TH SIDE CITIZEN GETS WELL TER BEING GIVEN UP TO DIE OF BLOOD POISONING.

to Dispatch" and Found to Be lutely True in Every Particular-Rochrig Tried the Most Famous dical Men of Europe and America After All Hope Had Fied Came me and Was turnd by the Cook nedy Company.

[Cor. Chicago Daily Dispatch.] ese days of fraud and deception pleasure to find in any business an absolute regard for truth. y in no line of business has on been practiced as in medi-For this reason any concern lives strictly up to its promises es the thanks of everybody. a concern is the Cook Remedy ny, which is located in suite 307 ic temple in this city. standing and reliability of this

any has heretofore been iavorably ented upon by the Dispatch, and ow it comes to the front with a so remarkable that an account of il be found of unusual interest to eading public. The case in ques-has been fully investigated by Dispatch, and the following recital can be vouched for as absolutely in every particular.

A Truly Marvelous Cure. e case in question is that of M. rig, a prosperous young German-rican of 55 East Twenty-fifth t. Mr. Roehrig inherited a pre-sition to skin disease. When o old he suffered much from eczeout that in time was cured. Some ago he contracted blood poison symptoms became alarming and ician after physician was con-d. All their ministrations, howseemed only to aggravate the ise. After almost every promi-specialist in Chicago had tried in to alleviate his suffering Mr. nts and went to Germany for the

most eminent physicians of Eu-the treatment of Drs. Kuhn and tinet, recognized by the medical ession as authorities on diseases ne skin and blood. They succeedo better than the many Chicago tors who had tried to cure Mr. hrig's awful ailment. Meantime condition of the sufferer became ply appalling. They Could Not Cure Him.

hen the most learned savants of

ope were found unable to benefit Mr. Roehrig was ready to give up ope. Relatives brought him to America to die. Resigned to threatened to be a most horrible he came back to his Chicago ne and took to his bed. He had n dosed, drugged and covered with ve; one physician recommended the putation of his toes, and his resi-uce was full of bottles that had conned medicines prescribed by orthok practitioners and more modern scialists, but as he constantly grew se Mr Roehrig was willing to quit ing. Relatives, however, insisted t efforts to cure be continued and again called numerous expert spe-lists. The result of their treatnt was the same as before the trip urope

he condition of the unfortunate sufr was at this time truly pitiable. e was worse than a burden, not only aimself but to his relatives and all came in contact with him. It sure of the mental and physical grasp of the dread poison. Death only seemed imminent but the ferer was ready to welcome it as a lef.

body Suggested Magic Cyphilene. bout this time somebody gested trying the Cook Rem-company. Expecting no bene-but ready to try anything at promised relief, Mr. Roehrig put

under the treatment of the ok Remedy Co., 307 Masonic temple, cago, lil., who have made a specty of treating this disease for near-ten years When he began treatnt in December last he was one iss of disgusting, mattery sores, ie physicians connected with the ok Remedy company say his was a worst case that ever came under bir notice. He had long been unto wear shoes and was in every y about as sorry a looking speci-n of humanity as was ever seen.

t was about six months ago when Rochrig began to take their atment. Since beginning he has lowed instructions carefully and day is one of the most healthy men all Chicago. When he first began Magic Cyphilene treatment be ighed 130 pounds, and now since red by this magic remedy he weighs s pounds and is a Sandow in appear-Every sore has healed, and the unthtly scabs that disfigured him have en way to healthy cuticle.

The Case Carefully Investigated s a natural result of the facts

rrated Mr. Roehrig is a staunch adirer of the Cook Remedy company. e told his story to the Dispatch reorter who was sent to investigate the se, believing that the recountal of s experiences may be the means of ving the lives of others who may be unfortunate as to be afflicted with ood diseases of any kind.

The truthfulness of the reporter's atements in the above article are erihed by the following affidavit of

r. Rochrig: I hereby testify that the statements de regarding my case in the above cle are true. M. ROEHRIG. rticle are true. M. ROEHRIG.
State of Illinois, Cook county, ss: bscribed and sworn to before me, a tary public in and for said county, is 14th day of June, 1894.

