

SILVER PROBLEM.

Majority Report on the Bland Free Coinage Bill.

STRONGLY FAVORS THE PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE.

Lengthy Document From the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures Extolling the Virtues of the Bill, and Showing the Benefits, as the Members Believe, That Will Accrue to the People Should It Become a Law.

Special to the Record-Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The report of the majority of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, recommending the passage of the Bland free coinage bill, will be presented to the House tomorrow. The report is a long and carefully prepared document. It discusses the various objections against free coinage, showing where, in the opinion of the majority, those objections are ill-founded and how the free coinage bill will greatly benefit the country, especially producers.

The report begins with explanation of the bill reported. Free coinage of silver is provided, and it is required that it be of standard fineness to meet alloy used, alloy being all the expense now being exacted of depositors of gold. Coin notes may be issued on gold or silver deposited, it demanded instead of waiting for coin.

The committee raised the maximum denominations for dealing in large transactions and bank exchanges. These notes are to be legal tender, redeemable in coin on demand.

The bill provides for the conversion of all gold and silver certificates into coin notes, redeemable in either gold or silver at the treasury of the Government.

The report says: "It is contended that the reason we exported silver bullion while our mints were still open to its free coinage was that our rates were such that our bullion was worth more, compared with gold at European mints, than here, and that the same result would again follow if our rate remained at 15 to 1 with the French mints open to free coinage at 1 to 1. This, it is held, would prevent the European nations again reaping the benefit of our mints, and thus the committee provided that our rate be changed from 15 to 1 as soon as France resumed free silver coinage at that ratio."

The report continues: "The familiar warning that free coinage would cause shiploads of silver to be brought here and dumped in the streets, and that gold is still urged, but under the proposed law the shiploads of silver brought by a foreigner would be coined into standard dollars in our mints, and returned to him; but he could not go to the treasury to demand gold for them, as, according to the bill, the Government can issue its currency in paying gold, and would then ascertain that he committed the blunder of bringing silver to our mints, where it is worth three cents on the dollar less than the gold it would cost to lose these three cents and the cost of transportation beside. He cannot buy gold with money, or gold exchange, unless he had money to pay for it. He would either have to invest the money here or carry it home again. The nations of the Old World, seeing this, are predicting a monetary insurrection, and as the result of a free coinage law here."

The report quotes from the report of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom for 1888, in which he says: "It is a serious question that no danger need be apprehended of a flood of European silver. The truth is, the majority report continues, 'that it was a conspiracy formed in the Old World, planned and successfully carried through there, and here aimed to confine the debt-paying mediums of the nations concerned to the gold standard. The purpose of centuries was broken. Gold was decreed to rapidly rise in value, thus adding 50 per cent. to public and private, including creditors and taxpayers, enormously depressing the value and products of industry, and notes, bonds and mortgages. Words were sent a thrill of terror to the promoters of this conspiracy and beneficiaries. They knew when the silver was coined, and throws its weight in the silver balance, the world will be again restored to full faith and confidence in the future safety of silver as the world's money. The old par will return, the two metals being tied together by a strong ligature of forty-four States and five Territories, with a population of 80,000,000 and an area of 3,000,000 square miles."

"The greatest power of the greatest metallic power in the world can never again be disturbed. It is this phase of the issue they fear, not the swapping of shiploads of dollars of silver and dollars of gold. It is the restoration of bimetallic parity. It is this phase of the issue that and avails that lurks in the closet of the gold palace that were called upon to meet in battle on the free coinage question. No citizen of the United States is compelled by law to swap his gold dollar for a silver dollar, nor is there any law in existence, or proposed, that compels the exchange of silver effects at least, changing any premium that may be at any time existing on gold."

"Again, it is said we give the silver miner at a rate of 70 cents for silver that costs only forty-one cents, hesitating to reflect that the gold miner extracts five ounces a day in gold that we coin into \$20, which is worth 70 cents, or 70 cents for \$4, thus giving his product that cost \$4 into money of \$100."

