

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

Verdict Of Jury in McCue Trial Implies Death Penalty

QUICK WORK OF THE TRIAL JURY

Surrounded by Three Young Children and Other Relatives, the Alleged Wife Murderer Heard the Verdict Calmly, but Gave Way While His Attorneys Were Preparing a Motion for a New Trial—Jurors Admit Having Read Newspapers—Story of the Crime.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The celebrated McCue trial closed here on Saturday. The State made out a strong case. The arguments by counsel were very able. J. Samuel McCue, for four years mayor of Charlottesville, was found guilty Saturday of the murder of his wife, Fanny McCue, on Sunday night, September 4th last. The verdict was murder in the first degree, which carries with it the death penalty. The jury deliberated less than half an hour.

On his lap, her eyes reddened by weeping, while there also clung to his side two other small children. Great tears streamed down his cheeks. Surrounding the group were relatives, who scarcely knew what to say to cheer the condemned man. The verdict was received in silence by the throng, which literally obeyed the court's injunction that there must be no demonstration. Counsel for the defense moved that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that the jurors had read newspapers. The court called the jurors to the witness stand one by one, and questioned them under oath as to whether they had read the newspapers. As a whole, they said they had not been influenced by anything they had read. The motion will be argued later. As McCue left the court house to go to jail, accompanied by four guards, a large crowd was standing on the outside, but there was no untoward act.

When court was opened this morning, Commonwealth's Attorney Gilmer resumed his closing address to the jury. The exhibits, reminders of the tragedy, were once more brought into court. Mr. Gilmer closed at 11:09 a. m. when Judge Morris placed the case in the hands of the jury. The verdict was ren-



J. SAMUEL McCUE.

A dead silence prevailed in the court room when the jury filed back into the chamber to announce the fate of the accused. The crowd that filled the court room remained until the jury came in. Mr. McCue had grown nervous as Mr. Gilmer, the Commonwealth's attorney, was closing, and the suspense while awaiting the jury's verdict was a severe strain; but he held up, occasionally taking a Testament from his pocket and reading a passage or two. When asked to stand up to hear the verdict, he rose calmly, and with set features heard the words that sent him back to prison, condemned to the severest penalty of the law.

ated at 11:34 a. m.

One particularly sad feature of the trial was the fact that McCue had for years been a lawyer at the bar before which he was tried and convicted, and had been on a friendly relations with most of those identified with the trial. The jury evidenced the greatest interest, frequently questioning witnesses.

Mrs. McCue had received the contents of a shotgun in her breast—a sufficient wound to cause instant death, but in addition she had been struck a heavy blow on the head, cutting an ear nearly in two.

McCue said to one of the jurors who shook hands with him after the adjournment of court that the verdict was an unjust one, at the same time protesting his innocence.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—A Norfolk & Western freight train, westbound from Roanoke, ran into a derailing switch, near Radford, at an early hour Sunday and was wrecked. The engine turned over on Engineer E. B. Lynch, of Roanoke, and Fireman H. L. Klippes, of Blacksburg, killing both of them. The dead men leave families.

Prominent Lawyer Dead.

New York, Special.—Emanuel Michael Friend, one of New York's well-known criminal lawyers, died suddenly here Tuesday. The cause of death is not known, but it is thought to have been heart failure. Among the many celebrated cases with which Mr. Friend was connected as counsel was the defense of "Frenchy," also known as "Ben Ali" and "Jack the Ripper," who was charged with the killing of "Shakespeare" in the East River Hotel in this city. Other cases were that of Dr. Kennedy, charged with killing Dolly Reynolds and Augusta Mack, who, with Martin Thorm, was indicted for the murder of William Golden-zuppe.

Renewed Activity.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—General Sakharoff telegraphs under Wednesday's date that Wednesday night was quiet. The Japanese, however, showing marked designs of the recommencing the offensive against the Russian left wing. They have also re-occupied the village of Sandaph, near the Hun river, in front of the Russian right flank.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor has written another reply to Judge Parker on the subject of national finances.

The great Japanese and Russian armies along the Shakhie river, Manchuria, are confronting each other under conditions which are regarded as almost certain to lead to a general engagement soon.

The Continental Savings Bank Building, at Memphis, Tenn., collapsed burying some 20 persons, none of whom, however, was killed.

Fire did considerable damage to the Baltimore Merchandise Company's store, at Harrisburg, Pa.

