

# The People's Pilot

RENSSELAER, : : INDIANA.

## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR PEPPER made the only speech made in the senate on the 28th on the silver repeal bill. His remedy for the financial troubles is the adoption of an amendment offered by him to restore the free coinage act of 1873. A joint resolution to permit the state of Wisconsin to have placed in the statutory hall of the capitol at Washington a statue of Pere Marquette was introduced. In the house Mr. Black (Ill.) made a speech in favor of the repeal of the federal election law. Mr. McKaig (Md.) presented bills aggregating \$231,000 against the government for claims growing out of the raids of Gen. Jubal Early during the war. As an outgrowth of filibustering Mr. Pithan (Ill.) called Mr. Morse (Mass.) a liar, but no blows were struck.

MR. HARRIS (Tenn.) and Mr. Morgan (Ala.) spoke in the senate on the 29th against the silver repeal bill. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) presented a petition from Philadelphia manufacturers representing \$75,000,000 capital, employing 100,000 men with a yearly product of \$50,000,000, in favor of legislation to preserve the protective character of the tariff and the integrity of silver as a money metal. In the house arguments were made for and against federal supervision of elections. A communication from Secretary Carlisle stated that there were 108,688 Chicanos in the country, and of this number 13,243 were registered.

In the senate on the 30th ult. the silver question was further discussed. In the house a resolution was introduced providing for the submission of the question of free silver coinage to a popular vote. Messrs. Patterson and Warner argued for federal election law repeal and Mr. McCall defended the measure.

THE silver purchase repeal bill was discussed in the senate on the 24. Senator Kyle (pop., S. D.) addressing the senate in opposition to the bill. In the house the election laws repeal bill was further discussed by Messrs. Cooper (dem., Fla.) and Clark (dem., Mo.), who spoke against the bill.

### DOMESTIC.

SOMETHING of a sensation was created at the white house by the advent of a lunatic, who claimed to be President Cleveland's son.

At Hazel Patch, Ky., a Louisville & Nashville passenger train was wrecked and Express Messenger Jim Kelly, Mail Agent Smith and Fireman Lew Ryan were killed and Arthur Pearce fatally injured.

A DOZEN persons have lost their lives in prairie fires in the last few days in the western part of the Cherokee strip in Indian territory.

HENRY MAHER, a wealthy operator of western silver mines and cattle ranches, dropped dead on Bank street in New York. In his pocket was found \$3,000 in money.

The entire business portion of Casa Grande, A. T., consisting of hotels, stores, saloons and a few dwellings, was destroyed by fire.

The supreme council of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias in session at St. Paul decided not to admit saloon-keepers as members of the order.

MARION HEDGPETH was found guilty at St. Louis of train robbery and sentenced to a term of twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

MRS. J. H. RAILSLEY killed her husband at Paola, Fla., and then took her own life. Domestic trouble was the cause.

JIM McGRATH, a notorious Chicago bully, fatally wounded a companion and was afterward killed by two police officers.

In a head-on collision on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road near Streator, Ill., Engineer Gribbell was killed and eleven other persons were injured.

FRANK KENDRICK, a bank cashier at Syracuse, N. Y., confessed that he was a defaulter for \$30,000.

NEAR Gulfport, Miss., a passenger train went into an open switch and three persons were killed and eight others injured.

H. C. TYLER made a new world's bicycle record at Springfield, Mass., going 3 miles with standing start, in 4:15-5-5.

CLIFFORD M. CLAVERTY, a tight-rope walker, fell a distance of 90 feet at Trenton, N. J., and sustained fatal injuries.

JOHN TURPIE, a brother of the Indiana senator, has returned to his home in Delphi after being mourned as dead for a quarter of a century.

LOUIS KING, a Chinese merchant at Seattle, Wash., was dealt citizenship in the United States court.

