were adequate for the discussion, it was for him to decide when his powerful aid should be thrown into the balance. He [Reed] regretted that the Speaker had taken the floor, not only on general principles, but because he had introduced into the debate a certain amount of partisanship, thereby showing that, though the rest of the House had survived the measures of the Fifty-first Congress, the present Speaker had not. To what had been said about him personally he would not reply, for he would not allow this debate to degenerate into a personal question. [Republican applause.] This was a public question, and as such he would address it. He believed that the policy of the Fifty-first Congress had received the approval of the Supreme Court. If he had that support he could do without the support of any individual who upheld the opposition. He regretted that the Democrats had merely adopted one-half of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress; but they were on the road to adopting them all. He was reasonable in asking the Democratic party to catch up with the Republican party within the next four years. [Applause.]

The debate was continued by Messrs. Springer, Boatner, Hooker, Pickler, Cummings, Hepburn and Bryan. Then the subject was dropped and Mr. Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of the seignorage silver in the treasury. The House then adjourned.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

House Repeal Bill Reported by Voorhees —Speeches by Hill and Teller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, reported back to the Senate, to-day, the House bill repealing part of the Sherman act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. He asked that the bill be placed on the calendar, and he gave notice that he should ask the Senate to take it up and consider it immediately after the morning business from this time on until final action can be taken. The substitute, he said, was exactly the bill heretofore reported from the finance committee. He understood that notice of an intention of addressing the Senate had been given by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Gordon] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman], and he suggested that their remarks might be made on the bill which he had just reported. He explained, further, that the bill reported from the finance committee was identical with that passed by the House as far as concerned the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that, from that point on there was matter in the substitute which was not in the House bill, which in his judgment improved it and made it acceptable, Mr. Teller objecting to Mr. Voorhees's bill being taken up to-day, it went over, under the rules, until to-morrow.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether there is danger of a deficiency of revenues of the government during the current year, and, if so, what is the probable amount of such deficiency and whether legislation is necessary to supply such deficiency, came up and gave rise to a long discussion. Senators Sherman, Voorhees, Mills, McPherson and Harris opposed the resolution as calling for problematical statements and calculated to create needless alarm or reflecting on the Secretary of the Treasury. A motion to refer the resolution to the finance committee was made by Mr. Voorhees.

HILL WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Stewart opposed the motion. Mr. Hill declared that he had as much confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury as the Senator from Indiana had, but he could see no danger to the country from the adoption of the resolution. He was opposed to the practice which, he thought, was now to be inaugurated, of referring to committees all resolutions calling on heads of departments for information. He took the same position to-day which he had taken the other day on the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer. He had not been consulted by the Senator from Nevada in regard to the resolution. He knew nothing about it. Certainly there was nothing in it that would alarm the country. What was the situation? There seemed to be some dispute as to whether Congress was to legislate on the tariff question at this extraordinary session. There seemed to be no fixed policy on the subject. But if there was to be tariff legislation it was necessary to know what were the anticipated revenues of the government. He had such confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury that he was ready to believe that whatever suggestion he might make in regard to the revenues would probably be adopted by the two houses of Congress, and he [Mr. Hill] should be pleased to hear from him.

Mr. Stewart defended the resolution. There was a rumor, he said, that there was a deficiency in the revenue now and that the treasury had difficulty in paying current expenses. There was a rumor that the gold reserve was being paid out for current expenses, and he did not suppose that the Senate desired that to be done.

Mr. McPherson asked Mr. Stewart whether he did not know whether the Democratic party was in power in the Senate and that the responsibility was upon it.

"No," Mr. Stewart replied, "I do not know that. I know that the gold party claims to be in power. I think there are more admanistration men on the Republican side of the chamber than there are on the Democratic side. [Laughter.] If this resolution had been introduced by an administration Republican there would have been no objection to it."

Finally the resolution was referred to the finance committee—yeas, 43; nays, 16. The Senators voting nay were Messrs. Allison, Call, Dubois, Hansbrough, Hill, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lindsay, Peffer, Power, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, White of California, and Wolcott.

Mr. Dolph introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. Gordon then addressed the Senate in favor of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and against the substitute. In the concluding portion of his speech he advocated the repeal of the ten-per-cent. tax on State banks.