M. W. JOHNSON, Notary Public. Many other remarkable cures are credited the Cook Remedy company. particular case has come under observation of the Dispatch. The n made whole through the efficienof this wonderful remedy is a resient of the city and known to be putable and responsible, and the ory of his wonderful cure may be crified by any one who will call at

The old-time orthodox physicians are slow to give credit to any secret formula for the cure of disease. This is owing to the fact that so many of them are really rank frauds, gotten up wholly for gain. It is a well-known fact that the public is easily humbugged when it comes to purchasing nostrums, but the many successful cases treated by the Cook Remedy company offer evidence than can not be successfully disputed and the oldtime doctors are compelled to admit that at last an absolute specific for blood diseases, both hereditary and acquired, has been discovered. Magic Cyphilene has made a fortune for its owner, saved many a life and alleviated more suffering than any secret formula for the cure of blood diseases known to the world.

Magic Cyphilene was originally compounded at Omaha in 1879. In 1893 the business had grown to such an extent that it was removed to this city and the Cook Remedy company was organized under the laws of Illinois with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its financial standing is strictly firstclass, as a reference to the commer-cial agency reports will show, and it is a corporation deserving the confi-dence and patronage of the people. The Dispatch is as ready to give credit to deserving enterprises as it is to expose frauds, and it has seen indisputable proof of the merits of the medicine compounded by the Cook Remedy

company.

The Cook Remedy company treats every case under a positive guaranty to cure or return the money. As nu-merous other cases attest, the medicine given effects a permanent cure in a short time. In the most advanced cases of blood poisoning or syphilis Magic Cyphilene has effected numerous truly marvelous cures, many of which have attracted the attention of the medical profession, which had almost invariably pronounced the cases

No reputable journal can afford to commend an enterprise that is not de-serving. The Dispatch knows the Cook Remedy company to be exactly what it is claimed to be, and the services it has rendered to suffering humanity entitle it to unlimited commendation. The Roehrig case is not a matter of hearsay. It is positively known to be a matter of fact.

Beware of Imitators. Their reputation for quick and permanent cures in all stages of the dis-ease and even when all other remedies fail, has become so wide-spread that several imitators have come to light, some even going so far as to copy their printed matter advertising, and one concern which is liable to deceive the public has assumed a similar name, calling themselves "The Original Dr. Cook Cure company." Magic Cyphilen; is owned and controlled only by the Cook REMEDY Co., Chicago, Ill.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

THE only rainless region in South America is on the coast of Peru.

THE first steam fire engine known in this country was built in New York in 1840.

THE police force of New York city numbers 2,550. There are 2,126 men on patrol duty.

THE Valley of the Mississippi contains 500,000 square miles, and is the largest valley in the world. CAPE HORN was so named by Schou-

ten, a Dutch mariner, who first rounded it. He was born at Horn, in North Hol-land, and named the cape after his native THE first printing press was established in America in 1639. The "Bay

Psalm Book" was printed on it during the following year. Now a very rare and costly book.

MARRIAGEABLE age in different coun-

tries:	Male. Fe	į
Germany		ľ
Beigium		
Austria.	14	
Spa n		
France.	18	
Greece		
Portugal		
Russia		

By a "Galway jury" is meant an in-dependent jury, neither to be brow-beaten nor led by the nose. In 1635 certain trials were held in Ireland respecting the right of the crown to the counties of Ireland. Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo and Mayo gave judgment in favor of the crown, but Galway stood out, whereupon each of the jury was fined £1,000.

THE stone that suggested Wilkie Collins' novel, "The Moonstone," was the Orloff diamond which originally served as one of the eyes of an idol in Seringham, India, but was stolen about 150 years ago by a French soldier, who fled with it to Madras, where he sold it to the commander of a British man-of-war for \$9,400. It was finally sold to Catherine II., of Russia, for \$418,500 and an annual pension of \$18,600.

