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House.—There being no quorum present, the majority again found themselves powerless to make any progress with the bill to repeal the Federal election laws and adjournment followed.

TRIBTY NISTH DAY. SENATE—The debate on the silver bill was continued, but no action had when adjourn-

ment occurred. House-In the House an exciting debate cocurred on the Federal election law, in which the Republicans defended and the Democrats attacked the law. The report of Democrats attacked the law The report of the Committee on Rules was then agreed to —yeas 176, nays 19—and the Steaker proceeded to call the committees for reports. Mr. Tucker reported the federal elections bill. It was placed upon the House calendar and the House adjourned.

FORTISTH DAY.

SENATE—The first hour of to-day's session of the state was recovered in a discovered.

of the senate was occupied in a discussion of the resolution of Mr. Piart, Republican, of Connecticut, for the establishment of cloture rule. After some debate the reso tion went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Teller, Republican, of Colorado, will argue against it. The repeal bill was then taken up and an argument against it made by Mr. White, Democrat, of California, who spoke for over four hours. After he took his seat a motion was made by Mr. Vourhees to lay on the table Mr. Peffer's amendment to the bill. After an hour or so spent in fill bustering Mr. Voorhees withdrew his motion but the discussion went on until 7.30, when the Senate withouten

the Senate adjourned.

House,—The Committee on Rules report ed a resolution providing for the consider ation of the Federal election bill on Septem ber 26, the debate to continue until October when a vote should be taken. After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted. After some routine business the House

FORTY-FIRST DAY. SENATE.—The cloture resolution which was introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, was Mr. Platt, Republican, of Connecticut, was taken up today and discussed until nearly 2 o'clock when it went over until tomorrow, in order to give Mr. Turpie. Democrat, of Indiana an opportunity to speak upon it. The repeal bill was then taken up and speeches against it were made by Mr. George, Democrat, of Mississippi Hansborough, Republican, of North Dakota, and Mr. Stewart, Republican, of North Dakota. The senate after a short executive session addourned. after a short executive session adjourned.

HOUSE -- No business of any importance was transacted, and after a very brief

session the house adjourned.

SENATE.—A resolution which clearly indicates that President Geveland will be arranged in the United States senate tomorrow for violating the sprit of the Constitution in emissions. stitution in endeavoring to destroy the in-dependance of the law making branch of the government by seeking to coerce con-gress into the passage of the repeal bill was introduced by Senator Stewart of Nevada This resolution declares that the indepen-ence of the co-ordinate departments of th government must be maintained and that the use of the power and influence of one department to control the action of another is in violation of the constitution and structive of our form of government. introduction of the resolution created a sensation. A discussion of the cloture resolution occupied the time of the valance of the session. The resolution was finally re-ferred to the committee on rules, and the senate adjourned.

House — After a brief and important session the house adjourned until Monday.

object of a prolonged personal attack in the senate to-day on the part of Senator Stewart silver Rep., of Nevada, who spoke for near-ly three hours on the resolution he offered last Saturday as to the relative independence of the three co-ordinate pranches of the Government. That independence he chargcausing the silver purchase law and the Chinese exclusion law to be faithfully executed. But worse than the non-execution of these laws appeared to be in Mr. Stewart's opinion, the contemptuous allusions Congress which he found in some Cleveland's letters and interviews. particularly embittered at the President allusion in one of his letters to Congress on his hands." This was Congress on his hands." This was an indig-nity beyond endurance. Without conclud-ing his speen, Mr. Stewart, yielded for an executive session, after which the senate House-The House held an indifferent

session today and devoted it almost entirely to the consideration of the printing bill. The only interesting matter in connect with this bill were the efforts of Mr. Meikeijohn, of Nebraska a new champion of the printers, who failed to secure an increase of the rates on composition.

ROBBERS FALL IN ATRAP.

A Dummy Train Loaded With Officers. Two of the Bandits Are Killed and the others Captured.

