

SAVERS and Investors read the new offering made in the Chicago market. It reaches Cash Buyers and the Savings Class.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1890.

THREE CENTS.

END OF THE SURPLUS

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Applications Already Filed Under the DEPENDENT PENSION LAW.

The Attorneys Fees Alone Reach an Almost Fabulous Figure.

PROBABLE COST OF THE MEASURE.

Decision in the Arkansas Contest Declares the Seat Vacant.

PERSPECTIVES OF THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Over 230,000 applications for pensions have been filed under the new dependent law.

On these the attorneys will receive \$2,300,000. The total expenditure for pensions will be \$181,153,800.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Since the approval of the disability pension bill, on June 27, 1890, about one month ago, there have been filed in the Pension Office over 230,000 applications for pensions under that law.

As much as \$5 per cent of this number represent cases which were pending at the time the new law was approved.

Inasmuch as these applications were all executed subsequent to the date of the approval of the bill, the marvelous rapidity with which they have been completed and filed is a striking indication of the solicitude the Washington claim agent takes in the pecuniary welfare of the old soldiers of this country.

Of course this deep feeling is not entirely disinterested.

A FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY.

Every one of these 230,000 applications has a fee agreement with it which gives to the attorney, upon the allowance of the claim, \$10.

The claims are constantly coming in and there is no visible diminution in the number received daily.

So far no effort has been made to systematically number and file them.

The clerical force is not large enough to handle them. All that is done now is to place the applications in sacks and then tag the sacks with the date of receipt.

These cases are to be held until the sundry civil bill is approved. That bill has a provision in it which will give to the Pension Office 306 additional clerks.

At the time the law was approved there were on the files of the Pension Office over 200,000 cases which had been rejected, most of them because of the inability of the claimants to prove their disabilities to the service.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

Under the old laws that was a necessary condition before a pension could be allowed.

But now it is only necessary to show that disability does exist. Consequently the attorneys in these 200,000 rejected and worthless cases found that they had within their clutches at least \$2,000,000 by refileing them.

To get their portion of it, they must not only retain their old clients, who had in a measure become dissatisfied with their management of cases entrusted to them, but also must induce other clients to come to them.

They went over their private dockets and sent out applications to their old clients in which they urged and pleaded and insisted upon their sending in new applications, together with a new fee agreement.

They advised them to beware of the misleading and deceptive circulars sent out by other attorneys and solicited them in a most friendly spirit to place the new business in their hands.

ONE OF THE FEATURES.

It was one of the provisions of the recent law that to accept a pension under it did not affect the right to complete any pending claim. The only condition was that a claimant should not draw two pensions.

One attorney has upon his docket claims which have been rejected, in which the fees aggregate over a million of dollars.

This attorney is George E. Lemon. Lemon claims in his circulars that the sole condition for the allowance of pension under the new law is the inability to perform manual labor. The fact that a claimant is in receipt of an income, whether large or small, does not in any way affect the claimant's title to a pension.

This is a plain perversion of the law. The intent of Congress was to give a pension to those who were in needy circumstances and who could not earn a sufficient support.

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

By construction given to the law by this claim agent a disability pension is due every soldier of the late war, for most of the old vets are now incapacitated from performing manual labor. It may be possible, however, that Lemon's influence over Commissioner Raum will permit such a construction of the law to be given.

There is no business in Washington so lucrative as the pension business. Those who started in a few years ago comparatively poor are now rich. Thousands and thousands of dollars are now being lavishly expended for advertising purposes. One attorney, who has a rather small business, has ordered 500,000 blanks and circulars and has put out the surplus cash into the business of advertising.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

There is a good deal of money expended every year for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the war. So far during this Congress the following appropriations have been made: Regular pension act, \$98,457,461.

Estimated deficiency for 1891, \$50,000,000. Back pay and bounty, \$24,000,000. Soldiers' National homes, \$2,500,000. Aid to State and Territorial Soldiers' Homes, \$400,000. National cemeteries, \$24,000. Deficiency in pensions, \$2,300,000. Pension office administration, clerks, messengers, etc., \$48,150. Supplemental bill for clerks in pension office, \$38,100. Total expenditures for the benefit of old soldiers, \$181,153,800.

THE SEAT VACANT.