If you want to fix in your memory the order of succession of the monarchs of England since the Conquest, get the following "by heart:"

First, William the Norman, then William his sen; Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John; Nexs, Henry the Third; Edwards one, two and

Next, Henry the Third; Edwards one, two and three;
Again, after Richard, three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess.
Two Henry's, sixth Edward, Queens Mary and Bess;
Then Jamie the Scott; then Charles whom they siew;
Then followed Cromwell, another Charles, too.
Next James, called the Second, a cended the throne;
Then William and Mary together came on;
Till Anne, Georges four and fourth William all past,
God sent them Victoris, the youngest and last.

When one Englishman or American meets another the usual inquiry is, "How do you do?" The Frenchman would ask, "How do you carry yourself?" The Italian, "How do you stand?" "How goes it?" and "How do you flow the you have you feere?" is the German interrogation; "How do you fare?" is the Dutch; "How do you perspire?" asks the Egyptian. The Chinaman wants to know "How is your stomach?" "Have you eaten your rice?" The Pole, "How do you have yourself?" The Russian, "How do you live on?" while the Persian salutation is, "May thy shadow never be less," and that of the Mexicon is in the worning. "How the Mexican is, in the morning, "How did you pass the night?"

Mothers, fave Your Children:

Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer is the Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer is the only sure cure known that effectually destroys the pin worm, the most troublesome worm known. It also destroys all other kinds of worms. There is no remedy that can expel the worms from the stomach or RECTUM as does Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. For sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of 26c. U. S. postage. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HIS HEAD WILL DROP.

CARNOT'S ASSASSIN TO GO TO THE GUILLOTINE.

Short Work Made of His Trial-In Fifteen Minutes the Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty-Santo Receives the Announcement With a Smile of Contempt-His Defiance During the Trial -"Courage Comrades"-"Long Live Anarchy."

Carnot's Assassin Found Guilty. Lyons, Aug. 4.-There were few people around the palace of justice when the trial of Sauto, the assassin of President Carnot was resumed today.

The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday and as yesterday the prisoner was escorted into the dock handcuffed to two gendarmes and with two more bringing up the rear. The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

Leblanc, the soldier who was a fellow prisoner with Cesario at Marseilles, testified that Cesario told him he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons, when the chief magistrate visited that city.

"That is a lie," interrupted Casario

angrily. "I never told you or any-one else anything about my plans." Leblanc continued: "Cesario con fided to me that he was designated

by lot."
"That is untrue," shrieked Cæsario. "How untrue?" asked Leblanc, turn-

ing to the prisoner.
"I said to you after you had made that remark, 'But who would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police.' You answered; 'He will be chosen by lot.'" and police.'

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblane were

while the prisoner and Leblane were speaking to each other.

Later Leblane said: "Cæsario told me that he had often seen King Humbert in the streets but he added that to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the

rounded by soldiers."

"That is a lie," shouted the prisoner. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among anomaliets." archists.

The prosecuting attorney reviewed at length all the details of the trial and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

At the conclusion of the public pros-ecutor's speech there were visible signs of approval throughout the court room at the eloquent denuncia-tion of anarchists, their doctrines and their wretched tool Cæsario, whose life, counsel insisted, the jury should render to justice, the law and the rightful demand of civilized soc ety. The prisoner smiled with contempt

during the public prosecutor's address and then, in common with all present, he paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Dubreuill, whose appeal for the prisoner lasted half an hour and was based upon three points. First, that there was lunacy in the prisoner's family; sec-ond, his anarchistic surroundings; third, the impossibility of reconciling the assassin's religious life with a

premeditated attempt at murder.
At about noon the jury retired, and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, during which there was considerable excitement in court, the returned and announced a verdict of guilty without extenuating circum-

The presiding judge, M. Breuillac, then pronounced the sentence of death

by the guillotine.
When the death sentence was uttered Casario exclaimed: "Long live the social revolution!" The prisoner was immediately seized and hurried toward his cell. As he left the court room Cæsario cried: "Courage, com-

rades! Long live anarchy!" In spite of the prisoner's defiant at-titude his habitual smile disappeared from his face when the sentence of death was pronounced. M. Dubreuill, the prisoner's counsel, gave notice of appeal, and in so doing asked the presiding judge's charge to the jury at the opening of the session to be entered on the records.