TELLER'S PANIC VIEWS.

Mr. Teller addressed the Senate in an argument to prove that the Sherman law is not responsible for the financial troubles of the country. Almost without exception, he said, everyone who had addressed the Senate had spoken as if there was some great calamity impending over the people of the United States. He wanted to enter his protest against the "calamity howlers" of the Senate. There undoubtedly was a financial stringency. But was that the first time the people of the United States had faced a financial stringency, or, in common terms, a panic? Was it of longer duration than any preceding one? Was it more frightful in character than ordinary panics? He denied it. There was a disturbed financial condition of unusual character, and it seemed to him that the first thing to do would be to inquire what brought it about. He could not see how the issue of $150,000,000 of treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion had brought about the existing distress. If the government had bought the silver and dumped it in the sea it would have had no influence on the finances of the world—and the existing disturbance was as wide as the world.

There had been no legitimate attempt on the floor of the Senate, and there would not be, to show that the Sherman law was the root of the evil which the country was struggling against. He challenged any Senator to tell the Senate and to tell the American people that he believed that the people had brought about the panic because they were afraid of their money. If he did he would be under obligation to cite some instance where the American people had exhibited fright and fear of their money. There had been taken from the banks of the country since early spring nearly $150,000,000 by men who were dissatisfied with the present condition of things. They had taken out their money and had put it away, but they had not demanded gold. They took whatever currency they could get. He challenged the banks to show that any bank depositor had demanded to be paid in any particular kind of money. The reports of the Treasury Department would show that those who drew out greenbacks and treasury notes did not rush to the treasury for gold.

He had been in the city of Denver when four banks, all solvent, were closed. He had been on the street when the crowd had gathered, and asked the people what the trouble was, and was told, almost with one universal voice: "We do not know what the trouble is. We have been told that there is to be a great financial disturbance in the country. We do not know whether the banks will be able to pay us our money when we want it, and we think it is safest to get it out." Those prognostications of coming evil, Mr. Teller said, had emanated from the New York banks, and he then proceeded to discuss the action of the New York banks in refusing to pay their depositors in currency, and in trying to work up public opinion in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. He quoted reported interviews with the President and Secretary Carlisle, and criticised the views attributed to the President, and which, he said, had been denied, that the people needed an object lesson and were going to get it.

At 4:30, without concluding his remarks, he yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business, and afterwards, at 5:15, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

SCORES KILLED OR DROWNED.

[Concluded from First Page.]

years, and wharves and structures along the river front in this city were flooded, and considerable damage was done. Delaware avenue was strewn with debris. None of the excursion boats went on their trips this morning, the captains being afraid of the rough water. The dry docks at Cramp's shipyards were damaged to the extent of $10,000 by the high tide.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—An electric wire that had been loosened by the storm fell in the streets this morning. Two monster horses owned by a brewing company were standing directly under the wire and it fell fairly across their backs. Both animals were instantly killed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—This afternoon while employes of the Brush Electric-light Company were straightening out tangled wires on Charles street Louis F. Mains was caught by a live wire and fell to the sidewalk dead.

Damage in New England.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The storm of to-day has been the worst known off City Point for twenty years. The water was terrible in its fury, and the yacht club rafts and hundreds of boats anchored out in the bay were tossed about like cockle shells. The damage to yachts and small boats in this section is estimated at $10,000. A number of wrecks are reported off Portsmouth, but the sea is so rough that tug boats and Isles of Shoals steamers have been unable to move out of the river.

From Portland and Augusta, Me., come reports of heavy damage to fruit trees and crops by the terrific winds that swept through the State to-day. In Connecticut the storm raged furiously. At Niantic the winds were more furious than during the storm of last Thursday. There are a great many wrecks of small craft along the Niantic bay. A general prostration of wires followed the storm in the greater portion of New England. Reports of damage, although coming slowly, indicate that it will be heavy.

One Million Dollars' Damage.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—Heavy damage to property was done here by the storm this morning. It is estimated a hundred or more shade trees went down in the gale, and chimneys and roofs were blown off in profusion. The oyster beds are thought to be almost entirely ruined, though nothing authentic can be learned about them for several days. The fruit orchards of this vicinity have suffered much. It is impossible to accurately estimate the damage at present, though it must amount to over a million dollars in New Haven county, including the devastation of the oyster beds and fruit crops.

