted through pneumatic tubes in most of the cities of Great Britain. At present about fifty miles of such tubes are in operation, requiring an aggregate of 400-horse power and transmitting a daily average of 105,000 messages or 30,000,000 annualy.

THE Pennsylvania state board of agriculture reports a reduced yield of corn, potatoes, apples, peaches, blackberries and grapes on account of the drouth. In southeastern Pennsylvania dairymen have been compelled to feed hay and grain to their cows to make up for the great decrease in the amount of pasture.

ACCORDING to the Montreal papers over 6,000 of the Canadians resident in the New England states have returned to Canada within the past two weeks, on account of the closing of the mills and factories in which they were employed. To the above 6,000 should be added the unnumbered thousands of other operatives who are either idle in New England or seeking employment in other states.

THE chair of English literature in the Ohio State University seems to carry with it a singular fatality to its occupants. First, Prof. Millikin held it four years and died. He was succeeded by Prof. Short, who died at the end of a four years' occupancy. Prof. A. H. Walsh then took the chair. He lived just four years, and was succeeded four years ago by Prof. A. B. Chalmers, who is dying at Sparta, Mich.

A PROMINENT physician of Rio Janeiro, Dr. Domingos Freire, claims to have discovered the specific germ of yellow fever and to be able to apply a preventive vaccine and thus effectively stamp out the disease. The New York Medical Record urges Dr. Freire to prove his claim in some locality like Santos where the disease is epidemic and so have his name go down the ages with the other great benefactors of mankind.

THE elm tree beetle, a greedy black worm, is doing great mischief to the stately old elms, with which the streets of all Connecticut towns are shaded. The worms speedily strip the trees of their leaves, which turn yellow and often fall in showers. Many handsome elms have already been almost ruined by them, and the daily press teems with editorials and letters from correspondents, telling how the pest may be destroyed.

IT may have surprised some folks to learn that it would require five years for the mints of the United States government to coin 167,000,000 silver dollars, but the time is not so surprising when one has done a little figuring. The mints have scarcely 300 full working days in the year, or less than 700,000 working minutes in five years. To coin 167,000,000 in that time, therefore, it would be necessary to turn out more than 250 dollar pieces per minute.

THERE are 2,661 miles of railroad in South Dakota and the property is assessed at the rate of $3,354 a mile, or a total assessment of $8,924,500. It is said that some of the roads in the state last year did not earn their operating expenses. For example, it cost the Chicago and Northwestern railroad $13,656 more to operate the property in South Dakota than the receipts amounted to, while the Grand Island and Wyoming Central showed a deficit of $56,923.

SEARCHING parties at Johnstown, Pa., have been finding valuables lost during the flood. A few days ago a valuable gold watch was found, and a young man named Brown found a diamond ring said to be very valuable. It is reported that a jewel box with a diamond cluster ring and an exceptionally fine solitaire were found. It is also stated that some of the most valuable recoveries have been kept secret for fear the claimants might make trouble.

CANADA is making an effort to induce the inhabitants of Iceland to migrate from that forbidding country and settle in the promising fields of the northwest, where there is a bountiful crop of cold weather to be depended on, the same as in Iceland, and in addition beautiful crops of grain, which the land of ice never enjoyed. About the only article of food on which the inhabitants of Iceland can rely, both for their own support and for export, is fish, and that supply seems inexhaustible. As a special inducement to migrate, the cost of passage, a good farm and the implements to work it are offered.

SILVER MEN LOSE.

The Wilson Bill Passed by the House of Representatives.

It Provides for Unconditional Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act and Was Carried by a Vote of 240 to 110.

ALL AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. The house on Monday voted on the Wilson bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the various amendments. The result of the voting shows a solid majority of 100 in the house against silver, the majorities ranging from 77 against the revival of the Bland-Allison act up to 129 in favor of unconditional repeal. Following is the vote on the various propositions:

	For.	Against.	Maj. Against.
16 to 1 ratio	123	225	102
17 to 1 ratio	100	226	126
18 to 1 ratio	102	239	137
19 to 1 ratio	104	238	134
20 to 1 ratio	121	222	101
Bland-Allison act	136	213	77

On the Wilson bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, unconditionally, the vote was:

For repeal	240
Against	110
Majority for repeal	130

The bill passed by the house provides as follows:

So much of the act approved July 14, 1890, as directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371¼ grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchase treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed. But this repeal shall not impair nor in any manner affect the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined, and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the gold and silver coin of the United States at the present legal ratio or such other ratio as may be established by law.