BLAND'S RESOLUTION.

Sugar on the Free List and a \$100,000,-000 Income Tax Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Representative Bland has introduced a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill placing all sugars on the free list and for raising \$100,000,000 revenue by the income tax. Mr. Bland says concerning the resolution: "I have not consulted Wilson nor any one else, but have

acted on my own judgment in submitting the resolution. My purpose is to press it if there is an indication that the general tariff bill will fail. The proposition is somewhat different from that suggested in Mr. Wilson's speech (at the time the president's letter to him was read), as it proposes raising the necessary government revenue by an income tax. This feature is essential. however, if sugar is placed on the free list. I believe this separate tariff measure would quickly pass both branches of congress if the general bill failed.

Mrs. Walsbrooker Arrested.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.-Mrs. Lou Waisbrooker, who edits a free love paper in this city known as Founda-tion Principles, has been arrested at the instigation of Postoffice Inspector McAfee on the charge of sending ob-scene matter through the mails. Mrs. Waisbrooker is 70 years old.

Settle Refuses a Proposition

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.-Politicians here are discussing a proposition of Hon. W. C. Owens to Mr. Settle to have a poll of their strength made in Ashland district by impartial methods, and the weaker man to withdraw from the race. Mr. Settle de-clined the offer and said he owed it to his friends to stay in the race regardless of Breckinridge's candidacy.

City Officials Indicted.

New ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—The grand jury has indicted five officials of the city government on charges of bribery

WILL BE LITTLE CORN.

The Heat and Drought Has Nearly Killed

the Northwest Missouri Crop. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 4.—For the first time in twenty years the corn crop of Northwest Missouri will be a failure. The prolonged drought and the hot winds of last week have ruined what promised to be the finest crop ever raised in the northern counties. In all the counties visited-Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Platte, Nodaway and a half dozen others—the same conditions were found to exist; immense fields of corn in the milk dried up until it is not even fit for fodder. So dry are the stalks and leaves that they crumble to the touch. In a few instances there were fields in the bottom lands that are in fair condition, but they. that are in fair condition, but they,

on must have rain very soon.

There is very little old corn in this section; that little is going to be held until next spring, when farmers confidently expect that its price will go up to \$1 a bushel.

Hay is as scarce as corn. Pastures are dried up and farmers who have no feed left over from last year are selling horses and cattle for just what they can get.
A good wheat crop was raised in

the northern counties, but not a bushel of it is for sale. The farmers expect the price of this cereal to rise in sympathy with corn; if it does not they will feed it to their stock; in fact, many of them are feeding it

FIGHT WITH BANDITS.

Two More Members of the Cook Gang

SAPULPA, Ok., Aug. 4.-The notorious Cook gang were surrounded in the house of Bill Province, fourteen miles west of here, yesterday morning by United States marshals and a desperate battle ensued, which resulted in the capture of Add Berryhill and the killing of Lon Gordon and Henry Munson of the gang, the three remaining of the desperadoes making their escape. One of the marshals was shot in the fight and severely wounded. About 200 shots were fired. The marshals are in hot

pursuit of the gang and expect to report their capture in a few hours.

On July 18 this gang held up the 'Frisco train at Red Fork, Ind. Ter., also the agent of the same place. The booty secured on that occasion was small, owing to the presence of mind of Chapman, the express messenger, who threw the money behind some boxes, the robbers failing to find it. Chapman is a brother of the messenger who was killed at Mound Valley, Kan., last fall in resisting the efforts of bandits to rob the train.

On July 31 this gang robbed the bank at Chandler, Ok., and escaped by killing one man and wounding others. In the fight Elmer Lucas, one of the gang, was shot and captured, and is now in jail. The remaining three are Bill Cook, Cherokee Bill and Sherman Balling.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Follows Thieves Into a Wood and Uses Her Revolver Handily.