THE HURRICAN CENTER.

It Is Now in Northern Maine En Route to Canada—Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—For Indiana, Illinois and Ohio—Northerly winds, becoming variable, and fair weather.

The hurricane center has moved very rapidly from southwestern Virginia to central Pennsylvania and central New York, and is now in northern Maine, near Quebec. The central calm area has become a long oval, with southwesterly winds on its east side, from Massachusetts to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and northeasterly winds on its west side at Canadian stations. The current wind velocities average about one-half of those prevailing Monday night. The storm will probably move northeast to Labrador, and may possibly become again powerful after reaching the Atlantic. An area of northerly winds and clear weather has pushed southward over the west Gulf States, and there are indications of a hurricane center in the gulf two hundred to three hundred miles south of the Louisiana coast.

Light frost was reported this morning at Yankton and probably prevailed at other stations in that region, from which reports are still missing. Northeasterly gales backing to northwesterly, have prevailed on the lower lakes, and southeasterly backing to southwesterly, but rapidly diminishing, on the Atlantic coast.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	29.97	58	78	N'west.	Clear.	0.00
7 P. M.	30.09	68	54	N'west.	Clear.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 55. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Aug. 29, 1893:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	70	.10
Mean	64	0.00
Departure from normal	—6	—.10
Excess or deficiency since Aug. 1	—147	—2.72
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—252	—3.72

+Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

LILLIAN RUSSELL WON'T WED.

The Story that She Was to Marry Eugene Sandow Said to Be "Rot."

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Startling reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the fair Lillian Russell will not marry Eugene Sandow, the strong man, now giving exhibitions in Chicago, so the sister of the popular singer declared this afternoon. To be sure, a large picture of the strong man ornaments Miss Russell's mantle, but when the singer's sister read the interview with the muscular professor, in which he apparently declines to stamp out the rumor of a little romance between him and Lillian, she said: "Mr. Sandow does not say anything positive in his talk. He does not appear to be very sure. Well, I'm sure—sure that there is not a spark of truth to give foundation to such a report. If my sister wished to marry I don't think she would find any difficulty in procuring a husband, but now I believe matrimony is fvrther from her thoughts than any other subject. We leave for New York Monday and Lillian will spend six or eight weeks in Europe."

Will J. Davis, manager of the Columbia Theater, at which Miss Russell is playing, declared the story sheer rot, adding: "When Miss Russell heard about it she became so mad that she could hardly sing. It simply made her sick. Miss Russell's sensibitities are as fine as those of any woman in the world. The story was set afloat by some one to advertise some one else, and that's the secret."

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Arrived: Moravia, from Hamburg; Waesland, from Antwerp; Elbe and Dresden, from Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Arrived: Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

BREMEN, Aug. 28.—Arrived: Darmstadt, from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Arrived: Michigan, from Boston.

MOVILLE, Aug. 29.—Arrived: Furnessia, from New York.

Self-Evident.

Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Reed can hardly claim to be a prophet on the strength of his declaration that the Republican party will soon go back into power and restore confidence and prosperity. When a man says that the sun will rise to-morrow he only asserts a generally evident truth.

RIOTOUS SMALLPOX GUARDS

They Struck at Muncie, Got a Jag On, and the Police Had to Be Called Out.

Mayor Brady and Dr. Jackson Determined to Maintain the Quarantine—Shovelers Strike at Dunkirk—Other State News.

QUEER SORT OF STRIKE.