DECISION OF THE MAJORITY IN THE ARKANSAS CONTEST.

Ballot-Box Manipulators Are Held Responsible for the Murder of Clayton—Introduction of a New Element into Political Contests.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Representative Lacey, of Iowa, has prepared for submission to the House the majority report of the Electoral Commission upon the Clayton-Breckinridge contested election case and the murder of the Republican contestant.

Commenting on Clayton's murder, the report says: The State and Nation were horrified. Rewards were offered and the community of Meritton, near which the murder occurred, passed appropriate resolutions, but so earnest a attempt to aid in bringing the murderer to justice has been made by the local authorities. The effort of the Government has been in vain. Much of the work done has been upon a mistaken idea, and due weight has not been given to the suspicion that should naturally attach to the fact that the murderer should not doubt some of these men would have been detected from taking the first step in the crime if they had realized that murder would be the end of their careers.

The present case, continues the report, has attracted national attention, but not because it stands alone as a startling and striking incident of dangers ahead of our form of government. In the old days of the code of honor, political antagonisms often resulted in duels and eye and eye sought their adversary's life. This method of settling political differences has become obsolete, and we frequently congratulate ourselves upon the improvement of our day and generation. But never before has a contest for a seat in Congress been terminated by the bullet of an assassin.

The resolution accompanying the report declares the seat vacant.

BADEAU IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

He is Anxious Because the Government Will Not Pay Him Two Salaries.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The War Department and the Second Controller of the Treasury have again come in collision, this time over the case of General Adam Badeau.

The Second Controller last April decided that Badeau had lost his place as captain on the retired list of the army through the acceptance of a post in the diplomatic service. Badeau remained adamant in this capacity and another for some years, during which time he received no salary from the War Department, but on his return he was paid many arrears.

The Treasury officials disallowed these payments and have charged them against Major Tucker, General Logan's son-in-law. General Badeau disputes the decision of the Controller, who regards the claimant as an ex-army officer. The setting Judge Advocate General of the army, to whom Secretary Foster referred the matter, takes issue with the opinion which is in effect that the former authority disposes of an almost personal feeling in the matter, which the Controller evidently appreciates.

The whole case is a precedent which is not to be set for an opinion since the legal authorities of the War and Treasury Departments hold such conflicting views.

HONORS FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Brevets are to be Awarded for Meritorious Service in the Indian Warfare.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—General Schofield has prepared his list of officers entitled to brevet rank for meritorious service in Indian warfare. The act authorizing this was signed last February, and the delay has resulted from the search of records at the department and the requirement of outside information. General Schofield has not recommended for brevet any officer who by special promotion after the service for which he was recommended obtained a higher grade than he would now hold by regular promotion.

The department has evidently labored under great disadvantage in preparing this list. The death of many commanding officers whose testimony and personal records would be of value, has deprived the authorities of the assistance of the assistants.

General Crook, the day before his death prepared a list of officers who he regarded as worthy of these honors and General Schofield has obtained a number of names from the President, who in turn will refer it to the Senate in the form of nominations.

GLASS AND COKE SCHEDULES.

Mr. Weeks Called to Washington to Consult With the Census Bureau.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The Division of Manufacturers has still to prepare several of its special schedules for use in the preparation of the statistics in reference to various industries. Among these are the glass and coke schedules, which are not yet quite finished. They have both been prepared by Mr. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, who has these industries in charge, but for the reason that they have to be so arranged that they conflict with the schedules in the other departments of the census, Mr. Weeks should come to Washington to consult with the officials here before the schedules be prepared and printed and circulated. Accordingly he has been sent for, and will be here to-morrow.

It must not be thought from this that there is any serious difference of opinion between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Weeks. The only object of his visit is to assist in the arrangement of his schedules upon the same plan as those in the other trades.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

An Attempt Will be Made to Get a Quorum in the House.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The proceedings in the House this week will be governed by the attendance of members. There is a strong disposition on the part of the majority to finally pass upon the conference report on the original package bill, which was reported on the compound land bill and two of the election cases. But it is felt that the presence of a quorum is a necessity in the case of the conference report. It is probable that the House will be obliged to confine itself to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to the Indian appropriation bill, and other measures which are not expected to arouse party feeling or give rise to factions opposition.

