THE A. R. U. CASES.

A DAY OF SENSATIONS IN THE TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

Certain Testimony Strenuously Objected to by the Defence, But Admitted—Violence at Blue Island.

CHICAGO, September 7.—Just before court adjourned for the day in the American Railway Union contempt cases, Attorney W. W. Erwin, on behalf of the defence, made an impassioned speech, objecting to the introduction of testimony showing mob violence, on the ground that it would tend to create a public sentiment against the defendants, and that this public sentiment might influence the Court to strain a point and punish them because of public outcry. The Court in reply assumed all responsibility. Mr. Erwin's plea came as a dramatic climax to a day of sensations.

An attempt was made by counsel for the government to compel the defendants to produce their documents, records, telegrams, and private correspondence. Attorney Erwin, as soon as he learned of this intention, asked the Court to rule on the question of the defendants being compelled to obey such a subpoena. Judge Woods said he was inclined to think the defendants need not produce their private documents, but decided to hear the prosecution next Tuesday.

Several witnesses testified to the interruption of traffic and intimidation. To all such testimony the defence entered objection on the ground that the officers and directors of the American Railway Union were not responsible for the acts of the mobs. Mr. Erwin created a mild sensation by objecting to the testimony of the first witness, F. L. Kreiger, of Milwaukee, on the ground that he might be one of the men indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for some offence during the strike.

"I understand," said he, "that a number of men who have been indicted have subpœnaed to testify. This man may be one of them."

The witness assured the Court that he had not been indicted, and was allowed to proceed. The Court ruled, however, that men who were indicted might be on the stand, but could not be compelled to give testimony incriminating themselves. Among those who will testify are James Hogan and W. E. Burns, both defendants in this case. Mrs. Hogan will also be called. The government hopes to secure one of its greatest points in the witness L. P. Benedict, a private secretary, who has been asked Mr. Benedict signed many telegrams sent over the name of "Debs." The government expects to show by this witness that Debs sent out some of the telegrams which led to the road. Benedict is not under indictment.

KRIEGER CONFUSED.

Kreiger testified that he had seen a telegram from Debs dated July 4th, asking for switchmen to strike, only ten of which did so. Kreiger was much confused under cross-examination. He acknowledged that he had been sent to Chicago as a delegate by the C. M. and St. P. railroad. The witness showed fight from the time he took the stand until he left it. He objected to every question asked him, and then, after he had testified, seemed to have all of his testimony torn from him. They were overruled.

William Mackey, an engineer of Milwaukee, and Charles E. Mills, a fireman from the same place, both of the C. M. and St. P. railroad, testified that they had left their trains at the instance of pickets, who intimidated them. Mr. Mills was not a member of the American Railway Union in leaving his engine, but was made to join immediately afterward. He swore he was forced into it.

J. R. Trimmer, a train master on the Pachaolle road, testified as to the removal from Chicago of a certain load of dead animals, for the taking away of which Debs issued an official order to those under his control. Mr. Erwin objected to his testimony, stating that it showed no contempt, and was a matter of nothing to do with interstate commerce. Judge Woods, notwithstanding, ordered the testimony to stand, and said he was glad to hear the dead had been taken away. Trimmer brought forth.

W. I. Henry testified in regard to receiving certain telegrams signed E. V. Debs asking him to tie up the Hoosac tunnel. Mr. Henry told the officers of the American Railway Union his road had no grievance, and refused to call out the men.

STRIKE PROPAGANDISM.

At the beginning of the afternoon session H. E. Sarber, of Garrett, Ind., an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio, told about receiving a telegram signed E. V. Debs, which required him to work among the men on the road, with a view to having them strike.

Henry Swan, a Rock Island fireman, testified in regard to the reception and posting of the Federal injunction at Blue Island by the strikers and other residents.

The men heard the injunction read, but paid all the time, and hooted a marshal and Deputy Allen, who read it. One man yelled: "To hell with the United States Government. To hell with the United States courts." I saw men clubbed fully indiscriminately and pounded beyond recognition by strikers.

Another witness said he saw the injunction notice pulled down, cursed, and torn to pieces.

Attorney Erwin again interrupted the proceedings at this juncture to protest against this line of testimony. He said in part: "This has proceeded to such an extreme extent, without the first particle of testimony, and while it is wise on the part of your Honor to rely on counsel to control these things, it does seem to me that in the interest of the public a stop should be put to this thing now, until they can assist it, for they have proved themselves if they do control it, to damn us. I call the attention of the Court and the public to this, because I am sure they never control these defendants with all of these things."