"When the utter inconsistencies and fallacies of all other objections to free coinage is shown, we are confronted with the ultimatum that our gold will be this country at once, contracting our currency to the amount of 80 per cent. of the present amount of the Secretary of the Treasury for January, 1892, shows that we have in the treasury gold coin and bullion to the amount of \$245,247,724. The last annual report of the Comptroller of Currency shows gold in banks of \$36,558,494, making total in the treasury and banks of \$281,806,222. This amount we have trustworthy record as being in this country. The remainder of the estimate of \$88,000,000 more comes from the fact that the objection urged against free coinage, this, in the opinion of the committee, is the only one that deserves serious consideration."

"That the change proposed in the currency laws, involving a complete restoration of the bimetallic standard, the return to the coinage of silver in equal terms, will cause for a moment some apprehension, and probably a disposition to hoard gold, may be expected. Yet any evils that may result must, in the nature of the situation, be transitory. No important change that affects the fiscal system can be made without, in some respects, in the first instance, causing some inconvenience or friction somewhere. Yet it will not be contended that our laws relating to currency or tariff or other method of taxation need to be altered in order that the benefits of free coinage may be obtained, and always has been, sufficient argument for amendments. To restore silver now would not make any change in the effect of currency laws by the Act denominated it. Indeed, demonetization

took place without warning, and at a time when we were looking to the resumption of coin payment, and surely needed all the specie possible.

"We have approached free coinage gradually. The longer it is delayed the greater the injury to the people. A few timid people and misers might for the moment hoard gold, but gold in this country for the most part is held by a class of citizens too shrewd and alive to their own interests to drop gold in the sea or bury it in the ground. We are suffering all the evils alleged against free coinage by its opponents without a realization of the many benefits claimed by its friends. The restoration of silver as a money metal would at once allay all fears of its depreciation, and give to nations of the world. It would give confidence in silver as a safe medium of exchange, leaving no pretext whatever for the apprehensions of the hoarders. The world would be no hoarding of gold. The stocks of coined silver that would add to the world's money would, in the nature of things, be used for the most part as burdensome to meet gold contracts than now."

"The report then takes up the question of the relation of the coinage to India, for the purpose of showing that silver demonetization operates as a bonus to Indian exports to our disadvantage. It says: 'The fact that nearly the whole of our exports of agriculture go to European gold-using countries to be sold in competition therewith in countries on a single standard is clearly an economic writers to show the disadvantage of the American farmer in such competition. It is claimed, and the history of prices shows that silver falls as measured as gold in about the same ratio the price of our farm products fall. To say silver is a low standard to saying the price of cotton, which exports are especially depressed. The reason is plain. The countries having a silver standard avoid, if possible, liquidating foreign debts in silver, and prefer to pay in gold, as compared with gold, depreciated. To settle the foreign balances, therefore, silver entails a loss of difference in exchange of the value of silver as compared to gold.'

"Free silver is coined only on gold account. It is thus tied to a single gold standard, and, accordingly, when gold goes up, as compared to silver, wheat, cotton and other exports fall in price. In other words, as silver falls below gold, so also our agricultural products, especially farm products, fall in price. These facts were clearly brought out in the investigation of the British Royal Commission. An explanation of the fact that the farmer, in all silver countries, who sells his products for gold in gold-using countries, if, therefore, wheat is worth a dollar a bushel in London, and more at the ratio of India. Therefore, the farmer in silver standard countries really gets a dollar and a quarter for his wheat. The farmer in gold standard countries, however, gets only his dollar in gold, but cannot with that gold dollar buy silver for coinage at 15 to 1, for the reason that free coinage is denied. His silver dollar, being limited to Government account."

"Free silver coinage would put silver and the American farmer at par with the Hindu and other silver-using people. It is beyond doubt the free coinage of silver would add at least 12 to 15 per cent. to the value of the farmer's wheat. The report quotes from an article printed the past week in a Wall-street paper, which stated to the fact that silver and cotton were selling at the lowest prices in history. A telegram from New York, dated February 13, is also quoted. The telegram states that silver had declined the day before, and after noting the decline was partially due to the large unused supply, said: 'The low price of silver is a serious matter, and as England settles with India in silver, and the lower silver goes the cheaper England can buy in India.'