The report of the conference on the land grant appropriation bill, it is expected, will be ready for presentation to the House early in the week, but its consideration will depend, with other measures named upon the agenda, upon the tariff bill, which will be laid aside, and the river and harbor appropriation bill taken up.

TWO TRAINS TELESCOPED.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED, AND SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED.

A Conductor Goes to Sleep and Does Not Notice the Collision—A Brother of One of the Victims Threatens to Kill Him.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—There was another wreck on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad this morning. Two men were killed and several severely injured. About seven miles north of Bedford, Ind., the outbound passenger train from Chicago came in collision with the north-bound passenger from Louisville.

Several of the cars were completely telescoped. The dead are: Arthur Burns, of New Albany, engineer south-bound train; George Cole, of New Albany, fireman of south-bound train. Both are still under the wreck. The only part of either visible is Cole's foot, which shows them to be caught head downward. It is stated another man was on their engine, and is under the wreck.

The injured are: Bob Muir, engineer of north-bound train; Dave Smith, of Lafayette, fireman; James Tilford, postal clerk, leg broken, crushed in chest, will die; Frank Blackwell, express messenger, southern-bound train, 2939 Waterloo street Chicago; colored porter, south-bound, leg and hip crushed; S. F. Bent, engineer of maintenance of way train, struck in the head, and killed; Frank S. Shanks, freight conductor, passenger on south-bound, back injured; Ed Muir, son of engineer, head and face cut; J. T. Studie, postal clerk, north-bound, slightly hurt.

Conductor McDonald, of the south-bound train, says he and his engineer agreed to sidetrack at Guthrie, three miles north of Bedford, but the train did not stop and did not wake till the train struck.

Mr. Bent says he was half asleep when the crash came, and when he opened his eyes he saw the baggage car coming right toward the parlor car, and it struck him in the forehead, stunning him for a moment.

Engineer Burns said he was two minutes behind time, while the northern train was six hours behind. Doctors were sent out at once with the wrecking train, and the wounded were taken to Bedford and New Albany. John Tilford, brother of Postal Clerk Tilford, called on the train and struck him on the forehead, stunning him for a moment.

Both engines are almost totally destroyed and several of the cars are little better than kindling wood. The money loss will be heavy.

A New Albany report says a passenger named Ashcroft was killed.

FIFER MAY VETO IT.

FEAR THAT THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL WILL NOT BE SIGNED.

Belief That the Legislature Has Exceeded Its Authority in Tackling on a Provision for Chicago Parks—Another Legislator May Have to Decide.

CHICAGO, August 3.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Mo., says that there is danger the World's Fair bill will be vetoed by Governor Fifer. By an amendment adopted almost in the last moments of the special session the Legislature is said to have exceeded the powers conferred by the special call issued by Governor Fifer. The amendment in question is in relation to submerged lands on the Lake Park, the title to which is proposed to vest in the city of Chicago for park purposes after the World's Fair is ended. This directly creates a new park, and legislates away the title to such submerged lands as are owned by the State, the same being the property of the State.

It is declared that the call contemplated legislation giving to the World's Fair only the use of public grounds, either State, city or park, for purposes of the Fair. The amendment passes a title with certain restrictions, and creates a new park—proposition apparently not involved in the title to the bill and the courts of the State have held time and again that what that subject shall be included in an act and that shall be expressed in its title.

If Governor Fifer is forced to veto the bill it is understood that he will not reconvene the Legislature, and the matter will be reintroduced in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly.

THE COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

President Harrison and His Guests Pass a Very Pleasant Sunday.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CAPE MAY, August 3.—This has been a royal summer day, with a good stiff breeze blowing over Cape May Point, and it has been thoroughly enjoyed by the Presidential party.

This morning the President, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. Scott and Postmaster General Wamsucker attended the Beadle Memorial Chapel at the Point. Rev. A. A. Murphy, son of Rev. Dr. Murphy, of the Log Cabin College, preached a sermon from the parable of the Prodigal Son. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick attended St. John's Church in Cape May, where the Right Rev. Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, officiated and joined with General Sewell and family.