Following is the vote by which the Wilson bill was passed:

YEAS.

Adams,	Gear,	Paschal,
Alderson,	Geary,	Patterson
Aldrich,	Geissenhainer,	(Tenn.),
Apsley,	Gillet (N. Y.),	Payne,
Avery,	Gillette (Mass.)	Paynter,
Babcock,	Goldzier,	Pearson,
Baker (N. H.),	Gorman.	Pendleton
Baldwin,	Gresham,	(Tex.),
Bond,	Grosvenor,	Pendleton
Bartholdi,	Grout,	(W. Va.),
Bartlett,	Haines,	Perkins,
Barwig,	Hall (Minn.),	Phillips,
Bowden,	Hammond,	Piggott,
Beltzhoover,	Hare	Post,
Berry,	Harmon,	Powers,
Bingham,	Harter,	Price,
Black (Ga.),	Haugen,	Randall,
Black (Ill.),	Hayes,	Ray,
Blair,	Heiner	Rayner,
Boutelle,	Henderson (Ill.),	Reed,
Brattan,	Henderson	Reilly,
Brawley,	(Ia.),	Reyburn,
Breckinridge	Hendrix,	Richards,
(Ark.),	Hicks,	Richardson,
Breckinridge	Hines,	(Mich.),
(Ky.),	Hitt,	Ritchie,
Bretz,	Holman,	Robinson,
Brickner,	Hooker (N. Y.),	Rusk,
Brookshire,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Russell (Conn.),
Brosius,	Houck (O.)	Ryan,
Brown,	Houck (Tenn.),	Schwerhorn,
Bunn,	Hulick,	Scranton,
Burrows,	Hull,	Settle,
Bynum,	Hunter.	Shaw,
Cabaniss,	Johnson (Ind.),	Sherman,
Cadmus,	Johnson (N.D.),	Sickels,
Caldwell,	Johnson (O.),	Sipe,
Campbell,	Joy,	Somers,
Cannon (Cal.),	Kiefer,	Sperry,
Capehart,	Kribbs,	Springer,
Caruth,	Lacey,	Stephenson,
Catchings,	Lapham,	Stephens,
Causey	Lawson,	C. W. Stone
Chickering,	Layton,	(Pa.),
Childs,	Lefevre,	W. A. Stone
Clancy,	Lester,	(Pa.),
Clarke (Ala.),	Lilly.	Stone (Ky.),
Cobb (Mo.),	Linton,	Storer,
Cockran,	Leslie,	Strong,
Cogswell,	Lockwood.	Swanson,
Compton,	Loudenslager,	Talbot,
Conn,	Lynch,	Tawney,
Coombs,	Magner,	Taylor (Ind.),
Cooper (Fla.),	Mahon.	Thomas,
Cooper (Ind.),	Marshall,	Tracey,
Cornish,	Martin,	Tucker,
Cousins,	Marvin,	Turner,
Covert,	McAleer,	Turpin,
Crain	McCall,	Tyler,
Cummings,	McCleary,	Updegraff,
Curtis (N. Y.),	McCreary,	Van Voorhis
Dalzell,	McDannold,	(N. Y.)
Daniels,	McDowell,	Van Voorhis (O)
Davey,	McEttrick,	Wadsworth,
De Forest,	McGann,	Walker,
Dingley,	McKaig,	Wagner,
Dolliver,	McMillin,	Warner,
Donovan,	McNagny,	Washington,
Doolittle,	Mercer,	Waugh,
Draper,	Meredith,	Weadock,
Dunn.	Meyer,	Wells,
Dunphy,	Milliken,	Weber,
Durborow,	Montgomery,	Wheeler, (Ill.),
Edmunds,	Moon,	White,
English,	Morse,	Whiting,
Erdman,	Mutchler,	Wilson (O.)
Everett (Mass.)	Northway,	Wilson (W. Va.)
Fellows,	Oates,	Wise,
Fielder,	O'Ferrall,	Wolverton,
Fitch,	O'Neill, (Mass.),	Woomer,
Fletcher,	O'Neill, (Pa.),	Wright (Mass),
Forman,	Outhwaite	Wright,
Funk,	Paige,	(Pa.)—240.
Gardner,		

NAYS.