The officials of the Kunsas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road cleverly foiled an attempt to rob one of its passenger trains at Francis, about two miles from St. Joseph. Mo. Fred Kohler and Hugo Engle, two of the would be robbers, were killed, and N. A. Hurst, Charles Fredericks, William Garver and Henry Gleitze, that other members of the gang, were captured. Glicize escaped at the time, but was caught later

The bandits intended to robthe train due at St. Joseph from Kanens City at 12:00 o'cleck Monday morning. The railroad officials learned of the intended robbers and sent out a during train, an exact dupleane of the one that was to be collect, on which was a force of 17 police. When the during reached a point two miles north of St. J. z. eph, the engineer's attention was artracted by a lighted lautern moving to and fro be-

He obeyed the signal and six masked men surrounded the engine. One mounted the engine, and presenting a revolver at engineer's head and another at the shead, held them in subjection while the other men ha tened to roo the expres-They ordered the messenger to open door, which he did. Three of the bandits at once entered the car and were

surprise, but they opened firs. The police returned the fire and a general fusibade fol-lowed. About 25 shots were fired on both sides. None of the officers were injured.

FIRE CAUSES 81,000,000 LOSS.

A Fearful Blaze in the Busicess Heart

of St. Joseph, Mo. Three solid blocks of the finest business houses of St. Joseph, Mo., are in ruins and \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by a fire which started on the top floor of the eight story department house of Townsend & Wyatt,

A strong wind carried the flames across the street to the magnificent Commercial Bank structure and it was soon destroyed. The Central Saving Bank went next The Central Saving Bank went next and then followed the Center block. The Regner & Shoup Crockery Company's new house was rext to succumb and \$75,000 worth of goods dropped into the cellar. The Carboy block was next stracked and then Binswanger & Co. At this time dynamite was resorted and a number of buildings blown up and the progress of the fire stayed. Two firemen were fatally hurt.

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THE PENSION BUREAU.

Dealings With Old Soldie, s.

Pension Commissioner Lochren submit ted his annual report to the secretary of the interior at Washington. The number of pensioners on the rolls of the burgau is 900,012, with a net increase of 80,944 during the past year. During the year 24,715 claims the past year. During the year 24,715 claims for increase of pension and 31,989 for additional pension under the act of June 37,1890 were allowed. In the same time 115,221 claims for pensions and for increase were rejected. The claims pending consideration on July 7 numbered 711,150. The amount of money paid for pensions during the year was \$156,740,467 and the balance at the coses of the very way 237,271. of the year was \$2,457,371. The appropria-tions for the next fiscal year, Commissioner Lochren states, will be ample, and the esti-mates for the fiscal year 1895 amount to \$162 631,570.

The commissioner devotes considerable space to cases under the act of June 27,1830, in which he says: "Under this act, aside from the requisite service and honorable discharge there is one condition that can give any right to pension—viz. 'A mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a de-gree as to render them unable to earn a support." But by order 164 issued October 15, 1890, the commissioner, with the approval of the assistant secretary, directed that specific disabilities should be rated, applications under this act, as they would have been rated under the schedules then in force, if of service origin, up to \$12 per month. It is perfectly clear that under this month. It is perfectly clear that under order 164, in granting pensions under act of June 27, 1882, the act itself was act of June 27, 1882, the act itself was aside and disregarded, with the result granting pensions not authorized by an law. This was shown in the Bennett case which called your attention to this order and to the practice under it. There the claimant applying under this act of June 27, 1890, was pensioned at \$12 per month slight deatness, not of service origin. slight deafness, could not therefore interfere with his capacity to perform manual labor. And such a pension has no warrant to

The statement of the medical referee made it appear probable that under order list many pensions were illegally granted and per to your order of May 27, 1893, a board of revision was formed, of the abiest and most experienced men of the bureau, to examine the cases allowed under that act, but with instructions to disturb no case where by the most liberal construction of the evidence the right to the pension could be sustained under any law. In cases where it was believed that the pension could not be sustained and another medical examination was thought necessary, the payment of the pension was ordered to be suspended pending investigation, according to the erac-tice of the bureau from the beginning. Upon your suggestion that even this temporary with-holding might work hard-hip where with holding might work natisting where, upon the face of the papers, it appears the pensioner is entitled to some less pension the practice has been modified and changed as to the cases under this act so far that suspension of payment pending the sixty days are only ordered when on the Have of the papers it appears prima facie that the penioner is not entitled to any pension. It is ertain that there are many cases like the Bennet: case, where persons are not entitied to any pension will be removed from the rolls, but the work has just yet proceeded far enough to enable me to forecast the recent. Undoubtedly under the system of adjudication which followed the promulgation of order 161 many persons periectly able to perform manual larbor, under the persuasion of claim agents familiar with the effect of that order, applied for and received pensions for specific disabilities not of service origin and not proper rensionable under the act of June 1829. This also accounts for the large proportion of late ciaius aunder that act, comprising the aftermath. The