At an African Methodist conference in Indianapolis Bishop Walters said that the lynching of negroes in the south for trifling offenses, and in many cases innocent negroes, was increasing to an alarming extent, and called for vengeance. Dr. Thompson, of St. Louis, urged the negroes to avenge their wrongs with blood.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 29th aggregated \$772,063,725, against \$793,807,389 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 27.0.

HENRY COLEMAN, Jr., a negro who attempted to assassinate Capt. Thomas Lyles at Midway, was hanged by a mob near Benton, La.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 329 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 319 the preceding week and 177 during the same time last year. During the past three months the total number of failures was nearly 4,000 and the aggregate of liabilities about \$150,000,000, greatly surpassing the record of any previous quarter.

ROBERT T. HUNT shot and killed his wife and himself at Indianapolis. He was a dissolute artist.

W. C. PERCIVAL, cashier of the National shoe and leather bank of Lewiston, Me., died in the state prison at Thomaston.

MILF WILSON, who killed 11-year-old Jess Warman because she would not marry him, committed suicide by blowing his brains out at Williamsburg, O.

At a meeting of the Greene County Baptist association at Springfield, Mo., Elder J. M. Carter, as well as the Ash Grove Baptist church, was expelled for heresy.

THE Texas state treasury was said to be bankrupt.

A TREMENDOUS rain poured down at Pine Bluff, Ark., and with it came millions of small frogs. The streets in the business part of the town were so covered with them that it was difficult to walk.

COUNTERFEIT twenty-dollar bills were in circulation in Chicago. The bills are wood-cut imitations of a silver certificate of the series of 1880, check letter A. Its number is B 3132168.

SNOW fell in portions of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

FOREST fires were raging near Winchester, O., and in Jefferson township, and many farmhouses and barns had been destroyed.

FIVE negroes were hanged together on one scaffold at Mount Vernon, Ga. Three of them murdered Alexander Peterson, a rich merchant, last July; the fourth killed a 5-year-old child and the fifth murdered a negro companion.

THE Michigan river broke through the Mansfield iron mine near Crystal Falls, Mich., drowning twenty-eight of the employees at work directly under the stream.

LABORERS in making excavations near Mechanicsburg, O., exhumed twenty skeletons of an ancient race. One of them, richly decorated, sat upright and evidently had been a chief. A dog sat by his side.

THE league baseball season ended with Boston the winner of the pennant. The percentages of the clubs at the close was as follows: Boston, .667; Pittsburgh, .638; Cleveland, .570; Philadelphia, .558; New York, .515; Cincinnati, .512; Brooklyn, .508; Baltimore, .488; Chicago, .441; St. Louis, .432; Louisville, .400; Washington, .308.

WILHELM MARQUARDT, on the day that he was to have been married, climbed into a freight car at Chicago and blew out his brains.

JOHN M. SCHAEFFER was accidentally shot and killed by Edward Egeberdt at a Carthage (Ill.) amateur theatrical rehearsal.

BANDIT SONTAG has made a confession at Sacramento, Cal., with a view to having his life sentence reduced.

WILLIAM HUNT fell headlong into a well near St. Joseph, Mo., striking George Anderson who was at the bottom doing some repairing. The skulls of both were crushed.

It was said that the bodies of the twenty-eight victims of the mine disaster near Crystal Falls, Mich., would never be recovered.

FOREIGN nations are contributing articles to be woven into the "international peace rope" for the new liberty bell.

DIPHTHERIA has become epidemic at Grantsburg, Wis., the disease being of the worst type. Many persons were dying daily.

DURING the progress of funeral services at the residence of Assemblyman Bow, at Kingston, Wis., the floor gave way, precipitating 100 people into the cellar. Several were seriously injured, one fatally.

THE relatives of the Wrattan family offer a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who murdered that family of six on the night of September 18 at Washington, Ind.

MRS. DANIEL GRIFFIN, of Sandy Hill, N. H., and Mrs. L. L. Griffin, of Tannock, Ill., were instantly killed by a locomotive at Dunham's Basin, N. Y.