Twenty Smallpox Quarantine Guards at Muncie Making Trouble.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 29.—There were no new cases reported from the infected smallpox district to-day, but there was new trouble. When the disease was discovered there was much excitement, and the business of employing men to assist in quarantining was transacted in a rather loose manner. It was impossible to secure the services of others than those who had had the disease to assist as guards, nurses and other attendants. Wages were high, but there was no quibbling. Now the guards claim that they were given to understand that they would receive $3 per day. At last night's meeting of the City Council a wage scale of $1.50 was agreed on to settle with the men. This morning, when they learned of this, each guard was informed, and he at once left his post of duty. As a result the whole force of over twenty guards quit work on a strike. When Mayor Brady was informed of this he hurriedly summoned the city finance committee, and they attempted to get the men back to work at $2 for twelve hours' work. This they refused, and all were given their time. Some of the guards were soon drunk, and it took but little persuasion to induce the others to resolve that no man should fill their places. New men were secured from the many idle laborers down town who were anxious to take the dangerous job to earn a little something to help keep away the wolf in these hard times, but when they reported at the guardhouse the discharged men met them, and only the arrival of the police prevented a serious encounter. The new men are on duty to-night, with the police guarding them. The danger line now seems to have been passed if the quarantine can be kept unbroken, and Mayor Brady and City Health Officer Jackson will themselves remain on the ground if necessary to see that their discipline is carried out from this on. There is now but one dangerous case, and the health officers think that the danger of another outbreak from cases contracted before the disease was discovered is passed. The Murray and Cox families have been released from quarantine.

STRIKE AT DUNKIRK.

Teamsters and Shovelers Fighting Against Imported Labor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DUNKIRK, Ind., Aug. 29.—This morning Jason Heston, of Portland, who has the contract for building Broad street in this city, discharged several teams and shovelers, all citizens of Dunkirk. Those still at work were from Portland and other places. The local men at once held a meeting and made a demand that teams be paid $3 and shovelers $1.50 per day, and that only citizens of Dunkirk be given employment. To this Mr. Heston agreed, with the exception of the wages. He offered $2.50 and $1.25—the prices he was then paying. The men refuse to accept this and say the work shall not proceed at these prices. To-night everything is at a stanstill, but Heston says he can get plenty of men at the prices offered and that he will build the street if he has to call on the law for protection.

WIELDED A COUPLING PIN.

Tramps Assault a Wabash Dairyman in a Dark Road.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 29.—Last night while James Blayney, a dairyman, living south of Wabash, was passing through the deep cut on the hill across the river, he was approached by two men, one on each side of his wagon. The man on the left side held up his hand giving a signal to stop. Mr. Blayney, thinking it some one of his neighbors, stopped his team. The next instant he received a smashing blow from the man on the right side with a coupling pin. The iron struck him about an inch below the right eye. Before the man could strike again the horses started to run and never stopped until they reached home. Mr. Blayney's condition was serious all night. The heavy bludgeon has mashed his face all out of shape. It is thought the would-be assassins were tramps who had formerly worked for Mr. Blayney.

INDIANA DEATHS.

Milton E. Helter, Well-Known Commercial Traveler, Sudden Demise.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Milton E. Helter, traveling salesman for A. C. Trentman & Co., of this city, and one of the best known traveling men in the State, dropped dead this evening at a hotel at Antwerp, O., just after finishing his supper.

Death from Inanition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 29.—Warren Mason, one of the most prominent farmers of Wabash county, died of inanition at his home near Wabash to-day, aged seventy-one.

Helpless Veteran's Pension Cut Off.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Simpson Montgomery, an aged veteran, seventy-seven years old, living near Linden, has had his pension discontinued, and the cause has never been given, nor will Secretary Hoke Smith answer letters of inquiry. Montgomery enlisted when he was forty-five years old in Company E, Seventy-second Indiana Regiment, on July 25, 1862, and was discharged in July, 1865. He served one year with his regiment, and was then transferred to the Veteran Relief Corps. Twelve years ago he was granted a pension of $8 per month, which was gradually increased until it was $18 per month. On June 13, this year, he was suspended from the rolls by order of the Pension Bureau. He has been examined four times, and is now suffering from a paralytic stroke.

Pennington's Hotel Bills Unpaid.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—E. J. Pennington, the late promoter of the now lamented electric-road enterprise, has written, directing all mail for himself and associate, N. D. Pontius, to be forwarded to Pittsburg. Their hotel bills are unsettled, hence their baggage has not been sent forward as requested. There are persons who still believe that Thomas Wilkinson, the president of the company, is really a man of wealth, and that Pennington and his associates were setting a trap for the old man's fortune, but failed to get him to put his money into the treasury for disbursement by them, and that he now pleads his poverty for the purpose of escaping payment of the liabilities of the company.