A picture machine catching fire caused a panic in an Atlanta theatre. Engineers in 240 Illinois collieries went on strike and a lockout of 50,000 miners is expected to follow.

Halloween was celebrated in Albany, N. Y., by a carnival and processions, like a New Orleans Mardi Gras.

The Japanese are making gains in their new general assault on Port Arthur.

The Newport News shipyard has received a contract for building another Lake torpedo boat.

Democrats in Virginia have been greatly encouraged by the effect of Judge Parker's speeches.

Mr. Henry G. Davis is making a speaking tour along the West Virginia Central railroad.

There is an effort for the removal of the body of Edmund Pendleton to St. John's Churchyard, Richmond.

Judge Parker addressed large audiences at Bridgeport, Meriden, New Haven and Hartford, Conn.

ORPHANAGE SUFFERS BY FIRE

Inmates Left With Nothing to Eat and No Means of Cooking if Provisions Were on Hand.

Clinton, Special.—The Memorial Dining Hall of Thornwell Orphanage was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

The fire was discovered about 11:30 o'clock and had then gained such a headway as to make it impossible to save the building. The best that could be done was to prevent the flames from spreading to the dormitories on each side, in which the inmates were asleep when the fire began. There were no sleeping apartments in the memorial hall but it was fitted up in excellent style and the financial loss is heavy. The building contained dining room, store rooms and kitchen, the last being furnished with modern ranges and appliances. The destruction of the building leaves the orphans with nothing to eat and no place to cook or eat if there were provisions on hand. Despite the late hour, however, citizens of Clinton are preparing to feed the children tomorrow. But help must come promptly to put these things in shape again, and Dr. Jacobs, the superintendent, appeals to the people through the State for contributions at once.

The burned building was erected by popular subscription, chiefly from Presbyterians in 1888, and was a handsome stone structure, about 50-60 feet, costing about \$10,000. There is probably some insurance, but this could not be definitely learned to night. The building was situated between two others with narrow streets between, and it was only by hard work that these adjacent structures were saved. On account of the drought it was difficult to secure water. Clinton having no water works system, and many wells having gone dry. It is supposed that the fire started from one of the ovens.

Franchise Tax Law.

The attention of the general assembly was directed two years ago to the fact that the revenue of the state is not increasing in proportion to the growth of necessary expenses. When the annual appropriation for pensions was increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000, the state fell behind in meeting its expenses, for it was this same year that \$50,000 was given to the Charleston exposition. The legislature appointed a commission to look into the matter of the state's revenue, and this commission was empowered to sit during the recesses and report by bills or otherwise. That commission introduced three "revenue" bills, only one of which became a law. The bills which failed to pass provided for a change in the entire machinery of the tax department. The act which became a law, and the only one which seeks to bring in taxes from a new quarter.

This act to place a tax on franchises, a kind of license tax, became a law, but was inoperative during the year just ended as it provided that corporations must report during the month of February, and the act was not approved until it was too late for the corporations to make such a report for the year 1904.

Mr. A. W. Jones, the comptroller general, is now working on a set of blanks to be filled out by the corporations upon whose franchises this tax will be levied as a license. The act will be of force next year and may bring in over \$80,000 in addition to the revenue now received from direct taxation.

All "home" or domestic corporations will be governed by the following section of the act:

"Every corporation organized under the laws of the state to do business for profit, and doing business in this state, shall make a report in writing to the comptroller general annually, during the month of February, of the following particulars:

- "1. The name of the company.
"2. The location of its principal office.
"3. The name and postoffice address of the president, treasurer, superintendent and general manager, and the members of the board of directors.
"4. The date of the annual election of such officers.
"5. The amount of authorized capital stock and the par value of each share.
"6. The amount of capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital stock issued and outstanding and the amount of capital stock paid up.
"7. The nature and kind of business in which the company is engaged, and its place or places of business.
"8. The change, or changes, if any, in the above particulars made since the last report."—Columbia State.

Boy Fatally Shot.

Spartanburg, Special.—Friday afternoon near Cramling, two negro boys, were playing with a loaded pistol. The result was that John Kirtendall, aged 17 years, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by a neighboring boy, 11 years old, whose name was not ascertained. The weapon was the property of Kirtendall, and he and the little negro boy were fooling with it at the home of the former. By some means the pistol was discharged and a bullet entered Kirtendall's stomach, and he is in a serious condition. Dr. Black, of the city, attended the negro, and stated this afternoon that his patient's condition was extremely critical.