Abbot.	Enlos,	McCulloch,
Aitken,	Epes,	McDearmon,
Alexander,	Fithian,	McKeighan,
Allen,	Funston,	McLaurin,
Arnold,	Fyan,	McRae,
Bailey,	Goodnight,	Meikeljohn,
Baker,	Grady,	Money,
Bankhead,	Hager,	Morgan,
Bell (Col.),	Hainer,	Moses.
Bell (Tex.),	Hall (Mo.),	Murray,
Blanchard,	Harris,	Neill,
Bland,	Hartman.	Newlands,
Boatner,	Hatch,	Pence,
Boen,	Heard,	Pickler,
Bowers (N. C.),	Henderson	Richardson,
Bowers (Cal.),	(N. C.),	(Tenn.),
Branch,	Hepburn,	Robbins,
Broderick,	Hermann,	Robertson,
Bryan,	Hilborn,	Sayers,
Burnes,	Hooker,	Sibley,
Caminetti,	Hopkins (Pa.),	Simpson,
Cannon (Ill.),	Hudson,	Smith,
Clark (Mo.),	Hutcheson	Snodgrass,
Cobb (Ala.),	(Tex.),	Stallings,
Cockrell,	Ikert,	Stockdale,
Coffeen,	Jones,	Strait,
Cooper (Tex.),	Kem,	Sweet,
Cox,	Kilgore,	Talbert,
Crawford,	Kyle,	Tarsney,
Culberson,	Lane,	Tate,
Curtis (Kan.),	Latimer,	Taylor (Tenn.),
Davis,	Livingston,	Terry,
De Armond,	Loud,	Wheeler (Ala.),
Denson,	Lucas,	Williams (Ill.),
Dinsmore,	Maddox,	Williams
Dockery,	Maguire,	(Miss.).
Ellis (Ky.),	Mallory,	Wilson (Wash.)
Ellis (Ore.),	Marsh,	Woodard.—110.

[Yeas—Democrats, 137; republicans, 103. Nays—Democrats, 75; republicans, 24; populists, 11.]

Released on $150,000 Bail.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 29.—R. S. Heath, charged with murdering McWhirter, on whose first trial the jury disagreed, was released shortly after midnight on bail of $150,000. He left for San Francisco.

Javanese Village Closed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The Javanese village on the Midway Plaisance is closed and the natives are making preparations to leave the world's fair and Chicago. The company is indignant at the treatment it has received at the hands of the world's fair management and its officials say they will not reopen negotiations looking toward a settlement of the difficulty with the exposition. They say that the percentage claimed by the world's fair officials is exorbitant, and relief has been refused them.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Congress.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the 24th, under the five-minute rule, Mr. Waugh (rep., Ind.) said he would vote for the repeal of the Sherman bill, although he did not believe it was the cause of the present depression. Mr. Somers (dem., Wis.) favored bimetallism, but would not vote for unconditional repeal. Mr. Johnson (rep., N. D.) spoke for silver. Mr. Pickler (rep., S. D.) criticised President Cleveland as being under English influence. Mr. Dingley (rep., Me.) contended that the present business depression was not directly attributable to the act of 1890. It went further back than that and was more due to the legislation of 1878. Mr. Lucas (rep., S. D.) and Mr. Hartman (rep., Mont.) spoke for free coinage, the latter intimating that his people would not remain protectionists if the party failed to observe the bimetallic plank. Mr. Bartholdt (rep., Mo.) declared for repeal and the extension of bank circulation. Mr. Houk (dem., O.) spoke for unconditional repeal, and Mr. Heard (dem., Mo.) against the Wilson bill, holding that the people were entitled to something more. Mr. Caruth (dem., Ky.) indorsed the president's declaration that the people were entitled to a sound and stable currency. From all classes comes the assertion that the present widespread disaster was due to the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Wilson (rep., O.) acknowledged the difficulty of keeping gold and silver at a parity, but he was in favor of the government maintaining the double standard. He would cast his vote for any measure that would keep gold and silver on a parity. Mr. Van Voorhis (rep., N. Y.) said that if congress had passed two weeks ago a bill repealing the purchasing clause the panic would be off to-day. Mr. Russell (dem., Ga.) was in favor of free coinage. This, he said, was not a fight between political parties. It was a fight between the money classes and the laboring classes. Mr. Johnson (dem., O.) proposed to vote for the Wilson bill because he was opposed to the purchase of silver. He believed that one unit and only one unit could be maintained at a time. Mr. Crawford (dem., N. C.) believed that when the vote was taken the majority of the democrats would be found voting for free coinage. Mr. Pence (pop., Col.) criticised in a humorous vein Mr. Bynum (Ind.) for his present attitude on the silver question. He had heard him declare in 1891 that he (Bynum) had always been in favor of the free coinage of silver; had voted for free coinage from the time the question had been before congress, and would do so every time the question came up. He (Pence) ventured to tell him that the question had now come up. Mr. Bynum replied to Mr. Pence's strictures upon his seeming inconsistency, confessed his sins and asked for forgiveness. Mr. Johnson (rep., Ind.) and Avery (rep., Mich.) spoke in favor of repeal. Mr. Swanson (dem., Va.) said the people that he had the honor to represent had instructed him to vote for the free and unqualified coinage of silver. Mr. Maddox (dem., Ga.) opposed the Wilson bill and declared that the free silver democrats did not know how to surrender; they knew how to retire. Mr. Grady (dem., N. C.) spoke in favor of free coinage. Mr. Milliken (rep., Me.) declared that the purchasing clause should be repealed, but he did not wish to be understood as believing that it was the cause of the present trouble. Mr. Kem (pop., Neb.) was in favor of free coinage. Mr. Murray (colored, S. C.) said he represented a constituency of 278,000 and he represented a race of 8,000,000; he did not believe that the great troubles existing were attributable to the Sherman law, but to the contraction of the circulating mediums, and in his opinion it could be relieved only by the enlargement of the volume of money. His race believed that there was not enough money in the world to act as currency. It was in favor of making up the deficiency with silver, and to that extent he was in favor of free coinage and bimetallism.