work of claim agents which are not geing prope by re ected. The sixty-day notice in suspending lensi mers, the report says, was not withdrawing the pension, but temporarily withho ding it, where it appeared to

be unlawful, pending inquire.

The commissioner to ommends codification of pension laws, with a few changes,
that pron otions be made with regard to
meritalone and in utter disregard of inhoence, and tep alof the act of congress providing that no tension shall be paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States except for actual disabilities incurred in the service. He concludes as follows: "I recognize to the fullest extent that my sole duty is to execute and administer the laws as they are enacted-fairly and honestly interpreted.

A WARSHIP LOST. The Russian Pousalks, With Ten Offi-

cers and 150 Seamen. Pounders Off Hel ngsport.

Fragments of woodwork, coats and other wreckage have floated ashore in the Gulf of Finland, showing that the Russian warship Pousalka with ten officers and 150 seamen had foundered and that all hands are lost.

The Pousaika sailed on Tuesday from Revel, Gulf of Finland, for Helingsport on the same Gulf and has not been heard from since. The Pousalka had four inches of armor, carried four nine inenguns was of 2,000 displacement, had 780 indicated horse power and was classed as having a speed of eighteen knots. She was built in 1867,

The body of a sailor, who is supposed to have belonged to the crew, has been washed ashore in the Gulf of Finland, and it is known that severe gales swept over tho e waters soon after she left port. There is no doubt, as the admiralty state, that if e Po .-

PENSION BUREAU WORK.

Suspended Pension Cases to Be Disposed of by October 10.

At Washington an official a stement of the Pension Bureau shows that the total number of pensions granted since March 4, 1803 is 55 3865. Of these 4,128 were issued since August 26, of which 1,712 were original and 1,467 increases. Of the original pensions granted 326 were for disabilities contracted in the service and in the line of

duty and 316 under the act of June 27,1890. The Board of Revision disposes each week of about 1,600 cases of those suspended under a recent order of the Bureau. With this average a week it is estimated that all The robbers were taken completely by cases heretofore suspended will be disposed of by October 10. Probably 75 per cent of these cases will be returned to the rolls, though in many cases the rates will be changed.

MANY PERISH ON THE PRAIRIE. A Black Wast: as Far as the Eye Can Reach. Charred Bod es of Human

Beings and Animals Found. The scene of the recent terrible prairie fires on the Pawnes reservation. O. T., is one of devastation. Scatter dall over the praire are partly burned wagons, wrecked camp outfits and the charred remains of household good, and here and there the body of a horse.

For mfles and miles as far as the eye can reach, it is a black waste, and to add to the horror of it all, in a sumber of places are found blackened and burned human trunks. Nearly a dozen of these bodies have been found and it is feared that many have perished. There is no cine whatever to the iden. ti y of these unfortunates.

Commissioner Lochren's Report on Its A BRAKEMAN'S BLUNDER

ELEVEN LIVES LOST,

And Ma y People Mangled, Some Fa tally, in the Worst Wreck in the H.story of the Wabash Road.

In a collision between the Toronto and Montreal express and a freight train on the Wabash rail road at Kingsbury, Ind., Frilay morning, 11 people were killed and many more injured, some of whom will

The freight train was on a siding west of he depot, and was bound east: the first section of the west bound express train passed by on the main track at 5:25 a. m. The arakeman supposed that the freight train was about to move and ran back to open he switch. Just then the second section of he west bound express came at the rate of is miles an hour, and before the brakeman, Herbert Thompson, could turn the switch. lashed into the side track and collided with he freight train. The smashup was somehing apra'ling, and attended by all the ackening and heartrending seenes of an wful disaster to it e and limb. The dead