THE recent heavy gale on Lake Michigan resulted in a long list of wrecks being added to the already disastrous marine season.

DR. FOGLESONG was sentenced to solitary confinement for life at Hillsdale, Mich., for poisoning his wife.

HENRY COLEMAN, Jr., the negro who attempted to assassinate Capt. Thomas Lyles at Shreveport, La., was taken from jail by a mob and lynched.

CENTERBURGH, a town in Ohio near Mount Vernon, was almost destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

COMMERCIAL travelers organized a national league at New York with a membership of 300,000.

THE public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased \$834,793 during the month of September. The cash in the treasury was \$106,875,638. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$961,386,975.

At a special meeting of the world's fair directors it was decided to admit children under 14 years of age for ten cents each beginning with October 10, and children under 6 years of age free.

RESISTING an attempt to hold him up at Sioux City, Ia., John Rohrer was shot and killed.

MUNICIPAL representatives have appealed to Gov. Matthews of Indiana for aid for the smallpox stricken town.

ONE of the worst storms in years visited the vicinity of Mobile, Ala. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted and several persons were reported to have lost their lives.

MANNIO LEVANDIZ, an insane Greek sign painter, drew a roll of money from his pocket at Pittsburgh, Pa., and burned \$150 before he was stopped by the police.

THE Kentucky law, passed at the last session of the legislature, requiring separate coaches for white and colored passengers has gone into effect and the colored people have organized and will file suit to test the constitutionality of the statute.

ROUGHES attacked a meeting near Jonesboro, Ga., and in the fight two men were killed outright and several seriously wounded.

JOHN W. BELL, a prominent attorney of Plymouth, O., has disappeared and is said to have left a shortage of \$30,000.

MRS. CATHERINE WERNER, 74 years old, was killed at Joliet, Ill., by being struck by an engine.

GEORGE McFADDEN, a negro, was lynched at Moore's Crossroad, S. C., for assaulting a 16-year-old white girl.

REPORTS from the whaling fleet in the Arctic are to the effect that nearly all the vessels have had good luck and that the catch this season will be unusually large.

FOUR persons were reported to have been killed by falling walls and seven badly injured by a fire which destroyed the Farnham Street theater at Omaha, Neb. The loss on the building and property destroyed was \$200,000.

POLICEMAN O'BRIEN, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul force was shot and killed by a tramp at Mason City, Ia.

THREE persons were killed and three others badly injured by the collision of freight trains near Edgewood, O.

TWO EMPLOYEES of the Greenwood cemetery at Brooklyn, N. Y., had a quarrel in the cemetery and as a result of a fight which followed each killed the other with sickles with which they were cutting grass.

THE following national banks which recently suspended payment have been permitted to reopen for business: The Kentucky national bank of Louisville, Ky.; the Farmers' national bank of Findlay, O., and the Union national bank of Rochester, Minn.

THE United States court of appeals in session at St. Paul, Minn., sustained the decision of the lower court as to the legality of the Trans-Missouri Freight association as a trust.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices for the week ended September 30 was \$541,663; for the corresponding period of 1892, \$12,925.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE president has withdrawn the nomination of Leopold Morse, of New York city, to be consul at St. Christopher, West Indies.

WILLIS D. MACHEN, ex United States senator, died at Hopkinsville, Ky., aged 84 years.

DR. L. P. DODGE, a republican politician of Farmington, Minn., died from hiccoughs. He was 60 years old.

In many counties in Kansas the populists have nominated women as their candidates for coroner, register of deeds and county clerk.

A BILL was introduced in the national house of representatives to commemorate the beginning of the twentieth century of the existence of the Christian religion by a world's exposition to be held in New York in 1900.

SISTER LORETTA, directress of the Georgetown convent, is dead. She had been connected with the convent for fifty years, and instructed many of the women of the country who have since become prominent.

### FOREIGN.

ATTEMPTING to escape from a synagogue at Kalvary, Poland, supposed to be on fire, nine persons were killed and 100 injured.