On the 25th Mr. Bowers (rep., Cal.) said: "Pass a free coinage bill and we will find the nations of the world begging us to join in an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver." Mr. Pendleton (dem., Tex.) and Mr. Bowers (rep., Cal.) were in favor of free coinage, and Mr. Dockery (dem., Mo.) spoke in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Moon (rep., Mich.) spoke for bimetallism, and Mr. Cobb (dem., Ala.) opposed unconditional repeal. Mr. Marsh (rep., Ill.) opposed the Wilson bill and favored the free coinage of silver. Mr. Compton (dem., Md.) spoke for unconditional repeal, and Mr. Money (dem., Miss.) against the repeal. Mr. Sickles (dem., N. Y.) spoke for unconditional repeal. Other remarks favoring repeal were made by Messrs. Payne (rep., N. Y.), Brawley (dem., S. C.), Breckinridge (dem., Ark.), Dolliver (rep., Ia.), Grout (rep., Vt.), Campbell, (dem., N. Y.), McEttrick (dem., Mass.), Sipe (dem., Pa.), Geissenheiner (dem., N. J.), McKeighan (ind. Neb.), Doolittle (rep., Wash.) and Wanger (rep., Pa.). Remarks in opposition to the Wilson bill were made by Messrs. Taylor (dem., Ind.), Enloe (dem., Tenn.), Herman (rep., Ore.), Branch (dem., N. C.) and Hulick (rep., O.). Mr. Burrows (rep., Mich.) said, while he was frank to admit that the Sherman law in its practical workings had been a disappointment to its friends, yet he did not believe that it was responsible to any considerable degree for the present deplorable condition. He was constrained to believe that the real cause of this widespread business depression was attributable chiefly to the hostility of the democratic party toward our protective policy, under which for the last thirty years the nation has wrought its marvelous industrial independence. He should have no hesitancy in voting for the repeal of the Sherman law. The policy must be abandoned sooner or later, and the sooner it was abandoned the less would be the loss sustained by the government. He declared that if the democratic party did not continue both gold and silver in our monetary system and maintain that money at a parity, then they would be false to party pledges and would be rebuked by the people. The republican party was in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Springer (dem., Ill.) favored the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He attributed the condition now existing in the country to three controlling and fundamental causes, viz.: First, the tariff legislation since the war, imposing enormous burdens upon the people to protect favorite interests, and by which unnatural stimulant there have been over borrowing, over trading, and thus inevitable disaster. The second cause is found in the demonetization of silver in 1873; and the third cause, the Sherman act for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month. It is just as parliamentary, just as reasonable to insist that the tariff bill shall be included in the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act as to insist that a measure for the demonetization of silver shall also be incorporated in that act.