J. H. McKenna, Hyde Park, Mass.; Harry

J. H. McKenna, Hyde Park, Mass; Harry French, London, Eno.; Charles Beroo, San Francisco; Aloes A. Reed, East Boston, Mass; Neilie B. Tucker, Newton, Mass; James Joniter, conductor; John Green, engineer, Ashley, Ind. Warten G. Rider, Phonix, Arz, P. C. Zelia Berlin, Ger; Baggagemasser Lyons; James D. koundy, La Maille, Ia. The Injured are: Mrs. E. W. Burbank, New Pricans, will die; William Adams, London, will die; Miss Hutchins, Floenix, Arix, resovery doubtful; Fireman Barbeck, of Ashley, recovery doubtful; Albert Morton. sovery doubtful; Fireman Barbeck, of Ashley, recovery doubtful; Albert Morton, London, England; Frank P. Dow, Fair Haven, Wash., H. J., Vatkeny, may die, William J. Haskins, London, England, resovery doubtful; Edward Rush, London, Swein Cantield, Ironwood, Mich.; H. W. Ryder, Pheenix Ariz, G.S. Hodgson, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. S. A. Seavly, Somerville, N. H.; James G. Wookly, London, England; Engineer Whitman; Hattle Rogers, Phoenix, Ariz, Mrs. Dolber, Brooklyn; Olive Hill. Olive Hill. Aria. Mrs. Dolber, Brooklyn; Olive Hill, Summersworth, and N. A. Kelly, Boston It was the worst wreck the Wabash road ever had. To add to the horrors of the terrible collision the boiler of the passenger engine blew up, scattering human bodies and car wreckage in all directions.

TRADEINCREASING.

A Gradual Recovery in All Lines of Business, With Exports Exceeding Imports. Many Manufactories Resuming.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weckly Review of

Trade says: Some increase is seen both in production and in distribution of products. True, it is small as yet, but after the worst financial blizzard for 20 years, it is not to be expected that all roads can be cleared in a day. But all conditions, except at Washington, favor gradual accovery. Business goes on in un questionable confidence that the general desire of the people will in some way pre

Money has become abundant and ersy a 3 per cent, here on call and stagnant specu-lation formustely favors greater freedom in commercial loans. Stocks and products are dull wi hout serious fall in print; and the industries are rapidly rallying to make good he scarcity of supplies caused by weeks of naction. The vitality of the demand for toods shows that the wonderful consuming power of the people, if lessened for a time has not ceased, and the shrink ge in the tecord of commercial disease and mortality shows progress toward health

Exports of principal products in Augus were \$44,707,528 or \$3,434,846 more than last year, which, with the known decrease in imports here, indicates a small excess of exports. For three weeks of September the increase in experts has been \$4,800,000 and the decrease in imports \$9,500,000, promising a larger excess of exports this month. The receipts of wheat fall far behind last year's being 5,630,904 bushels for the week, agains 5,081,495 for the same week last year, and in three weeks 14,170,533 bushes, against 23.027.712 last year.

The industries are giving strong proof that consumption of goods was not arrested as many feared when the collapse of trade manufactures came. While man ufacturers show extreme caution and decline to start work without orders, improved While man financial conditions er ab e them to accep many orders which would have been or were refused weeks ago, and actual order rendered frequent by the exhaustion of re-tail supplies in many directions. The num ber of works resuming this week have beer at least 58 wholly and 24 in part.

The failures for the week number 319 in the United States against 188 last year, and in Canada 40 against 23 last year. Only five failures were for over \$100,000 each. The liabilities in failures for the second week in September were but \$3,042,129 against \$5,-310,008 the first week.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT. W. B. Hornblower Elevated to the Unit ed States Supreme Bench.

The President appointed W. B Hornblower, of New York, to be associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Samuel Blatchford,

W. B. Honnstowen, was formerly a Pittsburger. His father was for a long time professor in the theological seminary on Ridge avenue Allegheny. For the past 10 years he has acquired much eminence as a lawyer in the courts of New York and New Jersey. He is about 40 years of age and the youngest Justice of the Supreme bench.