Knitting Mill Burned.

Marion, Ga., Special.—Tifton was visited by another fire Sunday afternoon, burning up the old knitting mill, with all its machinery. It is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. While the fire was raging there was an attempt made to rob Smith's drug store.

There was a large hole cut in the floor from underneath, but was discovered by J. E. Cochran before there had been anything stolen. The knitting mill was owned by a company and was uninsured.

RATHER QUIET AGAIN

Nothing Startling in the Eastern War Situation

PORT ARTHUR CENTER OF INTEREST

Japs Fortifying at All Points—The Russians Still Retire—Some Heavy Losses.

Chefoo, By Cable.—Port Arthur is doomed. The correspondent of the Associated Press here has received information, the reliability of which is beyond question, that the Japanese now occupy positions which place the east side of the town at their mercy. The last assault by their fleet, stand at the main east forts whenever they are ready.

The Japanese calculate that if the Russians do not surrender now they will be capable of prolonging the fighting by many days. They stand at Liout Promontory and Tiger's Tail, for a month longer, with the mere hope of continuing the struggle.

Long before the second Pacific squadron arrives in the Pacific the Japanese flag, it is now believed, will wave over the smoking ruins of the city, and Viceroy Alexieff's dream of an unconquerable city.

The Japanese have not occupied the main forts and highest points of the east hill, but they occupy in overwhelming numbers positions which will enable them to attack the Russians back whenever they desire.

Loss Admitted at Last.

Paris, By Cable.—The Associated Press was put in a position to state positively that its dispatches from Chefoo, Port Arthur and Tokio last June to the effect that the Japanese battleship Yashima had been sunk by a mine off Dalny, which dispatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have finally been officially confirmed. The Japanese government has notified foreign governments of the loss of the ship.

The number of men who went down with the vessel is not known, but it is believed to have been small. The official details show that the Yashima struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dalny harbor, but this proved impossible and she sank in deep water.

The loss of the Yashima has been concealed by the Japanese, though the Russian authorities have believed for some time that the reports that the battleship had been destroyed were correct. It is important, since it is now disclosed that Japan has only four modern battleships remaining.

The Yashima was one of the finest battleships of the Japanese navy. Her displacement was 12,300 tons, about the size of the American battleship Maine, and she had a speed of 19 knots. The Russian squadron at Port Arthur included five modern battleships, more or less damaged, and Vice Admiral Rojestvasky's command, which is now enroute from the Baltic to the Far East, also numbers five battleships. In view of the inferiority of the Japanese in battleships, their armored cruiser strength is important, they being greatly superior to the Russians in this respect.

Whole Jap Line Fortified.

Mukden, By Cable.—There was a brisk exchange of artillery fire here Friday, extending from the village of Linchtau, eastward on both sides of the railroad, but the firing ceased at noon. The Japanese are continuing their concentration opposite the Russian center. The Japanese positions fortified their whole line are strongly entrenched along the Hun river to the westward. On Monday, on the Russian extreme right, a squadron of Don Cossacks charged a battery of Japanese artillery near Lindantoun. The Cossacks moved forward at a gallop through a field of barley, against the fire of the battery, and had almost reached the guns when a couple of companies of Japanese infantry rose up and poured in several volleys, compelling the cavaliers to ride out of the field at even a faster pace than they went in. The Cossacks lost about 25 men.

Breslau, Prussian Silesia, by cable.—Three thousand Poles marched through the streets of Czesochowa, Russian Poland, Wednesday, as a protest against the mobilization. The chief of police and gendarmes ordered the paraders to disperse, but they refused to do so and continued to sing Polish songs. A detachment of infantry then charged the mob with bayonets, with the result that six persons were killed and 20 wounded.

Cause of Delay.

St. Petersburg, by cable.—The delay in the final ratification of the convention for an inquiry into the North Sea incident is over the formulation of the questions which the international commission is to decide. The Russian authorities are understood to desire to acquaint themselves with the detailed report of Vice Admiral Rojestvasky, and his three brother officers today in order to ascertain whether any questions raised by the report should be included. Both Captain Clado and his comrades upon their arrival at the railroad station this afternoon informed a representative of the associated press that they had nothing to say for publication.