A Young Wife Poisoned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 29.—A week ago Sadie E. Hill, the young wife of John Hill, colored, went to Spiceland, Henry county, to visit her mother. Soon after arriving there she was taken sick, and died last Friday. The local physician could not solve the mysterious ailment, but an Indianapolis physician was summoned and pronounced it a case of poisoning, the drug having been administered in coffee. Mr. Hill is now making an investigation. He had been married but a few months.

Streets Mortgaged for Thirty-Five Years.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Last night the City Council awarded a thirty-five-year franchise to the new Consolidated Street-railway Company. This means a consolidation of the Dunning and electric street railways, and the steam motors will be taken off. The new company gets the use of all principal streets throughout the city. There is some objections to the length of the franchise, many persons thinking it too long for a growing city like Muncie.

Evansville Standard to Change Hands.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—On Saturday next the Evening Standard, Republican, of this city, will pass into the control of ex-Congressman Frank B. Posey and J. G. Neuman. It will continue Republican in politics. It will be consolidated with the Evening Germania, a German Republican paper. It is believed that ex-Commander J. B. Cheadle, of the G. A. R., is backing Mr. Posey.

His Face Filled with Stray Shot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERKINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 29.—Sunday evening, as Louis Moor, a farmer, aged thirty, was returning from the M. E. camp-meeting, he was struck in the face and breast by several good-sized shot, supposed to come from a gun fired at random. The doctors have removed fifteen shot.

West Brownstown Hotel Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Aug. 29.—This evening, at 5:30 o'clock, the new Commercial Hotel at West Brownstown was discovered on fire, and owing to the lack of water was burned to the ground. Nothing was saved except the furniture. The loss on building exceeds $2,000.

Indiana Notes.

A. J. Ralph's residence, at Dana, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss, $2,500; no insurance.

The barn of Elihu Osborn, one-half mile north of Westfield, was burned yesterday. Loss, $1,200; insurance in the Ohio Farmers' for $500.

Two young men named Hall and Taylor, of Redkey, were seriously injured at Dunkirk by jumping off a train going forty miles an hour.

While out hunting frogs with an old revolver Charles Nuding, of Elwood, a fourteen-year-old boy, accidentally shot himself in the fleshy part of the right thigh.

The Delphi Manufacturing Company, which has been closed down for several weeks, will start up about the middle of September with a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages.

The Spencer county institute, under the conduct of County Superintendent J. W. Nourse, with Professor Tomlin, of Rockport, and Professor Stultz, of Jeffersonville, as instructors, convened yesterday.

In White county the Monon railroad has been made defendant in seventeen suits for failure to bulletin the trains, as provided by statute. For failure to do this a railroad company is liable to a fine of $25, one-fourth going to the informer.

Charles Pyle was arrested at Kokomo, Monday, by the sheriff of Saline county, Illinois, for the theft of eighteen fat hogs belonging to a Saline county farmer. The hogs, valued at $600, were driven off one night last month and sold to a stock buyer at Harrisburg, Ill.

FOUGHT A SIX-ROUND DRAW.

Billy Smith and Tommy Ryan Punch Each Other in the Coney Island Arena.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONEY ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Billy Smith and Tommy Ryan fought a six-round draw this evening before the Coney Island club. The betting was rather light. Many prominent sports were present, including Jack Dempsey, who was accorded a hearty reception.

In the preliminary bouts William Hill, the "Pickaninny," bested Harry Fennick, the "Arkansas Kid," in a ten-round contest, and Fred Morris, colored, of New York, and Billy Hennessy, of Clinton, Ia., fought a six-round draw.

The seconds of Smith were Con Riordan and Alex. Greggains, while Denny Costigan and Professor Hixey, of New York, acted for Ryan. Smith started in to force the fight the moment they confronted each other. Ryan was quick and avoided many blows. Smith proved a vicious in-fighter, but some of his methods did not please the crowd, and he was warned to fight more fairly. In the second round Ryan chased Smith around the ring. There was repeated clinching, but no damage. In the third round, Smith resorted to strangling tactics, and was hissed repeatedly. Ryan was very active. In the fourth Ryan smashed Smith freely, but avoided punishment. Smith forced the fighting in the fifth, butting Ryan and twisting his nose. Ryan did some hard fighting, and both men were covered with blood. The sixth round opened hot, Ryan ducking cleverly and avoiding punishment. The men were still at short range when the gong sounded the call of time. The referee decided the bout a draw. Smith's face was terribly battered.