Secretary Blaine remained at the President's cottage with the remainder of the family until evening. In the afternoon Mr. Wamsucker attended the Sunday school services at the beach. The President remained in the cottage all the afternoon talking with Mr. Blaine. The whole party enjoyed an exhilarating walk along the beach. The President, Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Bishop Scarborough, joined with Postmaster General Wamsucker and family in a most enjoyable and pleasant evening. Rev. Dr. Scott was also a caller at Mr. Wamsucker's. The Postmaster General will remain at Cape May to-morrow. The date for the election at Cresson hadn't been decided on to-night. To-morrow afternoon the party go out on a tally-ho ride with Banker B. K. Jamison.

IN A MOMENT OF RAGE.

A Target Shooter Fires at a Crowd and Kills a Boy.

CHICAGO, August 3.—In a moment of ungovernable rage this afternoon Henry Heying, a hardware clerk 19 years old, shot and almost instantly killed Fred Heck, a 10-year-old boy, who was standing with a number of friends watching target shooting and being gazed by a crowd of youngsters.

Heying was in the act of raising the rifle when he was struck by Heck, who was struck by the boys. He instantly turned the weapon at the group and fired, striking Heck by the heart. Heying went home after an agitated conference with his parents, acted on their advice, and gave himself up to the police.

Argentine's New Cabinet.

PARIS, August 3.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: It is reported that General Roca will assume the Interior portfolio and Secor Costa the portfolio of Education.

Olean suffers by a Storm.

BUFFALO, August 3.—An electric storm of great violence is reported near Olean. Several buildings in the vicinity were struck by electric bolts and consumed.

A MODERN DON JUAN.

The Arrest of a Man Who Has Been At the Altar No Less Than FIVE TIMES IN ABOUT SIX YEARS.

A History of His Best Known Escapes Upon Two Continents.

RELENTLESS PURSUIT OF NUMBER ONE.

Who Has at Last Placed Her Recalcitrant Husband Behind the Prison Bars.

Charles Loring is now in a Chicago cell on a charge of bigamy. He is charged with having at least five wives, whom he married in England and America. The first one has succeeded in running him to earth after a long chase.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Charles Loring, looked in the county jail here on a charge of bigamy is accused of having five living wives, and is suspected that a full list would include the names of a dozen women who have fallen victims to his blandishments. Thirty-two years of age, well educated, handsome and of excellent family, Loring has made a record second to that of Don Juan.

The story of his alleged intrigues, his heartless abandonment of the women he is charged with having deceived, and the tireless pursuit of one of the wronged wives, will be told in court next Friday, the grand jury not having had time to take up the case Saturday, as expected.

HIS FIRST ESCAPE.

Loring, it is related, was born in Boston less than 30 years ago, his father being a well-to-do resident of that city, and an officer of prominence in the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Loring was sent to school, and to Europe to finish his education, and it was there his tendency to captivate female hearts first displayed itself to advantage.

He met Esther E. Batasso, a beautiful, dark-eyed Hebrew lass, who lived in Brighton, England, and the attachment then formed was so strong that in 1868, Loring returned to England and married her.

She is in Chicago now intending to punish the man she so fondly loved and who betrayed her confidence. She tells how she fled to her parents' home in England, and to her parents' wishes. He told her she was in the employ of the Telephone Supply Company and possessed a fortune of \$150,000. She believed him implicitly. Her parents did not believe him, but they did not want to be parted from her, and after being joined in wedlock they came to America and took up their residence with Loring's father in Boston.

A LITTLE FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

Young Loring was a member of the Boston Light Infantry, and was so popular that he was elected captain of his company. It was not long before a shortage was discovered in his accounts, and Loring was expelled. Then he and his wife went to St. Paul, where he began to neglect her, and she always had sufficient money to keep herself, allowed her to find the means of subsistence as best she could.

At this time, it is believed, Loring began to entertain a young woman in St. Paul, but his wife did not suspect him. They came to Chicago, Loring still pursuing his profession of electricity. He secured a first grade with the Lake View Electric Light Company, and established his wife in a comfortable home in that suburb. Just around the corner lived Aurelia Anderson, a widow, who was a friend of Loring's by her parents, who, though in but comparatively humble circumstances, had fitted their daughter for a higher social position.

A DARING SCOUNDREL.