"The report says: 'Breadstuffs are doing somewhat better now than cotton, owing to the failure of such crops nearly everywhere except in the West. This brings the report up to the discussion of bullion purchases. It says: 'Will it not restore the parity of the two metals in the service of the Government, and the idea that one metal—gold, for instance—shall be set up as a standard by which the other metal—silver—shall be purchased or measured, is legally untenable. The metal which is legally standard is gold, and silver is valued as measuring the metal, or sole valuator. Bimetalism means which metal shall be standard with itself. Free coinage of silver means that the standard of 424 grains standard and 321 grains of pure silver shall be worth a dollar in legal payments. It is bullion that is paid for, and the standard being 30 to 412 grains of standard silver is always worth a dollar, because the law so decrees. Silver cannot fall below the value which the standard gives it. The accident occurred, but it is said that the children, instead of going off the Berkeley track toward the platform, on the approach of the train, went over the overland track, and Mrs. Silva and Bispo followed them. The overland track is five feet higher than the Berkeley track, and the children, instead of being killed, were very much excited, so that it was difficult to obtain a definite account of the accident."

"The report quotes from a well-known authority to the effect that, as the people want to pay in money, the standard was demanded under a double standard for metal which falls in price results in a demand for metal that will again bring the two together."

"In conclusion, the majority submit the report made at the last session by Mr. Windom in the service of the free coinage. The report is a comprehensive, exhaustive and judicial review of the silver question in all its details."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

The Young People's Society Doing Earnest Work in the Community.

"Christian Endeavor Day" was observed at Westminster Presbyterian Church last evening, in lieu of the regular evening services. There were short addresses by members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, in which the history of the work and the Christian Endeavor idea were set forth, showing what had been and can be accomplished by this organization.

The object of this society is "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance and to make them more useful in the service of God and their country in the State of Maine, in 1880, by the pasting of an evangelical church, and was limited to about a dozen members, whilst to-day it has a membership of over a million and a half, being scattered all over the globe. The International Convention held in Indianapolis last summer was the largest convention ever held in the world, over 15,000 delegates being present.

Christian Endeavor has a specific work to do in the world, and men and women as active Christian workers, and the demand for it in this city is being squarely met.

Efforts are to be made to have the State Convention met in this city in 1893.

In route to Folsom. James Hynes, convicted of burglary in Los Angeles and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison at Folsom, was lodged at the City Prison last night. He was brought up from the southern citrus belt by Constable Fitzpatrick of Fairfield, who was coming this way and saved the Los Angeles prisoner a trip. Deputy Sheriff Costello of San Francisco brought up Matthew O'Brien, sentenced to six years for burglary, and up to his neck in the work, as if packed in cement, and it was with difficulty that he was taken out. Nearly

CALAVERAS STAGE ROBBER.

Officers Confident They Have Run the Man Down.

FELIX McLELLAN ARRESTED AT STOCKTON.

Carsonites Stirred Up Over the Belief That They Have a Haunted House—Two Young Men, Residents of Petaluma, Narrowly Escape Death by Jumping From a Moving Train.

Special to the Record-Union.

STOCKTON, Feb. 14.—Constable Hawes and County Assessor Luddy of Calaveras County paid this city a visit yesterday, and while en route to the city Hawes saw the man who is supposed to be the stage robber so badly wanted by the Calaveras officers. The man, whose name is Felix McLeellan, saw the constable at the same time and attempted to get away by going through a saloon near by, but Hawes overhauled him and placed him under arrest. The constable went with the prisoner to Sheriff Cunningham's office and there McLeellan was closely questioned, but he declared he was not the robber and could prove an alibi.

Hawes feels certain that he has arrested the right man, for he has seen him before, and since the first meeting, he has been securing evidence in the case.

The Mokelumne Hill and Valley Springs stage was stopped on the 7th of January at a point about the same place and in about the same way, except that the robber stood on an embankment above the road. He secured the money they got out of the saloon. C. W. Getchell of San Andreas and a party of Stockton hunters ran across McLeellan in the brush a few miles from the scene of the robbery. He carried an old shotgun, and said he was out on a hunt, but he had no ammunition. Hawes and Getchell took the gun and the money, and he has since had no evidence that McLeellan was the highwayman.