TURKEY has been compelled by the United States government to make reparation for outrages perpetrated on American missionaries.

THE ruins of an ancient town near Laurium, in Greece, have been unearthed.

EFFORTS at reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck are said to have come to naught.

ANARCHIST PALLAS, who threw the bombs at Barcelona, Spain, has been sentenced to death by the court martial.

FRANCE has rewarded the officers and men who distinguished themselves in running the Menam river gauntlet at Siam.

AUSTRIA has restricted the press, right of public meeting and trial by jury on account of renewed agitation by young Czechs.

MANY persons were killed and scores injured by a severe storm which swept over Jalapa, Mex.

A TIN pail filled with American silver coins dated previous to 1854 was found hidden in the woods near Perth, Canada.

THE Golden Dragon hotel, a resort of Rhine tourists near Berlin, collapsed, killing seven persons.

THREE railway bridges over the Canadian at Canadian City, Purcell and Union City were destroyed by floods.

### LATER.

In the United States senate on the 3d an amendment to the silver purchasing repeal bill was offered. It revives the free-coinage act of 1873 and remits 20 per cent. of the import duties on goods from countries which accept the American standard dollar. The repeal bill was taken up and discussed. A bill was introduced permitting the railroads to pool traffic under restrictions. The house without transacting any routine business resumed the consideration of the federal election repeal bill and was addressed by Mr. Northway in opposition to the measure.

M. D. BUNCH, postmaster at Wither- spoon, Ark., was fatally poisoned by people against whom he testified in a hog-stealing case.

"AUNT ELIZA" PORTER (colored), of Atchison, the oldest woman in Kansas, is dead. She was born August 16, 1792, in Kentucky.

FIRE destroyed the immense car barns of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway company at Canton, O., the loss being \$100,000.

TWELVE leading residents near Columbus, Ind., were indicted by the grand jury for cruelly whipping a woman.

ERASTUS WELLS, ex-congressman, and the first to operate an omnibus west of the Mississippi, died at St. Louis.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made a new rule in regard to office-seekers, and will hereafter refer all applicants for office to the heads of the different departments.

It was said that fully 10,000 men were idle in the Mahoning valley, Ohio, and many were suffering for the necessities of life.

THE Canadian government has decided to impose a further restriction on Chinese entering Canada.

RALPH SMITH, aged 13, accidentally shot and fatally injured George Mason, aged 16, at Columbus, O.

RICHARD NOBLE, aged 80 years, a well-known citizen of Mount Pleasant, Ia., was gored to death by a mad bull.

SOME unknown person placed a dynamite cartridge between Eliza Dent and Houston Kelly (colored) at Paris, Ky., killing both of them.

FURTHER advices from the terrible storm which swept over a portion of the southern states are more appalling than were at first reported. All along the south coast of the gulf is death and destruction. The total number of lives lost so far as reported was said to be 307, and the property loss would foot up to millions of dollars.

## THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 27th the resolution offered by Mr. Dubois (rep., Idaho) to postpone action on financial, tariff and federal election measures until next January was taken up, and Mr. Dubois made an argument in its support.

Most liberal (rep., Ore.) and Chandler (rep., N. H.) opposed the measure.

Mr. Wolcott (rep., Cal.), in the course of his remarks in favor of postponement, referred to Mr. Gorman (dem., Md.) as the leader of the seceding committee, in terms which the latter evidently considered offensive.

Mr. Gorman declared it was plain to everybody that the resolution under discussion was merely for the purpose of filling up the time of the morning hour; that could not be denied. He said that the history of the silver vote could show no parallel. He said "the chief actors in them are doing much to belittle this great body and bring it down to the level of a county convention or a meeting of some city council. I believe that the time will come, and speedily, when the chief actors will regret the part they have played and make atonement." He wanted to know if Mr. Wolcott referred to him as of the seceding committee.