They were delighted when the handsome, gentlemanly Mr. Loring came to visit Aurelia, and she was not without her suspicions. Aurelia was delighted, too, and never suspected that her lover was anything but the wealthy bachelor he said he was, and that he had a wife living in St. Paul. But her parents grew suspicious, and when Loring finally asked their daughter's hand in marriage insisted that she should be accompanied by a dowry. These were not forthcoming, and an elopement ensued. The runaways went to Memphis, Ill., and thence to a Wisconsin town, and met with a similar fate in 1880. About the same time the Lake View Electric Light Company missed \$1,000 which had been in Loring's hands.

Mr. Loring was arrested and returned to his home in St. Paul, where he was again married, but he was accustomed to looking out for herself, and managed to secure a position where she makes a comfortable living.

READY FOR ANOTHER.

Meantime Loring tried of his second wife, and she was not without her suspicions. He was with out any warning, and without any means of support. Where he went was not known for a long time, but he had at the last moment discovered the address of a young woman in Brighton, England, where he married Esther Batasso. Here he met Miss Florence E. Winfield, a prepossessing young lady 19 years of age. His fascinations were so great that she was captivated, and finally on the day Mrs. Winfield's brother was married, Loring and his latest love, after acting as best man and maid of honor, were themselves joined in the bonds of matrimony, she believing that he was a widower.

She prepared to accompany him to America, but at the last moment she discovered that the expected draft from Loring's American partner had not arrived. The new father-in-law remedied the trouble by paying a half a million dollars to Loring, and she was ready to go with him to New York. For a time they stopped at the best hotel in New York, but they were not long in leaving a streak of bad luck. His wife No. 3, a 30-year-old widow, and a charity organization supporting ring.

Loring explained his lack of money by saying his father was at the point of death and could not be seen. He subsequently told wife No. 3, that his father was dead, and took leave, left her destitute and fled to Denver.

ON THE TRAIL.

But all this time Mrs. Loring No. 1, had been working for revenge, and was on her trail. She had discovered his whereabouts, and also discovered that he had a family in Wheeling, W. Va., and a mother in Montana. Neither knew where he was, but they were looking for him. Through Loring's father's gay Leath's whereabouts were discovered and Mrs. Loring No. 1 concocted a scheme to have her husband's wife, Mrs. Loring, tracked down. She was tracked down and came to Chicago. Then a dispatch was sent to Loring saying that Polly No. 2, was dying and having inherited some money and that she was in Chicago. Loring fled and was located at the corner of School and Forty-third street, where Loring hastily sought her.

There he was told his wife was in the hospital, where the lady of the house agreed to accompany him. She kept him waiting, however, until Mrs. Loring No. 1 had time to summon a detective, place a warrant for bigamy in his hands and point out Loring as he left the house to go to "Polly's" bedside.

When arraigned Loring secured a continuance until next Friday in order to have his father here. The prisoner is not communicative, and apparently hopes that his wives will relent and fail to prosecute him.

A BOY SHOT DOWN.

BECAUSE HE WAS THOUGHT TO BE STEALING A PAPER.

An Exciting Chase Through the Streets of Philadelphia—The Last Days Breath Enough to Say That He Only Wanted to Read About Blaine—Death in a Hospital.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.—Harry Alderman, a colored boy, 10 years old, but small for his age, made his living by selling newspapers. About 6 o'clock this morning Harry left his home and started down Lombard street. When he reached Sixth street he turned and walked to a sign post and picked up a package of newspapers. Officer Dillard, of the Fifth district, saw the act, and at the same time the boy saw the officer. He at once dropped the papers and started. Officer Dillard did not give chase, but went to the newspaper office and told him what Alderman had done. The policeman asked the watchman to try and intercept the boy, saying it was useless for him to attempt it, as he was in uniform.

Mr. Alderman fled and was caught sight of the boy, and both went to a lively pace, the boy having a good lead. The watchman shouted for the boy to stop, but he kept running. Thirty-two years of age, well educated, handsome and of excellent family, Loring has made a record second to that of Don Juan.

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AT ANY MOMENT NOW

Warden Durston Can Press the Button and End Kemmler's Life.

THE PRISONER HAS BROKEN DOWN.

And Covers in His Cell at the Slightest Noise in the Prison.

EVERYTHING SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

Kept in the Gate Have Been Removed to Battle Prison Inquiries.

The week during which Kemmler must be executed commenced at midnight. It