Many Japs Wounded.

St. Petersburg, by cable.—The possibility that there may have been some misunderstanding of signals during the trawler incident in the North Sea is suggested by a fact made public in the order of the day issued by Vice Admiral Choukin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, which records the fact that officers of the latter fleet are so unfamiliar with the new code system adopted by the admiralty that during the recent maneuvers that not a single ship understood or obeyed the admiral's signals.

CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Many Newby Names Gathered From all Sections.

General Cotton Market.

Table listing cotton market prices for various locations including Galveston, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Augusta, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Houston, and New York.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid wagons. Good middling... 9 3/4. Strict middling... 9 3/8. Middling... 9 3/8.

South Carolina Items.

Seth M. Milliken, of New York, one of the leading spirits in the industrial development of the Spartanburg section, owning large blocks of stock in that county's mills, and plants elsewhere in the South, said Tuesday that the signs and impressions of this trip were very gratifying. He is especially pleased with Spartanburg, and thinks the city has a great future. Mr. Milliken, in speaking of the Pacolet mills, stated that in all probability a large sum would be expended, either in building a new mill, or adding to the plants already established. This will be left entirely with the president and treasurer, Victor M. Montgomery.

An effort is being made to organize a State Truck Growers' Association in South Carolina. A meeting was called for Wednesday of fair week in Columbia, but on account of the short notice but few attended the meeting, although there were a large number in the city. It was decided to call off the meeting temporarily and arrange for another date. It is likely that the meeting will be held at the same time as the spring meeting of the State Fair Society and as this will give those interested plenty of time to issue a call and arrange to come, a large attendance is expected. The formal call will be issued in the next few weeks.

The Chalk case, which has been pending in the probate court in Spartanburg for several weeks, came up for a final hearing Tuesday morning before Judge Gentry, who after hearing the arguments in the case, sustained the instrument. The case was an action brought by G. W. Chalk to break the will of his deceased wife, who had bequeathed her husband only \$100 out of an estate worth several thousand dollars. The case was brought by Simpson & Bomar and was related by Nichols & Jones. Testimony was taken some time ago and Wednesday morning argument on both sides were made.

In Magistrate's Paslay's court in Spartanburg Tuesday Nott Ferguson, colored, was tried, convicted and bound over to court for deserting his wife. The negro was represented by Attorney R. E. Raab, of Laurens, and Mr. C. P. Simms conducted the prosecution. Nott Ferguson deserted his blind wife in that town about a year ago, and went to Laurens county and cultivated a farm. A few days ago he was brought back to Spartanburg to answer the charge of desertion.

News comes from Union that, unknown among strangers, Miss Bradley, a young woman, apparently 30 years of age, was found dead in bed a few mornings ago at the home of a Mr. Gibson, of Jacksonville. The story is a pitiable one for it seems that the woman on Monday, the 17th instant, and walked all the way from Buffalo to Jacksonville. There she got a position in the yarn mill. Physicians said her death was due to heart failure.

A commission for a charter was Tuesday issued to the Westmoreland Drug Manufacturing Company, of Greenville. The capital stock is to be \$2,000. The incorporators named are: C. C. Westmoreland and P. C. Westmoreland. A charter has also been issued to the Hip-town Bowling Association, of Charleston. The Blue Ridge Beverage and Extract Company has notified the secretary of State that it has made a net increase of \$15,000 in its capital stock.

It was learned Tuesday that the conference for education in the South will be held in Columbia next April. The information came in a letter to State Superintendent of Education Martin from Dr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, the secretary. The exact date has not yet been determined upon, but it will probably be the last week in April, as this is the time which suits Columbia best, and is about the time that the conference is usually held.

Experts from Ceylon have recently visited Formosa to discover whether a marketable imitation of Formosa Oolong could be made from tea grown in India and Ceylon at such cost that it could be put on the American market at a lower price than the Formosa article.

Governor Heyward Tuesday offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of W. L. Henderson and Alfred Free, of Saluda county. They were wanted for the killing of M. M. Morse. A reward has also been offered for the arrest of Fred Herbert and Will Slimkins. They are wanted for the killing of Jim Peterson and Chris Porter, respectively. This cluster of fugitives are of Newberry.

By Wire and Cable.

A new Cabinet was appointed in Chile.

ON A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE

David Ott is in Orangeburg Jail for Alleged Assault.