Mr. Wolcott said he had heard there was a seceding committee, and that Senator Gorman was the democratic head and Senator Aldrich its republican.

Mr. Gorman then said he had "been a member of the body for over twelve years. Since a boy twelve years of age (pointing to the pages) I have been connected with this great body. I have seen scenes enacted in which all the greatest senators that have lived took part. The vital interests of the country have been involved. But this is the first time I have ever seen a senator who has listened at the keyholes of committee-room doors or received his information from eavesdroppers tell the senate of what took place and what was said at private conferences." Continuing (pointing to the pages) he said "I am not the mouthpiece of the president, but I cannot allow the assertion that he used his patronage to influence congressional action to go by without declaring that there has been no occasion for such a course. I am not a part of the administration of his office and I have no right to interfere with his legitimate course. He is too careful that he has scarcely done his party justice."

Mr. Aldrich (rep., R. I.) denied that he at any time had undertaken in any conference to represent anybody but himself. He intended hereafter, speaking upon his responsibility as a senator and as the representative of a state, to coöperate with the senator from his own state or any senator who would save the senate from further humiliation, if possible, in the eyes of the American people.

Mr. Wolcott replied to Mr. Gorman's remarks. He said he had not cast the slightest reflection upon that senator by intent or otherwise. What rankled in his mind was that he had been characterized as one of a seceding committee, but he (Wolcott) had not named him. If the senator was a "seceder" he ought not to have objected to a reference to that fact. He would not have risen to reply to the senator had it not been for the fact that he had seen fit to suggest that he (Wolcott) had listened at committee-room doors, and he had been followed by his faithful ally and pupil, the senator from Rhode Island, with the same intimation.

Mr. Gorman stated that he had said that Senator (Wolcott) obtained his information from eavesdroppers who listened at the door.

"I understood," Mr. Wolcott persisted, "the senator to intimate that I had listened at committee-room doors. Nobody knows better than I that it would secure a dishonorable record or dishonorable means. I am glad he now says that he did not say so."

Mr. Wolcott closed with a passionate appeal on behalf of the silver-producing states, and the Dubois resolution went on the calendar.

Mr. Pasco (dem., Fla.) spoke on the repeal bill. He argued against unconditional repeal, but also opposed an obstructive policy.

Mr. Teller (rep., Col.) said the criticism that had been made on the calendar had been a personal assault. It was an official criticism of official acts; and if the doctrine were to prevail here that a senator was not to criticize official conduct there would be an end to this country of free government. If Mr. Cleveland were an unpopular president his overthrow would do no harm. Harm came in this case from the fact that the people were willing to trust him.

On the 28th Mr. Pepper (pop., Kan.) sent to the desk and had read the letter of the president to Gov. Northen of Georgia. The letter, did not dissuade, said Mr. Pepper, the confusion in the public mind as to the president's real opinion on the monetary question. He might be a bimetallicist; he might be a bimetallicist; but there was nothing in the president's letter to show what kind of a bimetallicist he was. Mr. Pepper said there was but one thing the president insisted upon and that was the repeal of the Sherman law. While pretending to be a bimetallicist, as a number of senators pretended to be; while pretending that he favored the use of gold and silver, the president made it plain if anything in the letter was plain that he would measure by a gold standard, whereas the history of the country has been just the reverse. Gold had been measured by the silver standard, and Mr. Pepper insisted that the system had not been changed so far as concerned the law. He said the amendment, which is the pending one, would give the country bimetallic money. Mr. Pepper declared that "whenever the administration, represented by its friends upon this floor, are ready to accept the pending amendment or some other amendment which will bring about the restoration of the law of 1873, they can pass the repeal bill in five minutes. I do not believe there is a senator here who would care to say one word more if only the chairman of the committee on finance would indicate to us that he was ready to accept that proposition. The honorable member shake hands across the bloody chasm, pass the bill and take a rest for a week or two. Speaking for myself and the people I represent, that is the only compromise we offer or will accept. Anything less than that would be a surrender."