BRADSTREET AND DUN.

Business Like an April Day—Alternate Clouds and Sunshine.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from three important distributing points indicate that in mercantile lines trade is fairly active. An increased number of interior buyers at the larger cities in the week has served to stimulate buying of hesitatingly, and aside from the cotton-mill strike in New England and the distress in the Northwest from forest fires, the week has not brought unfavorable features. Staple food upward, except for wool. Philadelphia now reports the presence of many purchasers, particularly of dry goods, and a better demand for cotton goods. The relatively more satisfactory situation at the South than elsewhere is indicated by our reports from Louisville that jobbers are surprised and pleased at the favorable financial situation of southern merchants. Baltimore merchants have made like reports, and say that collections are especially good. All southern cities report favorable features. Birmingham, with increased sales and improved collections, the fewest. Galveston announces the best week's trade of the year, and Augusta more heavy cotton receipts, stimulating trade. The sale of hardware at Chattanooga in July and August aggregated more than in the preceding two months, or the like two months last year. Savannah, Atlanta, Memphis, and Charleston report a fair volume of business for the season of the year, and prospects bright. In the region tributary to Nashville it is reported out that the tendency of prices generally is upward, but that northern buyers prevent advances by offering goods at what are called "panic prices."

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

The business outlook is much like an April day, with alternate clouds and sunshine. In some branches strong improvement still continues, while in others trade is diminishing. In the adjustment to new conditions such conflicting signs are to be expected, and the more because the deferred business which had awaited a settlement was by no means evenly distributed. For some time to come, it is likely, the conditions in different trades, and even in minor branches of the same trade, may vary widely. Strikes lessen for the time the working force, perhaps, as much as it otherwise increased, but the strike of garment-makers spreads so rapidly that an early end is considered certain, while the strikes in cotton mills have advanced prices so much that a settlement is thought not distant.

Of the aggregate volume of trade no exact measure exists, but the payments through clearing-houses for the first week of September were 7.1 per cent greater than last year, though 29.7 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Perhaps settlements on past business affect the record, but it also appears that commercial loans are not increasing and are limited, while western demands for moving the crops are much smaller than usual, indicating limited demands in other business there.

Cotton manufacture, after some weeks of increasing business, which has been peculiarly stimulated by the strikes, rejoices in a really large demand, with rising prices. Several large mills have gone into operation this week, and others will soon follow, and the deferred business appears enough, with current needs, to employ the whole working-force for a time.

Iron manufacture has materially increased its output since the coke troubles ended, but with the result that pig-iron is weaker, Pessemer being $11.50 at Pittsburg. At all eastern and central markets the demand for finished product is somewhat disappointing, and prices gradually tend downward, indicating a working capacity exceeding present requirements. Rails are not selling, and, except at Chicago, there appears somewhat less business in other finished forms.

Woollen manufacture, in which the deferred business might naturally have been larger than in others, does not increase its working-force, and after two or three active weeks, business has slackened, with about three-quarters of the usual transactions for the season.

The failures in August aggregated liabilities of $10,139,477, of which $3,172,329 were in manufacturing and $5,078,153 in trading concerns. During the week the failures were 215 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 25 last year.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Opening of Its Fall Meeting But Slimly Attended.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Despite the fact that the day was cool and pleasant, and that two stake events were on the card, the Brooklyn Jockey Club commenced its fall meeting at the Gravesend track to-day before a slim crowd, scarcely 5,000 persons being in attendance.

First race—six furlongs—Stonenell (122, Simms, 1 to 6) won, Correction second, Mendicant third. Time, 1:15 1-5.

Second race—one mile and a sixteenth—Candelabra (110, Doggett, 2 to 5) won, Miss Dixie second, Song and Dance third. Time, 1:48 3-4.

Third race—Seashore Stakes, five and one-half furlongs—Salvation (109, Lamboley, 20 to 1) won, Silvie second, Manchester third. Time, 1:08.

Fourth race—Parkville Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth—Patrician (115, Simms, 13 to 10) won, Sir Knight second, Stonenelle third. Time, 1:48 1-4.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Golden Rod (97, Griffin, 2 to 5) won, Attempt second, Cockade third. Time, 1:02.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Assignee (106, Hamilton, 15 to 1) won, Wernberg second, Adelbert third. Time, 1:14 3-4.