GLADSTONE'S LOST OVERCOAT.

After Being Trampled Upon by a Crowd, Will Be Preserved as a Relic.

Toronto Empire.

Everybody, writes a correspondent, has read the pretty story of the loss of Mr. Gladstone's topcoat at the Agricultural Hall, and how Mr. Majoribanks had been entrusted with it, and having lost it, and seeing the venerable statesman heated after his great speech, slipped out and purchased a new Inverness cape for him, and, still further, how the missing coat, after being well trampled in the throng, was at last recovered, and spent a day or two in vile custody at a police office, until a newspaper paragraph revealed the illustrious owner.

Well, the coat, having become historical, is now to form one of the exhibits at the Agricultural Hall. Mr. George Shipton has hit upon the idea of adding it to the attractions of the workmen's exhibition. Probably the elements of beauty and utility have, by this time, been well trodden out of it; but why should it not become a relic and be safely stowed away in its glass case, just as much as the cast of Treves, the jerkin of Henry IV, or of William the Silent? By and by it would be looked upon as an interesting memorial of the most distinguished Englishman of his generation.

The Rest Cure.

New York Tribune.

"Do you remember old Dr. L——?" asked a woman of society the other day. "He believed in what is now called 'rest cure' years and years ago. I remember very well a formula he gave me when I was first married, which was practically the same thing that every one advocates nowadays. 'Whenever a woman feels tired,' he used to say, 'or discouraged, or depressed, or out of sorts generally, she should lie down and be absolutely quiet for fifteen minutes. The eyes should be closed and the mind should be made a blank, as far as possible. No pillow should be used, her head reclining on a level with her shoulders. She should not even think of the time, but have some one to call her at the expiration of the time. This treatment,' he used to say, 'repeated twice a day has a wonderful effect on nervous women.'"

The Pirate Story Was a "Romance."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29.—Two New Haven people, Henry Hitchcock and Geo. H. Stahl, exploded the pirate story of Louis H. Norton, who was washed ashore at Atlantic City, last week, by affirming that they saw him the night he disappeared, after the time he says he was captured by the pirates, on his way toward the Union Depot with a satchel in his hands. As both have known the young man since childhood, an error in the identity of the person they saw is impossible.

Losses by Fire.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 29.—Rockaway Beach, the famous summer and pleasure resort, was visited by another fire early this morning. The place had hardly recovered from the conflagration of last fall, when nearly every structure on the beach was destroyed by the flames. Among the places burned last night were the Seaside station of the Rockaway Beach railroad, Daly's Hotel and the Seaside House. Many of the guests barely escaped in their night clothes.

A Mortuary Outlook.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The arrest of two Coffins in connection with that Indianapolis bank failure only adds to the grave aspect of the collapse.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WAR GOVERNORS WILL MEET.

Those of Four States Expected at the New Hampshire Reunion.

At the veteran's reunion soon to be held at Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, by the Soldiers' Association of that State, four of the nineteen war Governors are expected to participate—Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Holbrook, of Vermont, and Berry, of New Hampshire. At the breaking out of hostilities, in 1861, there were thirty-four States. Eleven seceded and four border States were neutral or divided in their allegiance. The remaining nineteen had "war Governors," that since popular expression being used to describe those Governors to whom the federal government appealed for troops and for financial aid, and who, by their diligence and energy, pushed forward the enrollment of volunteers and assisted in other ways the success of the Union forces.

Some of the war Governors became famous for their action as such; others became famous afterward. Edwin D. Morgan, the war Governor of New York, was a banker, and, after serving the State two terms, was promoted to the United States Senate. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1872, and was defeated for Governor four years later. William Dennison, war Governor of Ohio, was promoted by President Lincoln to a place in his Cabinet as Postmaster-general, and he held it till Andrew Johnson made another appointment in 1866.