On the 26th, the last day of debate, Mr. Reed (rep., Me.) declared his belief that, while the Sherman act was not responsible for the present depression, the silver purchasing clause should be repealed, first, because, whether justly or not, the Sherman law is believed to be the cause of the unreasonable hoarding of currency throughout the country, and, second, because only by repeal could the nation hope to attract foreign capital, without which it were vain to hope for an upward turn of the country's business. Mr. Reed thought that danger to the protective tariff was the foundation for all of our troubles. He said that in his judgment bank managers generally were doing an honorable and patriotic work, and were the mainstay of the country against failure and future disaster. He concluded as follows: "What, then, is the pathway of duty? The unconditional repeal. That will either give relief or not. If not, then we must try something else, and the sooner the better. It is a matter of deep regret to all sensible men that we have delayed so long. Men are to-day struggling almost against fate and praying for relief. The banks are strained almost to the point of breaking. It is such a pity that we had to waste so much time in this weary welter of talk. We stand in a very peculiar position, we republicans, to-day. The representative of the democratic party, just chosen president of the United States, finds himself powerless in his first great recommendation to his own party. Were he left to their tender mercies the country would witness the spectacle of the president of its choice overthrown by the party charged with this country's government. What wonder, then, that he appeals to the patriotism of another party whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain."

Mr. Cockran (dem., N. Y.) spoke at considerable length in favor of repeal. He said the remedy for the present condition of things ought to be sought for, free from any spirit of partisanship. He could not agree with the gentleman from Maine that these periods of depression were inseparable from the advancement of civilization, but held that each was due to a special cause which might be readily discovered. Mr. Cockran said that the platform of the democratic party did not declare for free coinage of silver; that an attempt was made in the convention by a delegate from Colorado to commit the party to that principle, but failed to secure ten votes on the floor of the convention in support of the proposition. He asserted that there was never an instance in the history of civilization where gold and silver ever circulated side by side at any ratio. It was impossible that they should do so, and he defied the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) to name an exception. The fluctuations of the values of the two coins were sufficient to constantly drive out the dearer metal, and this, said Mr. Cockran, was the inevitable result. France was compelled to import $600,000,000 of gold to maintain the parity of the silver which she had coined. That was what the United States would have to do if it was desired to maintain the parity of the silver we have coined. Referring to the assertion in the recent speech of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan) that silver was still the basis of value of farmers' products, Mr Cockran inquired: "If that be so why do you not give him the full value of it? You would give the farmer 317¼ grains of pure silver while I should give him 651¼ grains." The debasement of the coin proposed, Mr. Cockran said, would have the result of reducing debts to the amount of 45 per cent. The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. Bryan) assumed that the loss would fall on the banks. But the fact was that in the very nature of things the banks and corporations are the debtors of the country and the workingmen are the creditors. "Gentlemen tell us that gold has appreciated. I deny it," said Mr. Cockran. "The Aldrich report shows that never before in the history of the world did the laboring man of America receive so much in gold for his labor. But the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Missouri propose by their plans to make the bankers of New York alone a present of $21,000,000 in the settlement of accounts with their depositors, and to deprive the workingmen of 45 per cent. of the value of his work." In conclusion Mr. Cookran said the trouble in this country was not due to lack of money, but to lack of redundancy. Money was not wealth. It was that with which trade was worked.

Mr. Bland (dem., Mo.) followed Mr. Cockran. He said: All the dogmatic utterances of the gentleman from New York were made in the face of history and in the face of truth. He (Bland) did not defend the Sherman act, but he saw no reason whatever for changing the existing ratio of 16 to 1. As to Mr. Cookran's argument that one of the causes of the financial trouble was a redundancy of money, that gentleman would in all probability be found voting for the senate bill allowing national banks to increase their circulation to the amount of $21,000,000. The silver men in the house had offered several compromises. If those compromises were rejected there would never be another compromise offered. The Wilson bill asked the United States congress so to legislate as to add to the prosperity of England and Australia and to the distress and adversity of the farmers and miners of America. To strike down silver would mean a political revolution that would strike down both great political parties. For one he was willing to join the people, even though democracy would have to go to the wall.