LATONIA.

LATONIA RACE-TRACK, KY., September 7.—To-day's races were run under extremely favorable circumstances, and developed fine sport.

First race—six furlongs—Jersey (110, Ham, 7 to 2) won, Alto June second, Cora Taylor third. Time, 1:16 3-4.

Second race—one mile—Poytonia (102, Keith, 15 to 1) won, Al Royer second, Ellen Douglass third. Time, 1:44 1-2.

Third race—five and one half furlongs—Fayette Belle (110, Overton, 4 to 5) won, Brevity second, Valadera third. Time, 1:09.

Fourth race—selling, one mile and seventy yards—Pearl Song (105, Clayton, 7 to 10) won, George Beck second, Strathol third. Time, 1:47 1-4.

Fifth race—four and one half furlongs—Jabel (105, Gardner, 8 to 1) won, Aimee Goodwin second, Pleasantry third. Time, :57.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Mrs. Lilly (99, Perkins, 7 to 2) won, Guilty second, Penniless third. Time, 1:15.

GRAND CIRCUIT.

FLEETWOOD DRIVING PARK, September 7.—This was the last regular day of the Grand Circuit meeting at this track, and a large crowd of lovers of light-harness racing turned out to witness the sport. The weather was delightful, and the track was in good condition.

The principal feature was the team race, best three in five heats, for a purse of $500. The Salisbury pair utterly outclassed those against them. They won the last heat by something less than a quarter of a mile in 2:23 1-4.

In the first heat the 2:22-class race, after passing the Point of Rocks, George Morth, who was up behind King Darlington, fell out of the sulky, and the horse, running away, demoralized the field. First, the judges declared it no heat, but upon being informed by well-posted horsemen that such a ruling was not only unprecedented, but clearly contrary to the rules of harness-racing, the decision was rescinded, and the horses placed as they finished.

Two heats were trotted in the 2:16 class, when darkness caused postponement.

First race—2:25 class, trotting—Anson won, Memoria second, Leon Wilkes and Maggie Nelson. Time, 2:22 1-2.

Free-for-all class, double teams, trotting—Gazette 1, 1 1; Spared and Shandon Belle 2, 2, 2; Billy A. and Dodgeville. Time, 2:38, 2:31 1-2, 2:33 1-4.

2:22 class, trotting—Cocoon, 3, 2, 1 2, 2, 1; Carlton, 4, 1, 2, 1, 8, 7, 4; King Darlington, 10, 6, 8, 3, 2, 1, 2; Germaine, Nutshell, Scranton Belle, Quartersteeck, Eastview, Ike Wilkes, Palatine. Time, 2:15, 2:14 1-2, 2:15 1-2, 2:15 1-4, 2:17 1-4, 2:16, 2:17 3-4.

2:16 class, trotting (unfinished)—Judge Austin, 2, 1; Stroutia, 1, 4; Expressive, 3, 2; James L., Jesse Hanlon, Norhawk, Myrtle R., Roseleaf. Time, 2:14 1-2, 2:15.

IS IT YELLOW-FEVER?

Several Cases that Suggest this Disease in Baltimore Harbor.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 7.—The British steamer Tysack, Captain Weppener, which arrived from Havana August 31th, was removed to quarantine to-day for inspection. One of her crew has died and three others are suffering with what appears to be yellow-fever. Last Saturday Fireman George Herman was taken ill. He complained of headache, backache, general lassitude, and nausea. He was removed to the Maryland General Hospital, and died on Tuesday. On Monday, Seaman John Wilson was attacked, and on Wednesday two other members of the crew—Chief-Engineer Poole and Donkey-Engineman Watson—became ill, all showing symptoms like those of Herman. They were taken to the Maryland General Hospital, but were removed to-day to the quarantine hospital, and the remaining members of the crew, some of whom had been given shore-leave, were placed on board the vessel and quarantined at Hawkins' Point.

The Tysack left Havana August 25th. She arrived at Cape Charles quarantine station two days later, and was passed by those in charge. When she reached the local quarantine on August 31st she was again overhauled, and all on board seemed to be in sound health. She was permitted to come up to the harbor, she was docked at Locust Point, and the work of loading coal for Cienfuegos was at once begun. Her crew numbered twenty-two men, and she came in ballast.

