TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRE, STORM, WRECK.

Two Hundred Buildings Burned in Chicago Last Night.

THE WORK OF THE CYCLONE.

Many Vessels Reported Foundered and the Crews Drowned.—Bathing Resorts Washed Away.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A fire, which, in the extent of territory covered, is the largest known in the city for many years, began in that portion known as South Chicago about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and before brought under control had destroyed over 200 buildings, mostly frame residence structures occupied by workingmen, and rendered many hundreds of people homeless. The fire started in a three-story brick building at the corner of Ninety-first and Superior avenue, occupied as a residence by William Gillis. It was caused by his daughter, who accidentally upset a lamp while heating a hair-curling iron. From there it grew rapidly in volume, backed by a gale from the west, and the flames ate their way over block after block of small frame residences until they reached the lake front.

As the pine structures were leveled by the roaring flames, those whose homes had not yet fallen fled with their goods and portable chattels. The streets were blockaded with wagons containing the effects of the frightened people, and men, women and children fled in all directions.

Before the new engines in the district could make the slightest impression upon the flames they bounded eastward between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-first, in the direction of the lake.

The assistant marshal in charge of that district notified Chief Marshal Swenie of the condition of affairs and twenty-five engines were started down from the main portion of the city as soon as possible.

The largest fire boat, the Yosemite, was also hurriedly started out to the burning district.

By the time the additional engines began to pull in from the city a new danger was encountered. In the sweeping of the wind, which started the fire toward the new district between the river and the district in which the flames originated, extending to the immense lumber yard and lumber docks along the Calumet river and harbor. One building after another went with incredible rapidity, and after some churches had been destroyed it was seen that the fire must spread to the docks. Soon the immense docks of the Sunday Creek Coal company were burning. Over a hundred thousand tons of coal was stored in those immense bins, and the Reliance Yosemite brought to bear all its powerful streams to the endeavor to ward off the flames. A few minutes later, however, the A. H. Beck lumber yards were seen to be burning, and now the real great battle of the firemen began.

From this time on the forces of the firemen gradually increased and the flames were gradually brought under control. By 8 o'clock the work of nearly forty engines, besides the fireboat, had told and the coal in the Sunday Creek docks and Beck's lumber yard were the only places where the fire was still uncontrolled, and in a short time it was practically under control there. Then the panic-stricken people began to return to where their homes had stood, but in very few instances were they able to find any sign of them.

Conservative estimates put the aggregate loss in the residence district at $400,000. The Sunday Creek Coal company's loss will be $150,000, and the Beck Lumber company $200,000.

The number of people homeless is variously estimated at from four to five thousand. The other citizens of South Chicago rallied to the relief of the homeless at once, and homes were thrown open in all directions to the sufferers from the fire, so that none of them had to camp in the street. South Chicago is almost entirely a manufacturing district, the Illinois Steel company's mill being one of the principal industries of the place, employing about 6000 men.

DEATH IN THE DEEP.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—As the day wore on arriving craft brought the story of the storm's work at sea and it proved a terrible supplement to the record of its ravages on land. The fishing schooner Empire State, with a crew of ten men, and the Ella M. Johnson, with a crew of eight, went down last night off Manasquan, on the Jersey coast, and all on board was lost. These two vessels were in company with the Chocorua last night when the storm struck them, and after beating around all night in some of the worst weather ever known off the coast, and with the loss of the captain and first mate, the Chocorua reached port today, the only survivor of the three. The crew of the Chocorua say no small boat could possibly live in the sea that was running at the time, and the duties on board could have been of no possible use to the crews of the two vessels. The three boats had been out only seven days, all hailing from New London.

The steamer Eggleston Abbey, from Cardiff put to port repairs this afternoon. She labored through the storm for six hours last night, during which time her steel decks were badly damaged, the plate being torn in several places by the tremendous sea throwing down upon them. The captain reports picking up George Upton of Portland, Me., (a) before yesterday, he being the sole survivor of a crew of six of the fishing schooner Mary Lizzie, which founder ed August 19th.