Oliver P. Morton, the war Governor of Indiana, was one of the most vigorous officials in any Northern State, and some of his plans for assisting the United States government and crushing out incipient disturbances in Southern Indiana were carried out to the point of severity. After serving the Hoosier State as Governor he was promoted to the United States Senate, and he was one of the leaders of the Republican majority there and of the party in the country during the troublous times which followed. Senator Morton was one of the most aggressive of Republican statesmen, and was a prominent candidate for the nomination for the presidency in 1876. Indeed, it is thought by many well-informed persons that, had the opponents of Mr. Blaine not been able to unite on R. B. Hayes, they would have supported Senator Morton and thus secured his nomination. He died a few years later.

John A. Andrew, war Governor of Massachusetts, was a member of the national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln as President, and he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts at the same contest. He was one of the most active of the war Governors in raising and equipping troops. He died in 1867. His son was a Democratic member of the last Congress from the Third district of Massachusetts. William A. Buckingham, war Governor of Connecticut, was afterward United States Senator. Nathaniel Berry, of New Hampshire, and Frederick Holbrook, of Vermont, are both surviving, and will attend the reunion at Lake Winnipesaukee. So, also, it is expected, will William Sprague, war Governor of Rhode Island, the New England war Governors possessing, it would seem, the greatest longevity. Joel Parker, the Democratic war Governor of New Jersey, was re-elected to that office after an interregnum of some years, in 1871. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1868, and again in the 1876 convention, and was a judge in Monmouth county, New Jersey, at the time of his death.

The war Governor of Michigan, Austin Blair, was for many years a leading Republican in the West, but he left the Republican party to join the Cincinnati Liberal movement in 1872, and was defeated for Governor on the Democratic ticket in that year. Richard Yates, the war Governor of Illinois, was made a United States Senator at the close of his term as Governor, and continued, from that time on, a conspicuous if not very influential Republican.

Alexander Ramsey, the war Governor of Minnesota, became afterward, like Yates, a member of the United States Senate, and in 1879 he was made Secretary of War by Hayes. Stephen J. Kirkwood, the war Governor of Iowa, was afterward United States Senator, and was made Secretary of the Interior by President Garfield. He was a typical Hawkeye statesman, and continued to be as firm in his allegiance to the Republicans as he had been to the cause of the Union during the war. Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, the war Governor of that State, died before the expiration of his term.

The war Governor of California was Leland Stanford, afterward railroad builder and owner and millionaire, and the founder and endower of Palo Alto. Mr. Stanford for many years after his service as war Governor of the Golden State kept carefully out of politics, but near the close of his career he was elected United States Senator as a Republican, and was a member of the upper branch of Congress at the time of his death a few months ago.

Andrew G. Curtin, war Governor of Pennsylvania, was one of the best known executive officials in the United States during the period of hostilities, and was one of the most vigilant aids of the federal government, especially during the period that the southern counties of Pennsylvania were menaced by the presence of Lee's troops. Soon after the close of the war he broke with Simeon Cameron, the Republican leader, in Philadelphia, and went over into the Liberal Republican movement. He found it a short cut to the Democracy, for he went afterward to Congress as a Democratic member from the Clearfield district, and took an active part in Democratic affairs. Before being Governor Mr. Curtin was Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, and had also been Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Keystone State. After the close of his service as Governor he was sent by President Grant as United States minister to Russia. Governor Curtin is a native of Bellefontaine, and is now seventy-six years of ago.

At the breaking out of the war the total population of Kansas was less than the present population of Providence, R. I., and small opportunity was given its war Governor to distinguish himself by the consignment to the front of large bodies of available volunteers. The same thing is also true of the war Governor of Oregon, whose remote and disconnected position from the base of the hostilities prevented him from being very effective as an ally to the Union cause. According to the figures of the Washing War Department the total number of troops furnished by Oregon to the federal government during the war was 1,810, which is a smaller number than was supplied by any other one of the States, Delaware contributing 13,000, Rhode Island 24,000 and Vermont 35,000. Few of the war Governors survive, but the four who are looked for at the New Hampshire reunion are expected to recall by their presence there the most exciting and momentous period in the Nation's history, and to testify to the complete restoration of harmonious relations between all States and sections of the country.

NEW LIFE GUARDS.

College-Avenue Cars Equipped with Fenders —Columbia-Avenue Crossing.