PRIZE NOT TO BE PAID.

It Was Won by the 1st Indiana Regiment, K. of P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—The Executive Committee of the local Knights of Pythias to-night decided not to pay the prize of $500 offered for the best battalion drill, and which the First Regiment of Indiana won without opposition, on the ground that they had drilled according to the new United States army tactics, which have not yet been officially adopted by the Supreme Lodge. Colonel Heiskill, of the First Indiana, was very angry at the decision, and much ill-feeling was shown.

THE FAISON CASE.

Judge Truax Gives the Custody of the Child to the Father.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Justice Truax, of the Supreme Court, has decided that Henry I. Faison, of Faison, N. C., is entitled to the custody of his 4-year-old child, Raymond. The child was brought North by its mother, who left her husband a year ago. She said she could not stand the climate where she was. Justice Truax says North Carolina is evidently the residence of the parents, and that the child was taken out of that jurisdiction by fraud.

Warmth in West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., September 7.—To-night, in a letter in an evening paper, ex-Congressman Gibson replies to the letter of declination of Congressman Capehart (in which the former is charged with bolting the ticket) in very severe language, one sentence of which denounces Capehart as a malicious —— and a coward for retreating at this time.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

HIS MAJESTY MAKES ANOTHER SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

He Expresses Himself on the Agrarian Question—He Makes Significant Distribution of Honors.

BERLIN, September 7.—The Emperor William made a sensational speech last evening at the state banquet, which followed the military manoeuvres about South Altenberg, at which entertainment the King of Wurtemberg was the principal guest. The Emperor had previously struck from the list of guests the names of Count von Mirbach and Count von Kanitz, as well as those of Generals Klitzuig and Sandtiten, but the names of the two latter were subsequently restored to the list.

Emperor William's act plainly marks his displeasure at the attitude of the persons named upon the agrarian question. This is confirmed by the fact that the Emperor decorated Count von Doenhoff with the Order of the Red Eagle. Count von Doenhoff, it will be remembered, in May last was expelled from the Conservative Union because he voted for the Russo-German commercial treaty in the Reichstag. Soon afterwards Emperor William showed his approval of the action, and has now made his position clearer by honoring Von Doenhoff with the Order of the Red Eagle.

The guests at last night's banquet were members of the highest nobility, and included among them all the great civil and military officers of the province. The Emperor enlarged upon the necessity of preserving and fostering the peasantry as the real pillars of the monarchy. During the past four years, he said, heavy troubles had weighed upon the farmers, causing them to doubt that his government will keep its promises to try to relieve them. He also had seen with an aching heart that among the nobility near the throne some had mistaken his intentions and opposed his policy. The opposition of the Prussian nobility to the King violated the traditions of the country. It was almost a monstrosity. Anything which oppressed the nobility was equally felt by the King, who was the largest land-owner in the State.

Knowing well that the people were passing through hard times his daily thought was how to help them. He asked their support. Instead of joining the professional opposition of politicians, they should rather trustfully commune with him. He was always ready to lend them a willing ear. He had shown his solicitude and anxiety to assist the people of the province in his measures for the extension of railways, building dykes, improving naigation, etc.

The statue of the first Emperor, with sword uplifted, was symbolical of law and order.

Concluding, he said: "In the arduous struggle against the designs to destroy the Constitution and the life of society, the Prussian nobility, like the ivy around the oak, clings around my house. May it be so with the whole of the German nobility, showing a bright example to those sections of the populace who are wavering in their loyalty. Forward, under God, and dishonor to him who deserts his King."

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

It Is Raging in the Province of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 7.—Cholera is raging in the town and province of Nijni-Novgorod. In Russian-Poland there are 5,000 fresh cases of cholera, and 2,500 deaths from that disease on an average per week.

SITUATION IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 7.—Three fresh cases of cholera were reported here to-day. At Maestricht, Zaandam, Kralingen, and Alkmaadam, each, one death from cholera has occurred.

IN GALICIA.

LONDON, September 7.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that there were 171 new cases of cholera, and 111 deaths from that disease reported in Galicia yesterday.

French Duties Fail.

PARIS, September 7.—The Journal des Debats to-day says that the corn-duty has not produced the expected results. It adds that the warmest partisans of the present system are obliged to confess that they were mistaken.

The Bluefields Refugees.