Before he reached the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Pepper said, while he was willing to continue with the speech in the evening and to address the senate till sunrise, he did not desire to exhaust the patience of the senate by asking the senators to remain longer than they wished to. An executive session was then held.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Harris (dem., Tenn.) spoke against repeal. He favored the coinage of the United States product of silver, any ratio to be agreed upon, saying that that of sixteen to one would be satisfactory. He said he had always understood that Senator Sherman believed and had stated that the limited coinage proposed for by the Bland-Allison act would bring the United States silver standard and drive gold out of the country.

Mr. Sherman replied that he believed, as he always had, that the continued purchase of silver, either under the Bland-Allison act or the Sherman standard, would unquestionably bring the country to a silver standard and silver would be the only standard. The free coinage of silver in his opinion, would result in a silver standard. The act of 1890 would tend in the same direction, and the law would undoubtedly bring the country to a silver standard. Therefore he favored the abandonment of the system. He (Sherman) thought the coinage of from two to four millions per month would have the effect also. At the close of his speech Mr. Harris expressed himself ready to accept any fair and honorable compromise, but said that he would vote against unconditional repeal.

Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.) declared himself opposed to repeal and ridiculed the proposition of an international agreement governing the coinage of silver, and made an argument in favor of the constitutional rights of the people. He said we are told even by the president of the United States that functions of congress for the regulation of money cannot be properly exercised, and ought not to be exercised in these chambers, except in concert with some foreign powers. That is the proposition. We are told we cannot exercise it wisely or justly until we have obtained the consent of some foreign power. If that proposition is true then we might just as well declare we

are not a government and that we have not got the power, under the constitution of the United States, for taking care of the important and serious interests of the people. We might just as well declare, so far as this particular debate is concerned, and so far as the influences and considerations that operate in this chamber as a pressure upon us are concerned, that we have never accomplished our independence of Great Britain. If it be true that we still consult Great Britain, that we must still act in harmony with her, that we cannot legislate for our people till we get her consent for a certain measure, then we have not achieved our independence; and perhaps it is a mistake that we ever made the effort. "That ideal dream of international unity in regard to this matter," said Mr. Morgan, "can be realized only in the fervid imagination of every enthusiastic statesman."

On the 30th ult. notices were given of two amendments to the silver repeal bill—one by Mr. Wolcott (rep., Cal.), providing for the return to the states interested of the amount of the cotton tax collected from them during the war; the other, by Mr. Perkins (rep., Cal.), providing for the coinage of silver of American production at the existing ratio, the treasury to retain a seigniorage of 20 per cent.; also providing that hereafter there should be no gold coins minted of less than \$10, and no bank notes or treasury notes issued of less than \$5, and for a monetary commission of five experts.

Mr. Camden (dem., W. Va.) argued in favor of the silver repeal bill, and Mr. Pepper (pop., Kan.) resumed his speech against repeal.

On the 2d Mr. Kyle (pop., S. D.) argued against the repeal measure. He took the ground that the Sherman law was not in any way responsible for the business troubles of the country. He appealed to senators from the south and from the west to stand for the protection of their own states. He contended that, as between gold and silver, silver was the more stable measure of commodities; that it was folly to fritter away time with an international monetary conference, and that the hope of the United States was in looking forward towards a Pan-American alliance.

Mr. McMillan (rep., Mich.) made an argument in favor of repeal. He said that the argument that the United States should continue the purchase of silver for the sake of the silver mining and kindred industries could not stand. Silver had declined in value for the same reason that iron had. The result of closing the silver mines had been to start work on the gold mines. Whatever might be the evils of a scarcity of money, the evils of an overabundance of money were still greater. Congress should do these three things: (1) Provide for a currency, every part of which shall always be adequate to meet the needs of the world's money; (2) provide for adequate banking reserves distributed throughout the country in accordance with local business necessities; and (3) provide a ready means of converting securities into cash and cash into securities according to the needs of a more-expanded or a more contracted currency. If these things were accomplished the quantity of money might be left to natural business causes.