He was graduated from Princeton with the glass of 1871. About this time he entertained very serious thoughts of becoming a clergyman, but changed his mind about it and took up law as a profession. Oddly enough, his father had changed his mind the other way, becoming a clergyman after having studied law. It may be doubted whether young Hornblower derived more profits from the lectures at the law school than he did from the discussion of legal duestions with his nucle, Judge Woodruff, of whose family he was a member. At the same time another uncle Judge Joseph P. Bradley, was Justice of the United States Supreme Court and from him also he imbibed much legal lore. His father, Rev. Dr. William Henry Hornblower, was an eminent divine; his grandfather was Chief nent divine; his grandfather was Chief Justice of New Jersey, and his great grandfather served in the State Legislature and in Congress and in the latter years of his life filled the position of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county.

-AT Hazard, Neb., Ezra and Fred Dudley met death in a peculiar way. The boy lost his ball in a well and went down after t. On his way out his hold on the rope sipped and he fell. His father went to the reacue. When raised nearly to the surface the rope broke and father and son fell

-ADOLPH DENKE of New York, was bitten by a mosquito ten days ago. Hio d poisoning set and Demke will loose his ag were burned to death. Hundreds of famand possibly his life.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.

GIMES AND PENALTIES.

Samuel Lightley, aged 84, and wife, two years younger, who lived alone on their farm in Hampton township, near Newtown, Pa., were foully murdered. The perpetrator afterward set fire to the house to cover up his crime. Nothing is known as to the motive of the murderer, as the old people were known to be in indigent circumstances.

The Carlton county, Minn., bank was entered Saturday afternoon by two men, who held up the cashier and took all the looss silver.

Nelson Kinney, of Adrian, Mich., while out driving with his sweetheart, Miss Maud Brainard, Sunday night, attampted to shoot her, and falling, he blew his own brains out. The girl died yesterday morning of the

WASHINGTON.

Representative Loud, of California. has introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$500,000 with which to enforce the several acts regulating and prohibiting Chinese immigration.

The weekly statement of the Pension Office shows that the total number of claims now pending is 700,279. The total number of cases rejected during the week was 4,317. and those allowed 1,771.

Mr. Erdman, of Pennsylvania introduced in the house a bill to impose a tax on succession to real estate and legacies.

CAPITAL AND LABOR,

Six factories in Kokomo, Ind., working 1,200 peop'e, resumed operation last week after a long close down. Tuesday the Dismond plateg ass company, with plants in Kokomo and Elwood, started their fires, giving work to 1,40) operatives on half time.

POREIGN.

The English bouse of commons and the house of lords adjourned until November. There have been severe snow storms in

England and Italy, and meteorologists predict that Europe will have an unusually hard winter.

WEATHER,

About an inch of snow fell early Sunday morning at Devil's lake, North Dakota, and melted away before noon.

BANITARY. At Brunswick, Ga , five new cases ellow fever developed on Monday, all colored. There were no deaths.

MINCRELLANDOUS.

A heavy gate and rainstorm struck Jackson Park Thursday night, broke in roofs of the World's Fair buildings, tore away a section of the movable sidewalk and did other like damages.

The limited express on the Queen and Crescent route was wrecked in miles north of Birmingham, Ala., by unknown persons, who removed a mil. Several trainmen were hurt, but not fatally. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the wreckers.

The coroner's verdict at Kankakee, I'l., over the causes of the Manteno disaster holds Thomas Ames, engineer of the second section, at., Orvill Dancan, flagman of the first section of the train, to answer for unlawful killing.

A SICKENING BUTCHERY.

A Brutal Husband Kill: His Wife by Tearing and Mut lating Her With Bis Bire Hinds.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., a horrible case of mutilation, in which "Jack the Ripper" it outdone, occu red the other night and it woman now lies dead from the effects of the brutal deed. Michael Fahey committed the crime. His wife was frail and sickly weighing less than 100 pounds.