COLON, September 7.—A United States warship has been ordered to convey the American refugees at Port Limon back to Bluefields, Musquito Territory.

THE CAROLINA CONSERVATIVES.

They Call a Convention to Meet in Columbia the 17th.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 7.—The dissatisfaction on the part of the Conservative faction with the way the politics of the State have been conducted resulted in some definite action being taken to-night. A conference of representative men from every section of the State met here, and issued an address to the Democratic voters. Among other things, it says the Democratic party has been betrayed by leaders who have usurped the rights of the Democratic voters, and are using the party machinery for their own selfish ends; that a ring has been organized, and is exercising arbitrary and tyrannical authority, to the utter subversion of the welfare of the people, and that the leaders and the rank and file of their followers openly and avowedly endorse the Third-party and Populist measures.

The committee representing those Democrats who repudiate Populism announce their continued adherence to true Democratic principles, and call upon all who agree with them to hold mass-meetings on the 15th instant in their respective court-houses in each county, and elect delegates to a convention to be held in Columbia, the 17th instant, for the purpose of reorganizing the party, to consider the political situation, and take such other steps as, in their wisdom, they may deem proper.

This is taken to mean that full State and county tickets will be put out to oppose the Tillman faction, which controls. While Senator Butler holds that he is not seeking re-election by this new movement, it is certain that should it succeed he will be re-elected to the Senate. Most of the men signing the petition are, or have been, his lieutenants in the contest.

There may be a triangular fight, if the new movement nominates a ticket. Dr. Pope, ex-reformer, and ex-candidate for Governor, but who got out a week or two ago, has changed his mind, and announces that he will make the race. He counts on getting the votes of dissatisfied Reformers, as well as some of the Conservatives. He announces that he will run as a Democrat, and his platform generally is opposition to the ring.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Seaboard Air-Line Cashier in Atlanta Under Arrest.

ATLANTA, GA., September 7.—E. G. Hooks, cashier of the Seaboard Air-Line, was arrested here to-day, charged with embezzling $3,567. He has been in the employ of the company more than a year. He is 22 years old and well connected here. Officers of the company say Hooks simply pocketed prepaid freight money and made no entry on the books. They had a great deal of trouble in tracing the shortage. The discovery was made months ago that there was a shortage, but it took a long investigation to fasten it on Hooks.

Isaac Bell's Golden Wedding.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bell was celebrated on Tuesday evening in their magnificent apartments in the Knickerbocker, 247 Fifth avenue, New York.

Owing to the failing health of Mr. Bell, and the family being in mourning for Mrs. James L. Barclay, his daughter, the affair was entirely private, and confined solely to the venerable bride and bridegroom, their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Bell appeared happy in the society of all his living descendants and their children, and his wife was touched by their demonstrations of affection. To each of her children and grandchildren she made handsome presents.

The wedding celebration was remembered in nearly every part of the world in messages by cable and letters and domestic mails, and the telegraph brought kind words and wishes from hundreds.

To old New Yorkers and many of the present generation the name of Isaac Bell recalls to memory a patriotic man of great intelligence and energy, with a warm heart and a solicitude for the welfare of those about him.

Although it is many years since he withdrew from public life, full of years and honor, the great and good works begun by him go on as if animated by the same generous spirit that imbued their author.

He is the twelfth Isaac Bell of his line. He was born in 1814 at 72 Greenwich street, in which then lived some of the best families in the city.

When he became of age he went to Charleston, and from there to Mobile, Ala., where he soon became active in the cotton trade. This was about the year 1839. His meeting with the woman who became his wife was one of the romantic incidents of his life. As was customary in those days, he made a trip every year to Europe to secure a market for his cotton. While returning from one of these trips on the sailing vessel Ville de Lyons, from Havre, in 1842, he met on board Dr. Valentine Mott, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day, who had been court surgeon to Louis Philippe of France. Dr. Mott, in company with his daughter, a beautiful girl of 14, was returning to this country. The friendship formed on that homeward voyage ended in a wedding two years after.

While Mr. Bell was active in public affairs during his stay in the South, he became principally identified with the Southern Bank of Alabama, in Mobile, and served as vice-president and chairman of that institution. He resigned those offices in 1856, when he disposed of his southern business interests and returned to New York.