Mr. McMillin (dem., Tenn.) said he had voted for bimetallism in the past and would vote for it in the future.

Other speeches were made opposing repeal by Messrs. De Armond (dem., Mo.); Williams (dem., Ill.); Fithian (dem., Ill.); Hudson (dem., Kan.). In favor of repeal by Mr. Gear (rep., Iowa), and Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) who closed the debate. Mr. Wilson said there could be no expansion of the currency that could work so quickly and so satisfactorily as to let loose from its hiding place the $1,700,000,000 now in this country. It was not so much the quantity of money as the quality that would restore confidence. Let every man understand that every piece of money in the United States was as good as any other piece, and the money in the country would support the credit which it represented, would move the crops, and we would have—what we had not had recently—all blessings and encouragement of a good, stable currency that would increase the prosperity of the nation and give employment to its labor.

IN THE SENATE.

On the 23d Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) argued against the amendment to the national bank circulation act repealing the 10 per cent. tax on state bank circulation. He said he was opposed to restoring to state banks the power of issuing, circulating and furnishing currency. The people of the country were entitled to have a currency, every dollar of which should be equal to every other, and which should be unchanging in value, so far as the wit of man could bring that to pass. That currency should be national. It was the function of the national government to see that it was provided. It never had been and never would be provided by the states.

On the 25th Mr. Hill (dem., N. Y.) addressed the senate at great length on the silver question. He charged the president with being a gold monometallist, and said that in his recent message he overdrew the picture of financial distress in the interest of the creditor classes. Mr. Hill announced himself to be a bimetallist, and urged the repeal of the Sherman law because it stood in the way of bimetallism. He said President Cleveland was not a bimetallist. He said he should "refuse to follow in the footsteps of any administration that seeks to place the democratic party in a false position, that seeks to lead it away from its traditions, away from the currency of our fathers, away from the path of safety, away from the democratic principles and platforms and into the very camp of the enemy. The president must rely upon republican votes to carry out any such suicidal policy. I shall not believe, however, that any such course will be taken by the president of his own volition, or even under the inspiration of indiscreet advisers, until clearer evidence shall be furnished than now exists." He continued: "No one, be he a democrat, republican or populist, should be deterred from voting for this bill simply because it is hailed as an administration measure. That furnishes no argument either for or against it." Mr. Hill said further that "the president is entitled to my support and that of every other democratic senator when he recommends a meritorious measure which is expressly approved in the platform of the party which nominated and elected him to the high office which he holds. He could do no less than recommend the repeal of the Sherman bill, because such repeal was made a part of the democratic creed at Chicago. It was his duty to do so, and he has simply discharged his duty and that is all." Mr. Hill did not believe that simple repeal of the Sherman law would at once restore abundant prosperity, but that many years would be required to recover from the present disturbance. He favored the increase of the national bank circulation as proposed in the pending bill. He regarded the question of ratio as not timely and as of the least consequence; but if changed at all it should not be enlarged, but diminished to 15½, the Latin union ratio.

Mr. Stewart (rep., Nev.) declared that the bill of the finance committee was a bill practically to demonetize silver. No man should be deceived on that point. The promise in the bill was an insult to the intelligence of the American people. The people, he said, had come to the forks of the road, where they had either to use their own money or submit to a system of extortion through the national banks. The Sherman act has not been executed according to its spirit. If it had been it might have done good; it certainly would not have done harm. All that had been done under it had been the issue of $140,000,000 of legal tender notes, which had done much to sustain the business of the country. Without it the panic would have happened long before.

Near Mayetta, Kan., James McCullough lost his right arm by having it caught in a corn-sheller. The member to the elbow was mashed into a pulp.

ATTACKED A STORE.

An Unruly Mob in Chicago Marches on the Big Establishment of Siegel, Cooper & Co., but Is Routed at the Doors by Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Chicago witnessed on Monday the nearest approach to the looting of one of its great department stores, that of Siegel, Cooper & Co., that has ever taken place in the history of the city. The store was saved from being raided by the presence, the active and efficient work done by Chief of Detectives John Shea and Assistant Chief of Police Joseph Kipley.