Mrs. Fahey was chopping wood in her yard when a neighbor offered his services. Upon Fahey's return from work that even-ing Mrs. Fahey informed him of what the neighbor had done. Fabey accused his wife of infi telity. Fabey imrediately

After supper Faney visited several saloons He returned home about 11 o coors je dimed upon his wife with his bare hands, teating and mutilating the poor, because in a brutal, sickening manner. Fahry parrowly escaped lynching

THE DEADLY NAKED LAMP. Five Men Killed and Five Seriously Injured by an Explosion of Gas in a

Coal Mine. By an explosion of gas in the Lance Coliery No. 11, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Plymouth, Pa., five men were instantly killed and five others serisusly injured. The names of the dead are: David M, Jones, William Jones, John Flanagan, Owen P. Jones, Joshua Golight-

The injured are: Owen L. Evans, Thomas Williams, D B. Davis, John Cummings and James Morgan,

The accident was caused by Josuha Goightly, who entered a body of gas with his anked lam p, when the terrific explosion tollowed.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTENDANCE The following are the official figures for the paid admissions to the fair: May (month)......1,050,037 (month)......2,675,113

Base Ball Record. The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to date:

W. L. P'ct.

Boston ... 84 40 677 (Cincin'ti., 61 63 402
Pittsburg. 75 48 610 Baltimore 38 64 402
Philadel'a 71 52 5577 (Chicago., 54 71 45;
Clevel'nd. 69 54 561 St. Lonis, 54 73 42;
New York 68 59 535 Louisv'le. 48 73 367
Brooklyn. 61 61 516 Wash'n... 49 85 32

Tun Grant Jury of the Hamilton Circuit Court, New relie, Tenn., acting under insecurit well-known society people on the everyone graphing. A number of ladies are in sulfet in the fist. Even eacher players not one heart state of Judge Moon's attitude to dard the popular parlor games.

-ATSan Francisco Mrs. Louis Worthington was sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary for the murder of Harry Pradley.

-- THE town of Mochowa, Russia, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Eight persons ilies are homeless.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

EIGHT LYNCHERS KILLED.

They Were Seeking The Life of a Mur derous Negro, and Who Was Lynched Later.

At Roanoke, Va., Robert Smith, a negro

on Wednesday assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Henry Bishop, wife of a well-to do farmer of Botetourt county. Mrs. Bishop was at the market with a load of produce and Smith bought a box of grapes, He asked her to go with him to get the money, and taking her to a house nearby locked the door and bound her. Then, drawing a razor he demanded her money. She gave it up and while doing so jerked the razor from his hand. The negro chosed her, threw her down and pounded her head with a brick, leaving her for dead. Mrs. Bishop shortly afterward regained consciousness, and returning to the market, told of the outrage. Detective Haldwin soon arrested the negro. The excited crowd attempted to take Smith away from the officer and lynch him, but Baldwin with the prisoner on a horse dash ed at full speed in face of the crowd and soon had hi mbehind the bars. An immense crowd gathered around the jail and kepnereasing as night approached.

At 5 o'clock the Roanoke Light Infantra marched to the jail by orders of Mayor Front. Guards were posted and the street in the immediate vicinity cleared. About dark the crowd increased by a hundred men from near the woman's home, headed by Mr. Bishop's son, a fireman on the Nor folk and Western railroad. At 8 o'clock portions of the mob battered in the side door of the jail, where the militia and Mayor Trent had retired. Then shooting was commenced by the mob, and the mayor was shot in the foot. The minima were ordered to return the fire and a volley from about 25 rilles was put r d into the mob. Eight men were killed by this fire and more than that number wounded, some of then

During the excitement caused by the vol. ley the negro was taken from the jall by an officer and secreted.

The militia remain under the mayor's orders, although it is probable that they will not be called out again. Mayor Trout's firm in the position he has taken and de-clares that he will uphold the law.

The following is a list of the dead and in Dend-S. A. Vick, Will Sheetz, Chas. W. Whitmire, J.B. Tyler, Geo. White, W.E. Hail John Mills, Emmett J. Small and Geo. Set

Injured-Otto Falls, Will Eddy, Geo. O. Injured—Otto Falls, Will, Eddy, Geo. O. Mouroe, Frank Wells, Tom Nelson, Leroy White, J. P. McChee, A. Snepard, E. J. Smail, J. F. Powell, J. H. Campbell, Elgar Wahling, C. W. Figgatt, C. P. North, O. R. Taylor, E. Hall, David Ruggles, N. E. Sparss, Geo. Leigh, Walter P. Huff, Mayor H. S. Trout, Susan Dooley, Emmet J. Small, Chas. voten, Wm. Berry and f. F. Nelms, Small, Falls, Eddy, Powell and Campbell will probably die, will probably die,