While in Mobile Mr. Bell served as a member of the Alabama Legislature in 1854, but resigned when he came North. All of his property interests in the South were disposed of before the war.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company was organized in 1866 by Mr. Bell, with seven other capitalists. Mr. Bell was made vice-president, and held the office until 1888, when he resigned. He was then 73 years old. There was a steamship in the line named Isaac Bell in honor of Mr. Bell's father. This vessel was destroyed by fire in 1869.

PRESERVED HIS DIGNITY.

But the Bluff Did Not Avail to Save Him from a Wetting.

(New York Herald.)

A well-dressed and very dignified gentleman boarded a cross-town car a few days ago, just as the first drops of what proved to be a very hard rain-storm began to fall. He was accompanied by his wife, his son, who was, perhaps, a dozen years old, and his little daughter. They had no umbrella, and had evidently taken the car simply to get out of the rain.

He handed the conductor 15 cents, and, after three fares had been duly "rung up," the conductor asked how old the girl was.

The dignified passenger grew indignant. "Maybe she's 6 and maybe she's 5," he answered, "but that is wholly my business, sir, and none of yours."

"She is more than four isn't she?" the conductor asked.

"Well, what if she is? You have no business to ask impertinent questions about her," exclaimed the angry man.

"But," the conductor persisted, "she looks more than 4 years old, and so I want another fare, please."

"What?" exclaimed the passenger, "you want me to pay 5 cents for that little girl? I will not do it. I would rather not patronize such a company as this. If you insist on asking fare for such a child, I will leave the car."

"All right," was the conductor's answer, as he pulled the bell, and the car stopped. "Step lively, please."

The dignified gentleman and his family hurried out of the car into the pouring rain, and, after standing on the sidewalk long enough to get thoroughly wet through, they were seen to board another car, which came along a block behind the first.

"I have lots of funny passengers," said the conductor of the first car, "but that's the funniest yet. The idea of that man getting himself and his family soaking wet, and paying 20 cents extra in the next car, just because I wouldn't let him beat me out of 5 cents, for a girl 7 or 8 years old! And he didn't try to give me the bluff about 'never been asked to pay for her before,' either."

DENUNCIATION OF BRECKINRIDGE.

It Is Signed by Eighty-Six Ladies of Lexington.

LEXINGTON, KY., September 7.—Eighty-six ladies, the crust of Frankfort society, have signed a bitter denunciation of Breckinridge, begging the people not to return him to Congress.

The idea is prevalent that if the committee to-morrow passes a rule requiring voters in the primary to swear they will support Breckinridge if he is the nominee, Owens will withdraw from the primary and make the race against Breckinridge as an independent candidate.

Sister Mary Aloysius Dead.

ATLANTA, GA., September 7.—Sister Mary Aloysius, Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Infirmary here, and formerly Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, died here to-day, of apoplexy. She was attending services in St. Peter's and St. Paul's church when the attack came on. She was removed to the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, adjoining, where she died in ten minutes. In the world she was known as Miss Mary Riley. She was a teacher of fine ability. Her life was filled with charitable work.

Succession to Bankhead.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., September 7.—A special to the Age-Herald from Guin says: Five hundred and nineteen ballots for a successor to J. N. Bankhead in the Sixth Congressional District have been taken, with no result. The several county delegates are true and tried Democrats, and there seems to be no defection from either candidate. It is the opinion that a new primary will be necessary to reach a nomination. It is a game of freeze-out, with no ending as long as the cards last.

The National League.

There were no games yesterday. Thursday's playing wound up the league championship season in the East, the final series beginning in the West to-day with New York at Cleveland, Baltimore at Louisville, and Boston at Chicago. These contests will be watched with interest.

Fall Coming.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The poet's in search of the goldenrod,
The farmer's in search of the husker sedulous;
The florist's in search of a blooming sod—
The dude's in search of a tailor credulous.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS.

They Desire Reform in the Matter of Teaching Pharmacy.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., September 7.—There is a feeling among the druggists in attendance at the forty-second annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association that some steps should be taken to regulate the colleges of pharmacy of the country, and to-day was spent in discussing ways and means to bring about the desired reform. It is claimed that too many colleges turn out graduates after ten-month courses, and the thinking druggists claim that it is absurd to think that a pharmacist can be made by this brief period of instruction. They claim that at least four years of study, in school and drugstore, are necessary. A resolution embodying this idea was introduced by C. S. N. Holiberg, of Chicago, and it even went so far as to demand the reform of all the colleges. This was about to be passed, when it was suggested that the association had no right to dictate to the colleges, and it would be imprudent to try it. The matter is still under discussion, but a committee will probably be appointed to try to get the colleges to agree to make the changes.