Mr. Dolph (rep., Ore.) expressed the belief that the cause for the present business disturbance in the country was the fear of hostile tariff legislation. The democratic party was standing, torch in hand, to fire the industrial interests of the country. Was it, then, any wonder that with such a threat mills and factories had closed and idle men walked the streets demanding work and bread?

In a wordy controversy with Messrs. Teller and Stewart on the question of free coinage, Mr. Dolph asserted that the advocates of free coinage did not want a silver dollar that was worth a dollar in gold. They wanted a 56-cent dollar—a cheap dollar; the cheaper the better.

### RIDDED WITH BULLETS.

Calvin Stewart, a South Carolina Negro, Killed by Masked Men.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28.—Calvin Stewart, the negro who murdered a white man near Langley a short time since, was captured Wednesday in a swamp above Langley by Constable Augustine. Tuesday night the constable and a few friends started to bring the prisoner to Aiken. When they had left Langley about a mile in the rear they were surprised by a mob of fifteen masked men. Before any resistance could be made the prisoner was taken from them and riddled with bullets. Before being shot Stewart confessed to having murdered old man Carter at Langley and implicated Stephen Dunbar, who he claimed had aided him in the murder. Dunbar was arrested and placed in the Aiken jail. The sheriff, fearing an attempt to lynch Dunbar would be made, telegraphed Gov. Tillman, who ordered the Palmetto rifles to the jail to protect the prisoner. Dispatches from Aiken say that a mob of 150 men are reported going that way from Langley.

### A DREADFUL SCENE.

Last Act in a Domestic Drama of Discord and Despondency.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Samuel G. Stodhart, a car accountant at the Carnegie Steel company, shot his wife in the heart while she was sleeping, and then placing the muzzle of the revolver into his mouth sent a bullet crashing into his own brain. The tragedy occurred at 5:35 o'clock a. m. at the home of Stodhart on Point View avenue, East End. Insanity over religious differences and despondency over business troubles are the causes which led to the awful deed. Stodhart was 45 years old and his wife two years his junior. The couple have been married sixteen years, and have had seven children, the eldest being a girl 15 years old. Mrs. Stodhart was a Catholic, and the two frequently quarreled over the education of their children. Recently Stodhart's salary was reduced 15 per cent., and this also preyed on his mind.

### STONED TO DEATH.

Brutal Murder of a Colorado Postmaster and His Assistant by Indians.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.—Post Office Inspector James A. Small has received a telegram notifying him of the brutal murder of Postmaster H. M. Potter and his assistant, Robert Roberts, at Monitor, Yuma county. But few details of the killing were obtainable. Both men were alive Friday morning, but at noon, when the mail was called for, Roberts was found sitting in a chair in front of the office dead. When the sheriff was summoned he discovered the body of Potter some distance away with one leg broken and the skull crushed in. Everything indicated that the men were stoned to death and it is suspected that the murder is the work of Indians in the vicinity. The post office was robbed of two pistols and a rifle.

### Railroad Men on a Strike.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 2.—All the switchmen in the Chesapeake & Ohio yards went out Monday morning, and only one yard engine is being worked. It is in charge of the trainmaster. The coal heavers, wipers, section men and men in the shops are also out. The switchmen on the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas and Illinois Central have refused to handle Chesapeake & Ohio cars and they, too, have gone out.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



"I am a boiler maker with W. & A. Fletcher Co., N. River Iron Works, this city, and at my business I contracted rheumatism, so that I became a very great sufferer, and was really invalid; helpless, could not move hands or feet, was unable to dress or undress myself. I had to have help to turn myself in bed. I did not work for four months, and was in a hospital for a long time. I spent a great deal of money without benefit. I asked the doctors if they could cure me, and they

Said They Could Not  
One day a friend advised me to take a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken one bottle, I could get up, stand on my feet and walk through the rooms. I continued to take