Str Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—Word was received in Clayton yesterday afternoon that a gang of thieves were loading up and hauling off the copper wire and everything movable belong-ing to the Forest Park and Clayton railway, and electric line. While Sheriff Garrett was muster

ing a force of deputies in Clayton, preparatory to going to the scene of the robbery, the thieves fled, taking with them their booty, loaded in a

They were followed by a number of armed men. led by Joseph Boland, son of one of the principal owners of the road. When opposite the old Hanley mansion all but one of the thieves left wagon and ran across the grounds of that place. Miss Belle Hanley, who saw the men, at once took in the situation and, arming herself with two heavy revolvers and followed by a trusty bulldog, took the lead in the chase and fight that followed. The thieves, being hard pressed, made a stand, but were forced to take refuge in the woods by Miss Hanley, who emptied the pistols at them. After reloading she entered the woods and pursued the men, who escaped in the thick underbrush.

TARIFF CONFEREES.

It Will Probably Bo Several Days Be fore a Bill Is Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The Democratic tariff conference held an unusually long session yesterday, lasting from 10 until 1:30 o'clock, and then, after a few minutes for lunch, continued throughout the afternoon. No agreement had been reached at recess; the conferrees said, however, that fair progress was making.

One of the house men said it would take two or three days yet before it could be said with certainty that a bill would be agreed upon. As heretofore, sugar, iron ore and coal are the items at issue. As to iron and coal there seemed to be good ground for the report that a sliding scale compromise is under discussion by which the forty cents per ton duty will be gradually reduced during the next three or fou years until entirely extinguished. It is understood that this plan commends itself to the president and Mr. Wilson, as it will in time bring a realization of free raw material.

Progress of Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. - Reports to the director of the mint show that since orders were issued to resume the coinage of silver dollars the mint at New Orleans has turned out \$263 .-000, and the mint at San Francisco \$160,000, making in all \$423,000. The seignorage on this is about \$127,000.

Santa Fe Strikers Discharged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 4.-Seven men from Marceline, Mo., who were brought before him on the charge of interfering with the operation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway during the late strike were dis-charged to-day by United States Com-missioner Peabody.

Missouri Asylum Boards Meet. NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 4 .- The joint meeting of the boards of asylums, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Fulton and Nevada. convened here this morning. Gov-ernor Stone is in attendance.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE

SUCAR INVESTIGATING COM-

Charges as Preferred Not Proved-The National Campaign Fund Received Nothing From Sugar Refiners-No Testimony Offered in Support of the Charges Against Senators-Congressmen Importuned by Members of Trusts -Summing Up of the Question.

The S :gar Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. - Senator Gray, chairman of the sugar investigating committee, presented the report of the committee to the senate to-day and asked that the committee be dis-

The main report is signed by all the senators of the committee, but Senators Lodge and Davis present a supplemental report and Senator Allen also presents his own views on some features of the case.

The report, which has the approval of the full committee, recites the causes which led up to the investigation and quotes the article from the Philadelphia Press, on which the charges against senators was based. It also recites the facts which has been published already to the affect that Correspondent Edwards refused to answer questions but by the com-

Secretary Carlisle is exhonerated and parts of the article reflecting on him are declared to be without foundation, "except that it is a fact, according to Senator Carlisle's testimony, that he did at the request of Senator Jones of the finance committee draft an amendment to the sugar schedule, a copy of which, as described by Mr. Carlisle, is attached as an exhibit to

the testimony.

The conduct of Mr. Edwards, says the report, in publishing specific charges against public men without having personal knowledge of the facts calls for the serious reprobation of the senate.