The pharmacists were given an excursion to Hot Springs on a special train to-day.

A Negro Fiend Sentenced.

WINSTON, N. C., September 7.—(Special.)—John Hampton (colored) was today sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary in Wilkes Court for attempting to assault the 4-year-old daughter of M. L. Bruce (white), of Wilkesboro'.

Tucker on the Stump—The Crops.

September 7.—(Special.)—Thursday was our September 8.—(Special.)—Thursday was our regular County Court-day. Nothing of especial importance being before the court, after disposing of some business, the court gave way to hear Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, our able Democratic candidate for Congress from this district. Mr. Tucker had heard that his principal opponent, the Republican nominee (Mr. Yost), would be on hand, and he expected to meet him on the stump. In this he was disappointed, and his auditors greatly so, as they were anxious to hear a joint discussion. Mr. Tucker's speech was a very able and fine one, and had a fine effect upon the people, and will do much to restore confidence and harmony in the Democratic ranks. There was one thing especially noticeable about his speech: While he scored his principal opponent, Yost, he did not even mention the Third party nominee, Cocke. I presume he thought he was of such small importance that it was useless to throw away his valuable time on him.

Our farmer friends are beginning to cut tobacco. The crop has wonderfully improved, and though a small crop was planted, yet a good deal will be made, and the quality is good. The crops of corn are magnificent—better than for years—and the downcast faces of the farmers are much revived when they think they will at least have plenty of corn.

Virginia News Items.

The Goshen Association of the Baptist Church closed its meeting in Orange on Thursday. There was an immense crowd in attendance. Rev. T. S. Dinsway, D. D., was the moderator, and A. G. Smith the secretary.

A considerable sensation was caused in Roanoke yesterday morning by the announcement that Miss Sue Barton, engaged in the Third Ward, had been arrested about midnight Thursday night on the charge of criminal practice. She was brought before Judge Woods, of the Hustings Court, and gave bond in the sum of $2,500 for her appearance.

Richard T. Chappell died in Bedford county in 1890 and willed his property, worth about $16,000, to Edward T. and Eliza Mc. Trent, who had cared for him in his declining years. The will was contested by Mr. Chappell's relatives, and the case had been in the courts ever since. A special term of Bedford Circuit Court was just held to try the case again, and the will was established. Since, however, a compromise has been made, by which it is understood that the Trents receive $5,000. The costs in the case aggregate about $700.

Your Appearance MAY BE MARRED,
Your Health MAY BE AFFECTED,
Your Comfort MAY BE DISTURBED

by humiliating, annoying and disfiguring eruptions or humors of the skin, known in their various forms as

ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, RING WORM AND ITCHING PILES.

Foster's German Army and Navy Cure

IS THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT REMEDY FOR THESE AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Hundreds of cases CURED attest its wonderful efficacy. SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

FOSTER MEDICINE COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

For CATARRH, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD and all inflammatory conditions of the Nasal Passages, use FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY CATARRH CURE. It is a positive remedy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, SEPT. 8, 1894.

Sun rises	5:47	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	6:27	Morning	11:44
Moon sets	12:00	Evening	—

PORT OF RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Roanoke, Boaz, New York, merchandise and passengers; George W. Allen & Co., agents.

SAILED.

Steamer Pocahontas, Deyo, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers; Irvin Weisiger, superintendent.

Steamship Roanoke, Boaz, New York, merchandise and passengers; George W. Allen & Co., agents.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, SEPT. 7, 1894.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Grace D. Buchanan, Boston.

SAILED.

Schooner Mary E. H. G. Dow, Boston.
Barge Yonkers, Boston.

PORT OF WEST POINT, SEPT. 7, 1894.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

SAILED.

Steamship Baltimore, Bennett, Baltimore, passengers and general cargo.

PEERY'S DEAD SHOT VERMIFUGE

WILL ERADICATE WORMS FROM THE HUMAN BODY PRICE 25 cts PER VIAL

[ja 3-W&Sa1y]

COLD STORAGE!

DRY AND UNIFORM TEMPERATURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PERISHABLE GOODS AT REASONABLE RATES.