A special from Orangeburg to the Columbia State gives the following story: A warrant was issued by Magistrate C. P. Brunson of this city upon affidavit of Mr. Adam L. Shumaker, charging David Ott with having committed assault upon his daughter, Miss Lula Shumaker.

Mr. Shumaker is a well known farmer who resides in Goodby township, a few miles this side of Ellerbe, and bears an excellent reputation as a good citizen and neighbor. The accused is a son of Mr. A. A. Ott, who is a successful farmer, residing on the State road only a few miles distant from the home of Mr. Shumaker. Young Ott is about 20 years of age, while the young lady is said to be about 17 years of age.

The story is that Sunday afternoon one of Mr. Shumaker's boys and two of his neighbors, attended a funeral, a few miles away, and returned to the home of Mrs. Shumaker, and as they were leaving young Ott asked Miss Lula to ride with him. It was late in the afternoon and he lingered behind the other buggies going in the same direction. After they had some miles away, he turned back toward the road and, it is alleged, committed the crime. He then drove the young lady near her father's house and told her to get out and walk home. This she refused to do through mortification. He then took her to his father's house. Young Ott then left home and went to the house of Moses Dantzler to spend the night. It was not until this morning that Mr. Shumaker was apprised of his daughter's whereabouts and condition, and this information came first to him from Mr. Dantzler, to whom young Ott had confided. Mr. Shumaker went to the home of Mr. Ott for his daughter and with his wife ascertained that young Ott had accomplished his purpose and then he set out for Orangeburg to intercept Ott. His information was that Ott was coming to Orangeburg early Monday morning for the purpose of disposing of his horse and buggy and to take the first train to leave the country.

The young man has several scratches on his face and the contention is that he received them in the struggle with the young lady. It is also said that he had been drinking.

As soon as Mr. Shumaker reached Orangeburg he consulted his attorneys, Messrs. Raysor and Summers, and the warrant of arrest was procured. Constable Ferguson was sent out by Magistrate Brunson to search for young Ott, and he was informed that he had started back for the country with a negro in a buggy.

Mr. Goures, however, found Ott in the city, arrested him at once and placed him in jail.

Young Ott denies the above story and gave the constable a different version. When the girl refused to go to her home he took her to his father's, showed her to a room up stairs, told his mother of her presence in the house and he then went to his own room and retired. He said that he came to Orangeburg this morning to return a horse that he had recently bought and had a negro to take him back to his home but was prevented from returning by the arrest.

It is said that young Ott had been paying attention to the young lady but that Mr. Shumaker objected to his attention and would not allow him to come to his house.

There is some conflict between the current reports concerning the affair, hence the contentions of both sides are given above as nearly correct as possible. It is probable that there will be a preliminary examination held very soon and then the full facts will be brought out.

NEW HOLLAND HALL DEDICATED

Newberry College Was the Scene of Interesting Ceremonies.

Newberry, Special.—With appropriate and dignified ceremonies Newberry Monday night united in the dedication of Holland Hall, the new college annex which has lately been completed. The celebration was of an interesting character and a number of gentlemen distinguished in the service of church and state lent their presence on an occasion which might well be termed memorable in the history of Newberry college. The governor and the chief justice—the heads respectively of the executive and judicial departments of the state government—were on the stage, and ministers and college presidents who have won distinction in their spheres of labor all testified to the dignity and importance of the celebration. From the city had gathered friends of Newberry college until they filled the capacious auditorium which is one of the most excellent features of Holland hall. It was an event of unusual interest to the general public and of the Lutheran college. It marked a new epoch in the usefulness of the institution which has met and overcome many and serious obstacles.

In the city cemetery stands a shaft which marks the resting place of the man for whom the hall was named—George W. Holland, who was president of Newberry College from 1878 to 1895. Now his name is to be perpetuated in the structure which is to be devoted to the inculcation of Christian education. It is a worthy memorial of a good and useful man. It is likewise a worthy memorial to the devotion and the Lutherans of South Carolina who have contributed to a building the peer of any structure in the state and costing \$20,000. With Dr. J. A. B. Scherer as the head of the rejuvenated institution, the friends of Newberry College may look to the future with confidence. And the outpouring of people at night demonstrated that these friends are legion.

News of the Day.