The fishing schooner John Feeney came in tonight with two of her crew badly jared from the terrible pounding they received. The captain reports seeing a man clinging to wreckage some distance off, but the storm was so furious that they were unable to render assistance.

From Long Branch tonight it is learned that it will be some time before that resort recovers from the effects of the storm. From the West End Hotel to Normandy not a single bathing house is left intact. The most of them were swept out on the sea, while others were washed right upon the beach. The famous old iron pier is a thing of the past, the storm carrying away four-fifths of it.

Atlantic, a pretty little resort north of Monmouth Beach, was completely inundated and at one time it was feared the Pleasant Episcopal church would be swept into the ocean.

Reports reaching Long Branch in a roundabout way from inland towns tell of much damage to buildings, farms and stock. It is impossible yet to give anything like an idea of the amount of damage done along the coast in general.

This morning a coal barge and towing vessel were wrecked off Beach haven, L. I. Up to tonight six men from the wrecked vessels were washed ashore and of the crew of twenty-one men on both vessels. Of the six that came ashore three were in poor condition and the other 15 men are unfortunately drowned, it makes the loss of life on these two vessels eighteen. The steamer was the Panther and the barge is for the Lycoming Valley of Philadelphia.

FIFTY CONGRESS.

Evening Session of the House—Public business the Speech.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—At the evening session of Fifty-fifth (Dem.) of Virginia favored carrying out the Chicago platform.

Maddox (Dem.) of Georgia opposed the Wilson bill and spoke for free silver, as did also Grady (Dem.) of North Carolina.

Kemp (Pop.) of Nebraska favored free coinage. George Washington Murray of South Carolina, the only colored representative in this Congress, made a strong speech favoring the coinage and bimetallism, because, he said, his race believed there was not enough money, as now constituted, in the world to act as currency. He here combined patriotism with self interest and was in favor of making up the deficiency in circulation with silver.

Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Peffer resumed his speech, declaring himself in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1—that or nothing. Unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would mean a gold standard, and, so far as he was concerned, the Sherman law would never be repealed unless the law of our fathers was restored to the statute books.

Peffer criticised Voorhees for what he called his "political mastery."

Drifting into a discussion of his resolution as to the national banks violating the law in refusing to pay depositors' checks in currency, Peffer said he did not mean to censure the secretary of the treasury or the comptroller. He merely wanted an official statement of the facts. He believed that in the present condition of things the New York banks had done just what they ought to have done.

Allen addressed the Senate in support of his amendment to add to the Voorhees bill a provision for free coinage, at a ratio of 16 to 1, and for the coinage, without unnecessary delay, of the silver bullion now owned by the government. He went on to argue against unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, which, he said, was the last barrier between the palm oil and industrious classes of people and the gamblers of Lombard street and Wall street, who would, for private gain, turn the world back into the gloom of the dark ages, with all its evils and miseries. The People's party was not clamoring for silver because it preferred it to gold, but because there was not enough gold in the world to do the world's work. The Bigelow ruling, useless declaration about intended return attached to the finance committee bill could not betray them this repeal. They have it in their power to force better terms.

Adjourned.

Geary Not Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative Geary of California, author of the Chinese exclusion act, called on Secretary Gresham today and urged him to enforce the law with the small amount of money on hand for that purpose. It is understood that Geary received very little satisfaction. Secretary Gresham adheres to his views to the present policy of the administration in the matter.

Hold Mr. Lease.

She says This is the Land of the Rich and the Home of the Slave.

MOBRY OBTEN, Pa., Aug. 24.—This was Populists day in this city as the national executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, 1 in the afternoon for today at over 3,000.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease of Kansas addressed an audience of 2,000. She said in part: "The people of this country never gave the first for human rights and human liberty until we have joined and in such a government of the people, by the people and for the people. When a few men in Europe can control the interests of twenty-one times in a day, when a United States senator can raise the price of silver fifty cents, when the Jews of Berlin and London stand can control the money of America, it is time to call a halt all along the line.