KINGAN & CO., FIFTEENTH AND CARY STREETS.

[my 9-eod]

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

SLAVES TO THEIR HOMES.

Physicians Prescribe Paine's Celery Compound for Such Women.

There are thousands of tired women today on the verge of breaking down because they are martyrs to their own false ideas of domestic duty.

They are slaves to their homes; and their exalted notions of absolute order and cleanliness keep them from morning to night upon the rack of mental and physical torture until they grow old, careworn, nervous, irritable, and sickly in their foolish struggle with dust.

Only the exceptionally strong can stand the debilitating effect of overheated rooms, lack of fresh air and exercise, over-burdened stomachs, and the artificial, nervous, hurried life of so many good wives and mothers.

Just as nature prompts young children to cry and grow irritable when hungry, so poorly-fed, over-worked nerves cry out for their proper food by twinges of rheumatism and neuralgia.

It is nature's language in each case.

Just as the fretting, crying child drops to refreshing sleep after being properly fed, exactly so the nervous system feels right away the equalizing, restoring action of Paine's Celery Compound.

A fair trial of this greatest of all remedies brings strength to tired, "run-down" men and women, and frees them permanently from debility, heart palpitation, despondent feelings, and inability to sleep because of nervous weakness.

Mrs. S. E. Welch, of Lynn, Mass., whose portrait appears above, writes as follows:

"I was taken ill last January with the grip, and it left me with the rheumatism in my hands and feet. My feet were swollen so bad and were so sore that I found it hard work to walk. My husband brought me home two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound. Seeing that it was doing me good, I continued its use, until I had taken five bottles, when I was free from rheumatism, and have not had any since.

"To-day I can truly say that I am as well as I ever was in my life."

That's it. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

REPORTS FROM ALL GREAT BUSINESS CENTRES OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Money, Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Tobacco, Cotton, &c., and the Weather Indications.

FAIR

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Generally fair weather; southeast winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was partly cloudy, close, and quite warm. The stars were shining at midnight.

State of thermometer:

6 A. M.	74
9 A. M.	78
12 M.	82
3 P. M.	87
6 P. M.	83
12 Midnight	76
Mean temperature	79⅝

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Speculation to-day was only moderately active, the transactions footing up 170,014 shares, against 204,000 shares yesterday. The dealings in bonds aggregated $941,000, while on yesterday the sales amounted to $1,298,000. The further contraction in business was disappointing to the bulls, who have been looking for a broadening speculation ever since the passage of the tariff bill, and they made but a feeble resistance to the attacks of the bears.

The developments in Distillers were anything but favorable to those operating for higher prices, the stock named having dropped from 16¼ to 14⅝, and with a rally late in the day, to 15⅝. The heaviness was due to a rumor from the West that the company was in financial difficulty, and that a receivership was on the cards. The rumor could not be confirmed, however, though it was stated that there were serious internal dissensions, which might lead to a change in the status of the corporation.

Sugar, which was next in point of activity, ruled firm throughout. There were indications of quite a buying throughout, and it was again stated that the regular dividend would be declared at the directors' meeting on Tuesday.

Railroad stocks were inclined to sag throughout the day, more on account of the activity of the room operators than to any new development in the situation. Burlington declined 1¼ to 75¾; St. Paul ⅞ to 65¾; Rock Island ¾ to 65, and ⅞ to 65¾; Lake Shore ⅝ to 105¾. The other railway issues lost ¼@¾ per cent. Atchison was stronger, and rose to 8, on rumors that the management will be reinforced shortly by representatives of important financial interests.

In the first hour Sugar was exceptionally strong, but the tendency of the railway list was downward. The market was dull and weak in tone, and ¼@¾ per cent below last night's final quotations. The tone of the market was weak.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 135,000 shares; of unlisted, 35,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $75,480,000; currency, $6,449,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, and closing offered at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.

Bar silver, 69⅝.

Sterling exchange firmer; posted rates, $4.85@$4.87; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84⅝. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds weak.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Closing Bids.
American Cotton Oil	33⅛
American Cotton Oil, preferred	77½@78
American Sugar	105¾
American Sugar Refineries, pref	98¾
American Tobacco	103
American Tobacco, preferred	108
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	7⅝
Baltimore and Ohio	76
Canada Pacific	66
Chesapeake and Ohio	20¼
Chicago and Alton	141
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	75⅞