The movement on State street was one of those extraordinary things which unorganized mobs sometimes do. It had no leaders and seemingly had no purpose except a wild desire for action on the part of the men who had been standing quietly for hours listening to speeches in almost every modern language.

The trouble began from the moment when Assistant Chief Kipley notified the leaders of the mass-meeting that no more street parades would be tolerated. Angry howls greeted this announcement from the stand. Several speakers advocated parading the streets despite the police orders.

Some one called out, "Where's the black flag?" "Black flag! black flag!" reechoed the crowd, but it was not forthcoming. It had been in the crowd at the statue during the afternoon but was not unfurled. The crowd filled the street from curb to curb. Fruit stands were run over but not plundered. Light vehicles were jerked about in a spirit of viciousness. The crowd was swiftly becoming a mob. It was nearing the danger line.

A short distance south of Van Buren the mob was startled and thrilled by a voice in clear, loud tones: "Siegel & Cooper," "Siegel & Cooper," "On to Siegel & Cooper's!" The mob had its cue. Men's faces whitened, their hands instinctively clinched, and on the double-quick they started for the great main entrance to Siegel & Cooper's. A roar of mingled voices filled the street. It grew in volume. It sounded like a storm. The mob had reached the sidewalk immediately fronting the entrance. Then the police sprang in. The detectives, who were almost without exception veterans who have fought through many a street fight, went in on that crowd and through it very swiftly. They used only their hands and chiefly pulled the men about, but in those cases where resistance was made the hand was doubled and put into action.

Inside the store a panic was about to ensue. The great mob was seen rolling rapidly to the entrance. Clerks' faces blanched. Customers eagerly hurried to escape down aisles to the north and south exits. It was bargain day and the great store was jammed with women, young and old, on their shopping trips. They could not hurry out. Harrison street station was telephoned for help.

Before the crowd on the outside had time to do any mischief Assistant Superintendent Kipley and Inspector Shea swooped down at the head of thirty or forty officers in plain clothes. In less than five minutos the mob was flying in all directions, pursued by the officers, who kicked and thumped the surprised beligerents with remarkable zest and vigor. Several thousand spectators were attracted to the scene and State street for blocks was black with people.

Inspector Shea kept his officers busy moving the crowds, and after half an hour's turmoil the excitement died out and business went on as usual. No arrests were made, the police acting so promptly that neither the ringleaders nor their followers had time to do any actual harm, even if they were so inclined.

THEIR CRIME CONFESSED.

Arrest of the Four Men Who Attacked and Murdered Henry Helmick.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—The four murderers of Henry Helmick were arrested Sunday night, and are Charles Harris, a fresco painter, 17 years old; Edas McJunkins, coal miner, 18 years; Harve Pate, laborer, 21 years, and Frank Starr, coal miner, 20 years. They are all residents of Danville. Pate at one time was a hand on Helmick's farm, and knew that Helmick carried large sums of money on his person. He induced the other three, at a conference held at Two Oaks saloon in this city, to walk 16 miles into the country for the express purpose of robbing Helmick. Three shots were fired by Pate and one by Starr. Harris has confessed, and overwhelming corroborating evidence is being accumulated.

LYNCHED FOR KILLING A BOY.

Summary Punishment of a Negro at Newcastle, Ky., by a Masked Mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock Monday morning thirty horsemen rode into Newcastle, Ky., and waking up Jailer Head told him they had a prisoner. When Head appeared with the keys the visitors, most of whom were masked, overpowered him and let themselves into the jail. They were after a negro named Leonard Taylor. Securing their man they took him about a quarter of a mile out on the road to Franklinton and hanged him to a tree. Taylor's crime was an unprovoked assault upon an Italian boy peddler a week ago. The negro struck the boy over the head, fracturing his skull and causing his death.

Given a Life Term.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 29.—At Morgansfield George Delaney was found guilty of the murder of Abbie Delaney and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Abbie Delaney was the wife of one day of Henry Delaney, George's brother, Henry being forced to marry her after he had seduced her. The night of the marriage a carriage containing Henry Delaney, his wife, father-in-law and mother-in-law was fired into. Abbie Delaney was killed and her father, Taylor Aliner, was seriously wounded.

A STORM'S WORK.