"Such crimes have brought about the revolution, as much religious as political. Ministers of the gospel should be interested in this revolution for the cause of Jesus Christ and humanity. The minister who cannot discuss the politics of the party in the pulpit had better put his dirty, filthy politics aside. They are not fit for the religion of Jesus Christ. The time has come when politics must be discussed from the pulpit."

She said the Republican and Democratic parties were both alike. What Cleveland and Carlisle demand Morrison and Lodge demand. Wall street Democrats said Republicans should meet them in fight for the repeal of the Sherman law. The great unspeakable crime of the nation is the demonetization of silver and both the old parties are silent about this conspiracy. As a consequence the laboring men have been compelled to organize in behalf of their homes against the most gigantic and systematic organization the world has ever known.

"This is never the land of the free and the home of the brave, but the land of the rich and the home of the slave, and I appeal to you to awake before the choice—the money power or freedom—is yours."

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The First Spadeful of Earth Sold at Auction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first spadeful of earth was turned for the Midwinter Fair in Golden Gate Park. It was the occasion of great ceremony. Thousands of people were present. Business was suspended in town, schools closed and the national guard paraded. A salute was fired by the United States artillery and speeches were made by prominent citizens.

Director-General De Young took the first spadeful of earth which was put in a silver casket and sold at auction.

It is expected that a large part of the exhibits at the Chicago Fair will be brought out here, as Congress has passed a law allowing foreign goods to be brought here for exhibition purposes without the payment of duty. The ceremonies were opened with prayer, followed by an address from the president of the day, R. P. Hammond. M. H. De Young submitted the report of the executive committee, General W. H. L. Barnes delivered an address, as did Irving M. Scott and Adolf Sutro.

The fair will be opened January 1, 1894, and will close on June 4th, six months later.

India Protesting.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Times correspondent at Simla says strong protests continue to reach the government against the sale of coinage bills at any price offered. The whole Indian press teems with indignant letters and articles on the subject.

A deputation from Singapore says: "Anxiety prevails among the Chinese that the government demonetize the Mexican dollar. The Chinese, being seafarers, would regard a sudden change in the token coinage as a gross injustice."

A Strikes Killed.

PITTSBURG, Mon., Aug. 24.—There was another conflict between negro miners and strikers tonight resulting this time in the killing of one of the strikers. A number of negroes left the stockade this evening and went to Little Bell to buy supplies. A big crowd of strikers followed them back and stoned them and finally began firing at them with pistols. The negroes returned the fire and Tom Brown, a striker, fell dead. The strikers fled, but late tonight are proposing a descent on the stockade and more trouble is looked for.

Italian Cab New Fight.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The striking cab drivers in Naples resumed rioting this evening and had a severe fight with the police. Some 30 or 12 men and boys were injured.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure it. Malarial Fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price, 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at A. G. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

Bald Heads!

What is the solution of baldness? It may be a question of blood. Blood is a fluid and it must circulate to the hair roots to keep it alive. Skookum Root Hair Grower is a stimulant to the blood and it will grow hair on bald heads. Skookum Root Hair Grower is not a dye. It is a vegetable product and will not injure the most delicate scalp. Skookum Root Hair Grower will not stain the skin or hair. Skookum Root Hair Grower will not gum the hair. Skookum Root Hair Grower will not make the hair sticky. Skookum Root Hair Grower will not make the hair brittle. Skookum Root Hair Grower will not make the hair come out. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow on bald heads. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow on heads not bald but where the hair is thin. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow long if your hair is short. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow luxuriantly if your hair is not long enough to suit you. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make whiskers grow on the face. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make a mustache grow on the upper lip. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the eyebrows grow if they are thin. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the eyelashes grow if they are thin. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow on any part of the face where it is desired to have it grow. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow on any part of the head where it is desired to have it grow. Skookum Root Hair Grower will make the hair grow on any part of the body