One month to day after the first robbery the stage was again stopped at the same place and in about the same way, except that the robber stood on an embankment above the road. He secured the money they got out of the saloon. C. W. Getchell of San Andreas and a party of Stockton hunters ran across McLeellan in the brush a few miles from the scene of the robbery. He carried an old shotgun, and said he was out on a hunt, but he had no ammunition. Hawes and Getchell took the gun and the money, and he has since had no evidence that McLeellan was the highwayman.

McMINNVILLE, Feb. 14.—A daring jail-break occurred here to-day. Five inmates made an opening in the brick wall about ten feet above the ground and jumped out while Jailer Connor was at dinner. Two of the prisoners were citizens and the other three were convicts. The jailer gave chase, and after a mile run the three others were brought back and locked in their cells.

Carson Ghost Story.

CARSON (Nev.), Feb. 14.—Carson is at present troubled with a ghost story as the redoubtable "Red Racer," who has been haunting the last few days. A hundred or more people have spent the evenings trying to run the specter from its quarters. It dresses in scarlet, and disappears occasionally. Many people have seen it, but have never been able to corner it.

Sarah Althea Mysteriously Disappears.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry to-day increased the sensation caused by her reported insanity by suddenly disappearing. She left the house of Mr. Culbreth at 7 o'clock this morning, and has not been seen since.

The New Star.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Feb. 14.—Both visual and photographic observations at the Lick Observatory indicate that the new star has increased very slightly in brightness during the past twenty-four hours.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Groom of an Hour Killed by a Passenger Train.

OAKLAND, Feb. 14.—There was a sad ending to a wedding Friday evening at Posen Station, West Berkeley, about 4 o'clock. Francisco Jose Bispo and Miss Concepcion Silver were married at St. Joseph's Church, West Berkeley, by Rev. Father Phillips, and went from there to the residence of John Ramos, a teamster in the employ of the lumber company, Mrs. Latus Boleley as sister of the bride. After the wedding dinner a party of eight, consisting of the married couple, Mrs. Latus Boleley as sister of the bride, two children of Mrs. Silva, one child of Mrs. Barcello, and M. Stone, editor of the "Portuguese," accompanied the bridal couple to Posen Station. The couple intended to go to San Francisco and the others to the residence of Mrs. Barcello at the stock yards. At the station before train time, all concluded to take a walk along the track in the direction of the stock yards.

The West Berkeley train from the pier came along anon, and immediately behind it the overland train which had left Oakland at 6:30 o'clock. It could not be alarmed by the sight of the accident occurred, but it is said that the children, instead of going off the Berkeley track toward the platform, on the approach of the train, went over the overland track, and Mrs. Silva and Bispo followed them. The overland track is five feet higher than the Berkeley track, and the children, instead of being killed, were very much excited, so that it was difficult to obtain a definite account of the accident."

LANDED ON THEIR HEADS.

Two Petalumnates Injured in Jumping From a Moving Train.

Petaluma, Feb. 14.—At the 8:30 o'clock train of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad was going to San Francisco this morning, about two miles from Petaluma, Tom Studdard and Johnny Studdard, two young men living in this city, jumped off while the train was going at the usual speed, and both landed on their heads and were injured. They were placed on board and the train backed up to Petaluma, when they were carried to their homes and doctors called. They remained unconscious for some time, but finally came back to their senses. After an examination the doctors declared that the boys were broken, and that they would soon recover.

SEWER TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

A Workman Loses His Life by a Flush of Water From a Spring.

SEATTLE (Wash.), Feb. 14.—Three men working at the Great Lakes union sewer tunnel in the northern part of this city were caught by a flush of water from a spring early this morning while 120 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. One of them, Daniel McLean, was buried 6 feet under quicksand and another, Thomas Neilligan, was rescued in an exhausted condition while the third, Peter Faber, though severely injured, escaped to the shaft, whereupon, being pulled 70 feet to the top, he told the story of the accident. Early this morning the shaft was just preparing to go down to work, and were assembled around the mouth of the shaft, when Faber came up. They were immediately lowered to rescue Neilligan and McLean.

Neilligan was found in water and sand up to his neck. He was worked on as if packed in cement, and it was with difficulty that he was taken out. Nearly

twenty men were at work looking for McLean's body, but it was not found until 10 o'clock this morning.