The new life guards made their first appearance in the city yesterday on some of the College-avenue cars, but it is hardly probable that all the electric cars will be equipped with them before the encampment. The fender consists of the steel net described some time ago in the local newspapers. General Manager McLean says that the South Meridian-street electric line will be in operation within a week after the encampment, and that the extensions on Columbia and Clifford avenues will be ready for cars about the same time. The electric line on North Pennsylvania street will be in full swing within ten days after the coming big event.

The company asked the L., N. A. & C. company permission to put in a crossing for the Columbia-avenue line at Home avenue, and roadmaster Wright, of the L., N. A. & C., wired chief engineer Hall about the matter. Mr. Hall thought it was a new company and a new crossing, so he wired back not to let the street-car company make the crossing. General Agent O'Reilly, however, took the responsibility of granting the permission, and he telegraphed to Mr. Hall explaining the situation.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATER

MATINEE TO-DAY! TO-NIGHT!
The famous comedian,
DAN'L A. KELLY,
In the new sensational comedy-drama
"OUTCASTS OF A GREAT CITY"
Latter part of week, "AFTER SEVEN YEARS."
Popular prices—10c, 20c, 30c.

ENGLISH'S OPENING OF THE SEASON

Three Nights and Matinee, beginning to-morrow night,
THE "UP TO DATE" FARCE-COMEDY,
A RAILROAD TICKET
With a great cast of comedians and singers, including
MR. HARRY PORTER.
Regular prices, 15c to $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c
Seats now on sale.

EMPIRE THEATER Corner Wabash and Del. Sts.

A BIG HIT.
MATINEE DAILY. EVERY NIGHT.
Eaton's American Vaudeville Co.
General Admission, 25c.
Next week, MARIE SANGER COMPANY.

National Tube-Works
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
—FOR—
Gas, Steam & Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ⅛ inch to 12 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson,
75 and 77
S. PENNSYLVAN IA ST

FOOTPADS AT WORK.

C. W. Vancleave Held Up and Badly Beaten—They Got but 50 Cents.

C. W. Vancleave, was held up by five men, at the corner of Blackford street and the canal, at a late hour last night, and robbed of 50 cents, all he had in his pockets. In the scuffle Vancleave was badly beaten by the thieves. He was on his way to his room at the James Hotel, near by.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the First Presbyterian Church will give a social in the parlors of the church to-night.

Dr. Bell's residence, 98 North East street, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $25. The cause was a defective flue.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to William J. Moran and Mary T. Barrett, Owen Walsh and Nora Daly, David J. Prindle and Katie E. McLaughlin.

The commission of Solomon Baum, as auditor of Noble county, was filed in the State Secretary's office yesterday. He is chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles R. Wiley.

John Stevens, a young man with a very smart air, entered Camp McGinnis, one of the barracks erected for the encampment veterans, last night, and decided to spend the night on one of the beds. C. H. Riggs, special policeman, ordered him out, but he refused to go and made an assault upon the officer. The latter walked him to the police station.

Discussed the Hired-Girl Problem.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Men did not cut much of a figure in the labor Congress to-day. The hired-girl problem was under discussion and the orators were all of the gentler sex. Mrs. Charles Henrotin presided. Prof. Lucy Salmon, of Vassar College, considered the matter from an economic and scientific standpoint. She elicited applause by incidentally attacking the "tip" practice, inveighing vigorously against the custom of paying fees to waiters in restaurants for services the employers should pay for. She declared that nothing so degrades the domestic service and kindred lines of work as this practice. Mrs. Helen Campbell of New York, Prof. Katherine Coman of Wellesley College, and others read interesting papers.

Needless Cholera Scare.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—A woman said to be suffering from genuine Asiatic cholera was taken to the City Hospital this morning. To-night the physicians became satisfied that the woman was suffering only from cholera morbus.

Found—not lately, but 25 years ago—something that perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh in the Head. It's Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy—and where everything else fails, that *cures*. The worst chronic cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. See if yours won't. The makers of this Remedy say it will. And they make you this offer: if they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case, they'll pay you $500 in cash—and they mean it.

Here are some of the symptoms of Catarrh: Headache; obstruction of nose; discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, bloody, putrid, and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. You won't have all at once; probably only a few of them. But you won't have any of them, if you'll take Dr. Sage's Remedy.