A table has been issued giving statistics of the operation of the liquor tax law in New York from May 1, 1896, the date of its establishment, to September 30, last. It shows a grand total received of \$121,736,857.71. The net revenue was \$115,201,337.97, of which the state's share was \$44,512,205.02. The receipt from the county of New York were \$54,029,673.01, of which its share of net revenue was \$32,011,453.69.

NINE DIE IN FLOOD

Result of the Bursting of a Water Reservoir

FOUR HOUSES ARE WASHED AWAY

Nearly a Million Gallons of Water Were Suddenly Turned Loose and Rushed Upon Nearby Houses With Terrible Force—A Negro and His Wife, Who Were in Bed, Were Carried a Distance of 500 Yards and Escaped Without a Bruise.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Special.—The reservoir of the municipal water-works located near the center of Winston, broke at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, causing the loss of nine lives and the injury of four or five persons.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Martin Peoples, Mrs. Vogler, Mrs. John Poe and 12-year-old daughter. Mrs. Southern and son, John Southern.

THE INJURED.

Martin V. Peoples, both legs broken, Walter Peoples, slightly bruised, Gilley Jordan, slightly bruised. These are at the hospital. D. L. Payne, a traveling man, of Greensboro, may recover, though his condition now prevents his removal to the hospital.

The north side of the reservoir which is 30 feet high, tumbled over, falling upon the home and barn of Martin V. Peoples. There were about 800,000 gallons of water in the reservoir, and the mad stream rushed northeast to the Southern Railway cut, and thence to Belo's pond, a distance of a half mile. Four tenement houses were washed several hundred yards.

D. L. Payne, one of the injured, said he was awakened by the crash and thought he was being swallowed by an earthquake. He cannot describe his experience while in the water, and while he was rushing streamward, said Mr. Payne after his removal to a house near the place he was found.

The Winston aldermen met at once and made arrangements to bury the dead and care for the injured.

The Winston reservoir was built in 1881, by a company composed of 60 citizens. Ten years ago it and the water plant was sold to the city. Soon thereafter 10 feet was added to the height of the reservoir, which was full of water when the collapse came. The city has just had a large stand pipe completed. It is full of water and the town is prepared to supply every demand.

Despite the early hour, the news of time, and within 30 minutes between 600 and 1,000 people surrounded the spot. An hour later the entire city was aroused and excited. Before the extent of the damage was known, and while it was thought that perhaps the members of the Peoples family were the only ones who had lost their lives, cries of distress were heard farther down the street.

The thousands of gallons of water that flowed from the reservoir formed a pond in the vicinity, and it was thought that several people might have been drowned in this. The city council met and decided to drain the pond, in order to recover any bodies that might lie beneath the water.

The reservoir situated about five blocks from the center of the business district of the city and was surrounded by a number of residences and several small stores. It is understood that the structure had been condemned, but the city authorities had failed to remove it.

SOME AGONIZING SCENES.

A description of the scenes at the little branch near the railroad track, where the dead bodies were found, would defy the genius of a Dickens. Anxious relatives with tear-stained faces, watching anxiously for some sign of the loved one who had been snatched from them to a remorseless grave. The agonizing look of a brother as he searched for some trace of his missing sister was especially pathetic. The mother who saw the dead body of her son," remarked a man who arrived on the scene a short time after the fearful disaster. "My son, my son," she exclaimed, and the consoling words of neighbors were powerless to lessen the grief that she was unable to control. It was truly a horrible sight."

A NEGRO'S STORY.

A colored man who lives near the reservoir and who rushed to the door as soon as the crash was heard, had this to say of the disaster: "When I heard the noise I thought at first it was an earthquake. I ran to the door and looked up the street. I can't tell exactly how it looked, but I was scared too badly to take notice. It seemed as if a big river was coming down the street. Parts of houses and rubbish of all kinds were being carried with it, and I saw several bodies being washed away. I was so badly scared that it was a long time before I found out what was the matter. It was pitiful to hear the groans of those who were being swept away. I am not able to tell anything else, for I had a hard time getting out of the way myself." He concluded excitedly and in a manner to show that he had not recovered from his fright.

10 Miners Hauled to Death.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—One of the most appalling mine accidents in the history of the Wyoming valley for many years past, occurred at No. 1 Auchincloss shaft, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, at Nanticoke, at an early hour Wednesday morning by which ten men were hurled to instant death and three seriously injured. The men were nearly all upon the mine carriage to be lowered to the workings below.