While J. Ailen Wa ts, Judge Woods and others were endeavoring to quiet the crowd, Serge, Griffin and two officers took the negro from the jali into the woods. To wards daylight they were notified that squads of men were scouring the entire adjacent country and they thought it best that to take their prisoner back to jail. They were to take their prisoner back to jail. They were proceeding along the Franklin road, near Tenth avenue, when a squad of men, about 20 in number rushed upon them and setzed the prisoner. With shouts and yells the determined men rushed the negro to the nearest tree, where he was hanged to a hickory limb, his body riddled with bullett and horibly warned. and horribly mangled. It was all over by 5 o'clock and the small body of men who had done the work had dispersed.

With the break of d y crowds of people upon ice.—Chicago Record.

began to throng the streets leading cene of the latest tragedy in this terrible drama.

The sight was horrible to behold. Dang-

ling at the end of a small bemp rope was the dead body of the negro. His face was bloody, distorted and swollen. A load of shit had been fired into his back, literally tearing his cout to pieces. The ropes were tied in a regulation hangman's knot and the negro's feet were well above the ground The corner's jury rendered a v rdict that the negro came to his death at the hands o persons unknown. After the inquest the officers were ordered to take charge of the body, but the surging mass of avenging men, which had by that time a sembled would not let them touch him. A coal cart passing nearby was pressed into service and the body thrown into it. body thrown into it. It was then hauled to Mayor Trout's residence on Campbell avenue and it seemed to be the intention of the mob to bury it in his front yard. At this critical moment Rev. W. C. Campbell appeared upon the scene and told the mob that such procedure would never do. He spoke kindly to them and at last dissuaded them from carrying out their At the suggestion of someone they took the body to the edge of the river to burn it. Fences were torn down, store boxes picked up, and someone with an ax cut down some

edar trees near by. The dry wood was laid in a large pile, but arranged so that it would burn freely. this neap the negro's body was laid. On top of it the cedar boughs were thrown and tw gallons of coal oil poured on the dry wood. The match was touched to it and the flames from the burning oil shot rapidly up. It was an awful sight. Everyone contributed something to the blaze by throwing a twig or chip on it. All that was remaining of Smith at noon was a few ashes and here and here a bone but the fire was burning fiercely and those standing around said that should burn till there was no a vestige

The military claim that the mob was rewarned that they would be shot, but received these warnings with jeers and final-ity replied with a voiley fired at Capt. Bird who then ordered the men to fire at the mob which was battering down the side door of

More trouble is feared but every effort s being made to calm the excited crowds.

THE CENSUS REPORT. Work is Still Progressing on the Big

Statistical Job.

The annual report of Supt. Robert P. Porter of the census bureau was submitted to the secretary of the interior at Washing-ton. The disbursement of the bureau durton. The disbursement of the bureau dur-ing the past year amounted to \$9,468 582 The total number of clerks now engaged in cen us work is 1,050. Eight regular buile-tins have been issued and 14,500 pages of matter relating to the census printed.
special report on irrigation has been c pleted and is being pr pared for publica-tion. The total number of mortgages in the United States is shown to be 4,993,461 Supt. Forter concludes his report thus: "While some of the work has not come quite up to the standard we had hope to

attain, for reasons entirely out of the control of those in charge of it, it can be truthfully said of the eleventh census that there has been no absolute failure in any particular Everything undertaken will be completed though in some cases with less detail than originally planned."

No extension of the Fair. The world's far executive committee at Chicago decided that the fair shall be finally closed October 30, instead of being held open longer as has been proposed by some unthoriasts.

THE Wisconsin forest fires have covered an area of about two hundred square miles, a surface one-fifth as large as Rhode Island.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

A RINT ON DUSTING.

In one of the best known gymnes! nms for women in this country th resident physician said in a recent in terview; "Dust is almost out of place here as it would be in the dissection room. I am eagle-eyed for its appear ance, and I am proud to say that the furniture is hand-dusted—that is, with a cloth. To the best of my knowledge and belief, a feather duster has neve found admission here."-St. Lou. Star-Sayings.