It Causes Great Damage to Property in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida—Several Lives Lost—Many Persons Missing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—This city presents a scene of desolation. Death and disaster have marked the path of the terrible cyclone which raged along the coast Sunday night. The ruin at quarantine is immeasurable. Nothing is standing where one of the finest stations on the South Atlantic was twenty-four hours ago except the doctor's house, and how this weathered the fearful gale is miraculous. The wharves are gone, the new fumigating plant which has cost the city so much money is in the bottom of the sea, and nine vessels which were waiting there for release to come to the city are high and dry in the marsh and no doubt will be total wrecks. The Cosnine was the only vessel which managed to keep afloat.

The tug Paulson arrived in the city at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. It brought up sixty passengers from Tybee. Mr. Revers, one of them, said four negroes engaged in clearing the railroad tracks were drowned. A sailor and the cabin boy on the schooner Harold, which is on its side on North beach, drowned. It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop which went ashore on the South end were drowned.

A view of this city at daylight Monday morning revealed a scene of wreck and ruin that surpassed that after the great hurricane of 1881. The streets were impassable from the debris, fallen trees, twisted roots, masses of brick fences and broken branches of trees were piled across the sidewalks and in the square and broken wire strewn in every direction.

The list of fatalities is gradually growing and it is impossible to tell to what extent it will go. Several bodies of drowned persons were picked up during the morning and searches are now being made for others which are missing. Every hour seems to bring some new story of a death as a result of the storm. The drowning of A. C. Ulmer, assistant cashier of the Central railroad bank on Hutchinson's island, was one of the most unfortunate fatalities of the storm.

The other fatalities so far reported are as follows:

Tony Holmes (colored) crushed in a house on Hutchinson's island; four unknown negroes drowned on the Bramptons plantation 4 miles from the city; Lewis Garnett (colored) ran into a live trolley wire; Tattler Squire, a 6-year-old colored boy, drowned on Hutchinson's island; John Williams, Mary Butler and Sarah Greene, drowned on a rice plantation south of the city.

There are forty to fifty other persons who are reported missing, and it is supposed, as nothing has been heard from them, that their bodies will be found later. Twelve barks and barkentines which were anchored at quarantine station were blown high and dry upon the marsh and some of them were carried by the storm across the marshes on to an island 2 miles distant from the station.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 29.—The town of Kernsville was struck by a terrific windstorm Monday. One hundred houses were blown down and four persons killed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29.—All the South Atlantic coast as far as can be ascertained from this wrecked point, with much of the interior, has been swept by the West India hurricane which has been playing such havoc for several days. The wires are down everywhere, buried beneath ruins, and information is meager. The fury of the hurricane is unexampled in interior Carolina. For eight or ten hours the hurricane held the country relentlessly in its clutches, and men and beasts alike were powerless to contend against the surging war of the elements. Hundreds of lofty trees were ruthlessly torn from their roots. Houses and other property went the same way.

All were just beginning to hope for better times in the fall, notwithstanding the financial crisis, when this storm came. Now the crops are wiped away and with them the hopes of the farmers. The crops have been mowed in the fields and the poor people, with money scarce, are going to have great difficulty in recovering from the shock. The loss is over 40 per cent. of the entire crops.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29.—This city has been cut off from communication with the outside world since 3 o'clock Sunday morning. In this city the velocity of the wind was 38 miles per hour. Hundreds of trees were blown down and signs disapeared before the gale. Scores of dwellings and public buildings were entirely or partly unroofed, causing great damage from the rain, which fell in torrents.

St. Augustine reports the water coming in over the sea wall and damaging business blocks. Linn hotel was unroofed and badly drenched. About thirty or forty yachts and small craft were badly damaged or completely destroyed. The fate of other localities in Florida as well as of the south side territory invaded by the storm is still a sealed book. The wires are down in every direction from Jacksonville.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 29.—A local cyclonic storm Sunday blew down a small church on Stratton's ranch, 4 miles from Cleburne, and wounded twenty-one persons, broken limbs being the most serious injuries.

CHIEF ARTHUR TO SETTLE.

Ann Arbor Damage Suit Compromised for $2,500 and the Payment of Costs.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 29.—Judge Ricks has made an order allowing the receiver of the Ann Arbor Railroad company and Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to settle the $300,000 damage suit brought by the railroad company against Chief Arthur during the late trouble. Arthur agrees to pay $2,500 and the costs in this case, and also the costs in the case of the Ann Arbor against the Pennsylvania and other connecting lines that were brought into the affair.