The committee also says: "There has been no testimony presented be-fore your committee and your com-mittee has been unable to discover any, showing that the sugar schedule was made up, as it then stood in the pro-posed amendment to the tariff bill, in consideration of large or any sums of money paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party. No witness has testified before your committee that such was the fact, and all the Democratic members of the finance committee and all the senators whose names have been mentioned in the public press as especially interested in the protection of sugar refining industries, or in whose states sugar refineries existed, have under oath denied that such was the truth, or that they had any knowledge or information as to sums of money, large or otherwise, having of money, large or otherwise, having been paid for campaign purposes of the Democratic party by the sugar trust, by those connected with it, or by anybody, as a consideration for fa-vorable treatment of its interests by the party.

The committee also reports the sub-stance of the testimony of the sugar refiners, saying that the campaign contributions were made only to the the local committees, and not for the purpose of influencing national campaigns, or for the purpose of securing or defeating national legislation. No other testimony has, the committee says, been offered, suggested or discovered which would tend to support the statements of Edwards in this regard. Nor is there, they unite in saying, any evidence in support of the statement that either of the Messrs. Haveameyer had an interview with President Cleveland on any subject during the year of 1892 or 1893, in regard to sugar interests of the Hawaiian islands or any other sugar interests, or the policy of the administration in regard to them.

"On the contrary, it has been affirmatively shown," they say, "that the statement is untrue as to say

affirmatively shown," they say, "that the statement is untrue as to any such interview having occurred." It is, the committee says, shown by the evidence that one or more officers of the sugar trust were in Washington and that they saw several senators, generally those representing states in which sugar refineries were located with the view of influencing legislation, but these gentlemen deny use of any improper means to that end. Both the members of the trust and the fluance committee denied that any meeting took place between them at the capitol or elsewhere, as was stated in the Holland letter to have taken place, and there is no evidence in support of the statement in this re-

The committee also unites in saving that no evidence has been adduced leading to show improper conduct on the part of those engaged in the framing of the sugar schedule in the tariff bill.

"Though, perhaps, outside the scope of the duty imposed upon your com-mittee," they say, "they take occa-sion to strongly deprecate the importunity and pressure to which con-gress and its members are subjected by the representatives of great in-dustrial combinations, whose enormous wealth tends to suggest undue influence and to create in the public mind a demoralizing belief in the existence of corrupt politics." The committee reports in the nega-

tive upon the questions whether any senator has been speculating in sugar stocks during the consideration of the tariff bill. As to the latter branch of the inquiry which brought out a pho-tographic copy of on order to buy sugar stocks, dated March 2, and purporting to be signed by Senator Camdem, the committee gives credence to the denial of Senator Camden and says that Battershall, whose testimony was expected to bear up the inference from the photographic copy, is a man of doubtful character. Senator Smith

is also exonerated from blame. Summing up, the committee says no charge or charges have been filed before them alleging that the action of any senator has been corruptly or im-properly influenced in the considera-tion of the tariff bill and no senator has been made to influence legislation.

An Englishman has invented a new system of electric mains whereby one wire of the present three-wire system can be saved. EIGHTEEN BLOCKS BURNED.

Chicago Suffers a Great Conflagration-Loss \$1,500,000.

Cuicago, Aug. 3 .- The lumber district of Chicago was last night visited by one of the most disastrous fires in its history and the loss will probably foot up between \$1,200,000 and \$1,500,-000, although it will be twenty-four hours before the damage can be estimated with accuracy. The following concerns were entirely cleaned out by the flames and everything con-tained in their yards has been utterly destroyed: S. K. Martin Lumber Company; Brown & Richards Lumber Company; Wells & French Company, car builders; Perley, Lowe & Co. lumber; Shoemaker & Higbee Lumber Company; John Spry Lumber Company; Edward Hines Lumber Company; Edward Hines Lumber Company; Conway & Co., cedar posts; W. C. B. Palmer, cedar posts; Whitcomb Cedar Post Company; Liemens & Halske, manufacturers of dynamos.

The burned district is about six

squares from east to west, and about three from north to south. The greatest portion of the district bounded by Blue Island avenue, Lincoln street, the river and Ashland avenue, was burned over and forty acres of lumber yards are now nothing but smoking embers.