The tunnel was 60 feet in diameter, and 1,200 feet beneath the surface, and the men were at work in a spiral lead off the main tunnel when the accident occurred. It is believed that the spring flushed the lead tunnel was flooded with water, and the rescuing party worked in quicksand up to their waists. The tunnel Supervisor says it is a miracle that all three men were not lost.

McLean leaves a wife and three children.

The Colima a Fourth-Class Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The Pacific Mail Steamer Colima, Captain Caverry, returned to port early this morning, after a trip to sea to test her speed, in order to decide to which class she shall belong under the postal subsidy laws. The steamer left port about midnight last Friday, and ran down the coast to Pigeon Point, where the test was to begin. When the steamer was abreast of Point Sur, and the race was over, it was announced that she had developed a speed of thirteen and three-quarter knots. This places her in the fourth class, but had she made a quarter of a knot more she would have sailed into the third class rating. Her engineers are confident that she would make fourteen knots if given another trial.

Two Station Houses Burglarized.

Petaluma, Feb. 14.—Last Friday night burglars broke into the railroad station house at Novato, Marin County, and stole several articles of value, and laid the station house at Ignacio, at the junction of the railroad and the main road, was broken into and a safe taken out and carried on a truck some distance up the road, where the same was found this morning. The amount stolen was not stated. There is no clue to the robbers.

Jail-Break in Oregon.

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SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Two Arkansas Murderers Hanged to a Telegraph Pole.

LYNCHED BY A MOB AND THE BODIES RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Typhus Fever Continues to Spread in New York—Chicago Also Affected by the Scourge, Seven Cases Having Been Discovered in That City Last Night—A Chicago Husband Attempts to Beat His Wife's Brains Out On the Street Pavement.

Special to the Record-Union.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A Republic's Pine Bluff special says John Kelly, a negro, who murdered J. P. McD Adams here last Tuesday night, was captured near here to-day and brought to St. Louis. Citizens, learning of the capture, found a mob, and when the train bearing the prisoner reached here he was taken from the officers and hanged to a telegraph pole in front of the Courthouse, his body being then riddled with bullets. Cries of "Lynch Culbreth Harris, his accomplice," were heard. A rush was made for the jail. Harris was secured and his body sawing in the air and also riddled with bullets.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Programme in the Senate and House for the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—There are indications that this week will be notable in Congressional annals as one in which the political issues will be made up. In the House there may be the alignment of members on the free question, and it is probable in the Senate will be defined the economical policy of the Democrats as a sequence of the programme adopted by the majority in the House.

The bill providing for public printing and binding, which is the pending business in the Senate, will probably be attacked in the section creating the office of Superintendent of Public Documents, and, indeed, the Democratic Senators are disposed to question the statements made by the majority of the committee to the effect that the entire bill is in the interest of economy. The measure is expected to occupy several days.

The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs stands next in order of business to be considered, but it is possible it may be postponed by the contest case of Claggett vs. Du Bois.

Mr. Vest may call up his bill providing for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the receipts exceed \$3,000 annually. The bill is expected to be also called up at the first opportunity.

It is probable the subject of appropriations will be the principal topic of discussion in the House during the week, unless the silver question is forced to the front. To-morrow will be "suspension" day, and several bills on the calendar which the friends of silver can secure the two-thirds vote necessary for their passage.

Wise of the Committee on Interstate Commerce will endeavor to pass the bill to permit the railways to give special rates to commercial travelers. It is the intention of the committee to call up the Indian appropriation bill in the week. Friday will be devoted to private claims, unless the subject of appropriations should interfere with the ordinary procedure.

The Rules Committee has several resolutions before it, and the proceedings of the committee will be given attention in view of the fact that one resolution is that introduced by Bland, making the silver bill the special continuing order in the House. The silver men are striving to have the order reported at an early day. Should there be much delay in the Rules Committee, the fight will be given attention to, awaiting the action by the Rules Committee, on a request to make the silver bill a special order.

BRUTAL HUSBAND.