CHEAP AND GOOD VINEGAR,

To eight quarts of clear rain water affid three quarts of molasses. Torr the mixture into a clean, tight cask Shake it well two or three times an add three spoonfuls of good yeast, or two yeast cakes. Place the cask in warm place and in ten or fifteen day add a sheet of common wrapping paper smeared with molasses and torn into narrow strips. This will make encedent vinegar. The paper is necessary to form the "mother" or life of the vinegar. - New York World.

ENOCHING THE SPOTS OUT.

Spots on towels and hosiery -: disappear with little trauble if a little ammonia is put into enough water a soak the articles, and they are left a it an hour or two before washing; an if a cupful is put into the water ... which white clothes are scaked the night before washing, the case wit which the articles can be washed an their great whiteness and clearnes when dried will be very gratifying Remembering the small sum paid to three quarts of ammonia of commostrength, one can easily see that a blenching proparation can be morcheaply obtained .- New York World

TO MEST MEATS SWEET.

Some provisions should not be and on ice; every housekeeper ought ; know that all meats, raw or cooled, lose in juiciness and tenderness by it nction. For instance, a joint water was excellent when served hot will often become tough and tasteless | cept in the refrigerator twenty-long hours. I have seen corned beef come so hard that it chipped off has

ice, though it was not frozen. There is a simple treatment of bolls meat which keeps it paintable. Liver wish to cut the meat when hot said dinner plunge it again in bottom water or in the water in which it was cooked brought again to a boiling point and there let it remain a mi cold. You will find that it will that absorb enough moisture to keep it tender and juicy. Do not place it is

the refrigerator warm. Bologna sausage or any of the pre-arations in sausage skins will mold if put into the refrigerator, or if shalus

from the air. Fish should not be brought in direct contact with ice, no matter what the general market practice may be. Sufmon loses its delicate flavor almost most completely if laid upon ice. la fact no food should ever rest direct,

TITL GOOKIES OF VESEFABLUE

Boiling can be more conveniently and readily accomplished on a beas sene oil or gas stove than in say chift kind of an oven. But beels, carrets and parsnips, as well as other roots, may be cooked in the oven for a long time very slowly in cloud vessels, six jected to the same degree of heat that is required in reasting meat, from 30) degrees to 350 degrees P. Green verctables, peas, beam and the like, an very deliciously cooked in this way. They retain a very much finer flat than when subjected to the customer/ heat of the iron stove in an open vesel, or when boiled. When the heat: properly regulated, all kinds-of traand vegetables may be cooked in th oven in vegetable dishes-chins, po celain or stoneware-open or cover-The watery kinds require very little water. The dry kinds may have a very little water added. The steam of crated at the higher heat to which I outside of the vessel is subjected rated the temperature within the coveral vessel only to about the boiling point and while the vessel may not be seen tight, lest it barst, yet it may be sta ficiently tight to retain the aromatic oils, which should not be carried of thus assuring the full flavor. - Books

Cultivator. SIX RECIPES FOR SOUTS.

Bean Soup-Use cold bollel baked beans. Much them through columber, add boiling water, some ter and plenty of salt and papper Boil until of the proper consistency Corn Sonp-Take six ears of your

tender corn (sweet corn is best), of down each row of grains with a knig then scrape. Put on to boil with pleaf of water. When nearly done all quart of milk, salt and pepper, and little flour and butter to thisken. Vegetable Soup-Take the liquid

which you have boiled beef, and is this put some sliced turnips, a potatoes, a very small head of cabla finely chopped, two or three tomate and a small red pepper. Let it s mer slowly until done. Small ou if desired.

Broad Soup--Place over the fitt sufficient quantity of milk to ill large dish. Let it come to a boils then pour into the dish in which ? have previously broken up scraps partially dry bread, with sufficient pepper and salt to season. Let stand a few minutes before servint

Cabbage Soup—Select a small is of cabbage. Chop ov slice it very in Then put on to boil in a little in which a small piece of meat been cooking, with a handful of meal. Cook until cabbage is thore ty done, then add a sufficient and of water, salt and pepper. The meal will thicken it enough.