The fire was discovered by a watch-

man. He saw a blaze on the outside of the fence on the east side of Lincoln street near a shingle shed belonging to S. K. Martin & Co. He turned in an alarm, but before the first engives arrived the shingle shed was a mass of flames, which had communicated to the surrounding lumber piles. The Martin yards are 2,500 feet long by 300 wide, and the flames originated in exactly the right spot for the strong northwest wind, which was blowing at the time, to carry them through the entire length and breadth of the yards.

The wind drove the flames so flercely that the first engines which arrived were utterly helpless and call after call for additional help was made until over fifty engines and three fireboats were at work on the fire. It is not likely that even they would have counted for much had not the wind died away after the fire had been burning for an hour. The course of the flames was east and southeast fer the first forty-five minutes, and they literally picked up everything in their path. Piles of lumber, lath, shingles and cedar posts were swal-lowed up with appalling rapidity and for a time it seemed as though the finest lumber district in the city, which reaches a mile to the south, must be the wind died away after the fire had reaches a mile to the south, must be consumed. The wind, however, suddenly changed at 9:30 o'clock and began to blow from the south and with much less violence than before.

The flames started rapidly north again and burned back to a line level with the starting point. The sudden change in the direction of the flames caught several engine companies unprepared and the men were companies un-prepared and the men were compelled to run for their lives. No engines were abandoned, but three of them had close calls, horses and men nar-rowly escaping death. The fireboat Yosemite was at work in one of the slips when the direction of the fire changed, and the long tongues of flames which shot over her made it necessary that she be removed at once. When an effort was made to start her up it was found that her steam was so low that the boat could not be moved with any rapidity, and

the flames were swooping down upon her at a fearful rate.

The men frantically pushed her off with poles and boards and she finally crawled out of the slip, with no more damage than a severe scorching in several places.

The fireboat Geyser had also a close call, but ran through the flames which leaped out over the slip and escaped unharmed. Two of her men, John McCain and Thomas Freeding, were badly burned while fighting the fire. A large Siamese hose which they were holding got away from them and knocked both men over the side of the boat upon a pile of burning cedar posts a few fe Their injuries are not fatal. feet away.

In addition to the firemen injured the following casualties occurred: Otto Rafter, fell off lumb r pile, back broken and will die. Unknown man, struck on the head by a flying cap from a fire engine, knocked into the river and drowned.

It is extremely difficult to obtain an estimate of the losses, but the following are believed to be about correct: S. K. Martin company, \$500,000; Perley, Lowe & Co., \$145,000; Wells-French company, \$500,000; Liemens & Halske, \$300,000; Shoemaker & Higbee, \$125,000; John Spry Lumber company, \$25,000: total \$1,595,000

Conway & Co., \$60,000; Edwin Hines Lumber company, \$1,800; Farnum Foundry company, \$2,800.

PACKING HOUSES CLOSED.

A Complete Shut Down in Omaha-The Strike Situation Unchanged.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3 .- All the packing houses in South Omaha were forced to close to-day by the strike of the cattle and hog butchers. Over 10,000 head of hogs were received at the yards to-day, but packing house men instructed their buyers not to buy at any figure. The only trading done was by shippers. Little effort was made toward a settlement of the strike and the situation is practically unchanged.

Cudahy killed 1,000 hogs and 200 cattle to-day at South Omaha, and Ham-mond will try to kill a like number. The Omaha house is not killing to-day. Swift will slaughter 350 cattle, but no hogs. The sheriff and several

deputies are on guard.

The cattle receipts were small, but the packers have sent out word that they will be able to handle all cattle to-morrow. They are putting in cots to house new or non-union men.

The managers of the Hammond, Swift, Cudahy and Omaha houses this afternoon informed the men that if they did not return to work by Mon-day the houses would be opened with a full set of new men and that none of the strikers would be re-employed.

Pullman Boycott to Be Declared Off. CHICAGO, Aug. 3. — Assistant Adjutant Boyle of the Illinois National Guard, said that he had been informed, on President Debs' authority, that the Pullman boycott would be officially declared off to-day. Adjutant Boyle added that all troops will be withdrawn by to-night.