He Attempts to Beat His Wife's Brains Out on the Street Pavement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—John Hough is under arrest charged with assault with intent to commit murder, and his wife is lying at the point of death, unconscious, and with a fractured skull. Late-to-night as she was stepping aboard a street car, at Monroe and Green streets, Hough approached her from behind, and with a ragged hand struck her on the head, striking her down the street, killing the bystanders that she was drunk, and to take her home. Suddenly throwing her to the ground, he seized her by the hair of her head and commenced to beat her brutally upon the pavement, not stopping until the police pulled him away. The murder he is that she was unconscious, and he is charged with the murder.

FAIR'S DEATH.

It is Said to be Due to Treatment Under the Keely System.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Many newspapers in the East have commented on young Fair's death, and the general conclusion is that his treatment under the Keely system was the direct cause of his death. The Advertiser says: It has been shown in scores of instances that the so-called Keely cure is a fraud. A number of deaths have been traced to it, and no case of the permanent cure of a drunkard has been shown; that Keely has sobered up a number of dipsomaniacs is true. The same thing is done in our hospitals every day. So long as Keely keeps his patent secret, he is close secret, he is to be branded as a quack, and as long as he fails to show good results from his mysterious and weird remedy he must be regarded as a shameless cheat and swindler.

TYPIUS FEVER.

The Spread of the Disease Not Yet Checked—It Appears in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Two additional cases of typhus fever were discovered to-night, making a total of seventy-two cases in the city.

Three steamships were detained in quarantine to-day and ordered to fly the yellow flag, because the emigrants aboard came from ports infected with typhus fever. Only one out of 1,400, however, shows symptoms of the disease.

SEVEN CASES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Seven cases of typhus fever were discovered here to-night. It appears that on Thursday nine Italians reached this city and were kept in a hotel until they were taken to a factory at Auburn Park. To-night the officers discovered seven of the nine affected with typhus fever. It is thought that any disastrous results will be prevented.

Large Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 14.—A fire has broken out in the thick of the business portion

this city, on Howard Row, and has already gained considerable headway. The loss will probably be serious. The whole department has been called out.

SLAVIN IS WILLING.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 14.—Frank Slavin to-night sent a dispatch to the Olympic Club at New Orleans saying he will fight Corbett in New Orleans on March 24, with 4-ounce gloves, six rounds, for a purse of \$5,000.

Estee in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Morris M. Estee of California is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. He says he is not East on business connected with Presidential prospects. Said Mr. Estee: "I am out of politics now."

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Brief Telegrams From Various Portions of the Globe.

Mark Twain is recovering from the relapse of influenza in which he has suffered, but must keep his bed for some time.

Corbett has accepted Slavin's challenge to knock him out for six rounds. Tuesday night he will try to knock out three well-known heavyweights at Madison Square Garden without leaving the ring.

An Italian Miners' Association was organized at Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, by J. Crawford President and George A. Richardson Secretary. Much interest was manifested and a large membership secured.

The town of Murta, several miles north of Newport, Ark., was almost completely wiped out by fire Saturday. Two-thirds of the buildings in the town were burned, including a stove factory. The losses will reach \$25,000.

"Ice" Grant, a farmer living at Wilmette, Ill., was shot and killed Saturday night by a mob. Grant had been drinking and became involved in a quarrel with Green, who drew a revolver and shot him in the neck.

Following are the most important of Woodward & Shanklin's sales at Louisville Saturday: Valentine, by George Wilkes, \$3,500; Byrd, by Director, A. H. Moore of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Rorana, by Gibraltar, \$2,300; May Day, by O. M. Clay, Jr., \$4,000; Erector, by Director, \$1,500.

Near Asheville, N. C., on the Western North Carolina Railway, Friday, three children were playing on the track in front of an approaching freight train, when a cow ran across the track, striking them. The mother and one child were ground to pieces and the other children were badly maimed.

The bodies of Henry Miller, a farmer, and his wife and mother were found in a horse pen not far from Hope, Kan., Saturday morning. The cause of death is uncertain. Circumstances appear to indicate that the bodies were found in a house which was closely shut up and was full of coal gas.

A gorgeous illumination of the heavens was visible on Saturday night, and a thousand miles apart. It was one of the most wonderful exhibitions of aurora or northern lights ever seen from the American continent. The aurora stretched over a great belt of territory, from Iowa to the Atlantic Coast.