KINGSTREE, S. C.

LOUIS J. BRISTOW, Ed. & Prop'r.

The true value of the property of New York greatly exceeds the value of the property of the whole Dominion of Canada.

According to the report of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas board of agriculture, last year's crop of corn in that state represented \$82,000,000; oats, \$8,327,000; wheat, \$20,700,000.

The familiar herdic has disappeared from the streets of Washington after having been in constant use for sixteer years. The death of the owner of the plant has caused it. A new company may reintroduce the cabs, though quick transit on the street car lines had hurt the business.

A new vegetable has been brought to Europe from Japan. It combines the flavors of the artichoke and the asparagus, and is as easily cultivated as the potato. The French, who are responsible for its introduction, cal it "chavottes," and it has already figured largely at the most recherche and delicate suppers in Paris, Especially as a salad is this new vegetable to be commended.

Four Buffalo (N. Y.) reporters attended a prize fight in a professional capacity and the "mill" being raided by the police were promptly captured with the party. Judge King of that city, before whom they were brought, released them, declaring that it was s principle of law as well as of commor sense that three kinds of men were permitted to go anywhere without blame-doctors, clergymen and reporters.

Occasionally one hears of an instance of real gratitude. The will of Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Cleveland, who died at Nice, France, directs that the greater part of her estate shall be turned into a trust fund and invested so as to yield the largest income consistent with safety to the principal, to be paid semi-annually to Marvin F. Scarfe of Pittsburg, who, at the risk of his own life, saved Mrs. Cleveland from accidental drowning, and at his death the principal to go to his chil-

The Philadelphia Record says: Train loads of celery are arriving here from Florida. Heretofore the succulent plant has come exclusively from New York and Michigan. These recent consignments are the first that have ever come from the South. The brisk trot to keep up with him. celery is grown near Port Tampa, and its culture is something new. The shipments will be larger in the future, fortable on that horse. Now I feel owing to the superiority of the product grown in the South over that in the North, large investments having been made at other points along the Gulf Coast by those interested in promoting its culture."

Says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican: An experiment worth watching will soon be launched in Warren, Mass. The chief industry of the village has been the steam pump works, which is moving away, leaving the town without means of support. The employes left behind by the removal have taken courage from their misfortune, and are forming a new company to carry on the old business. The merchants of the village and the farmers of the surrounding country are subscribing to the stock of the new enterprise, and the pastors, who have no dollars, are helping the projectors to get dollars from other people. About \$30,000 has been subscribed, several orders are promised the new firm, and the village is full of enthusiasm.

The Greater New York will begin business as a municipality, so to speak, on January 1, 1898, with a municipal debt in excess of \$200,000,000, a debt larger than that of any four other cities of the country. There is a general opinion, for which, however, there is no real warrant, that the debt of American municipalities is based npon their population, area, age and resources; but the fact is that while these elements regulate the running expenses of American cities, the debt is fixed rather by the form of government they have enjoyed or suffer. from in the past. Boston and St. Louis are cities of the same size very nearly (the difference in population between the two was less than 3,000 by the last census), yet the municipal debt of Boston is three times greater than that of St. Louis, while, on the other hand, the tax rate in St. Louis is fifty per cent. greater per \$1000 of valuation than it is in Boston.

#### CURIOUS FACTS.

There is paper underclothing. Spiders usually live two or three

The total killed on both sides, at Gettysburg, Penn., numbered 5562. The oldest house in Maine is said to be Sylvester house, at Small Point, the

age of which is put at 150 years. The sword and belt of Latour d'Auververgne, the first grenadier of France, have just been presented to the Paris Musee Carnavalet.

The Island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. nobility of the Island speak Italian.

A whale recently captured in arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon belonging to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

A New Yorker paid a visit recently for the first time in fifty-one years to Alexandria, Va., to make a search for the house where he boarded in 1846 while recruiting for the Mexican War.

Mrs. C. K. Thorp, of Washington, Ind., wife of a former Mayor of that city, held up at the point of a revolver a young man who had slapped her son, and forcing him to kneel in the street, she horsewhipped him in the face until blood was drawn. Then she lectured

Isabelle, notorious under the Second Empire as the flower girl of the Paris Jockey Club, is now an old woman earning a precarious living by selling flowers in the streets. She was turned out by the Jockey Club on her mother's appealing to charity because she would not support her.

How large must be the hole through which a horse can pass? This question was discussed by a deacon and a newspaper friend in East Winthrop, Me. The next day the deacon discovered that his horse had dropped through a trapdoor in his stable, landing in the cellar without a scratch. The hole was 181 by 84 inches.

There is a cat that goes hunting at Hoisington, Kan. It makes its home in the roundhouse where a railroad. man placed it to get warm one day when he found it half frozen in the street. The men made a practice of shooting birds for it, and now the cat will follow for a mile or more any man who carries a gun, and at sound of a shot will run for the bird.

#### Swapping Horses.

General Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant" in the Century. tells the following anecdote of his chief during a ride from Petersburg to City Point:

Owing to the heat and dust, the long ride was exceedingly uncomfortable. My best horse had been hurt, and I was mounted on a bay cob that had a trot which necessitated no end of 'saddle-pounding" on the part of the rider; and if distances are to be measured by the amount of fatigue endured, this exertion added many miles to the trip. The general was riding his black pony "Jeff Davis." This smooth little pacer shuffled along at a gait which was too fast for a walk and not fast enough for a gallop, so that all the other horses had to move at a

When we were about five miles from donarters the general said to me in a joking way: "You don't look comabout as fresh as when we started

I replied: "It makes all the difference in the world, general, what kind

of horse one rides. He remarked: "Oh, all horses are pretty much alike as far as the comfort of their gait is concerned."

"In the present instance," I answered, "I don't think you would like

to swap with me, general." He said at once, "Why, yes; I'd just as lief swap with you as not;" and threw himself off his pony and mounted my uncomfortable beast, while I put myself astride of "Jeff." The general had always been a famous rider, even when a callet at West Point. When he rode or drove a strange horse, not many minutes elapsed before he and the animal seemed to understand each other perfectly. In my experience I have never seen a better rider, or one who had a more steady seat, no matter what sort of horse he rode; but on this occasion it soon became evident that his body and that of the animal were not always in touch, and he saw that all the party were considerably amused at the ogging to which he was subjected. In the meantime "Jeff Davis" was pacing along with a smoothness which made me feel as if I were seated in a rocking chair. When we reached headquarters the general dismounted in a manner which showed that he was pretty stiff from the ride. As he touched the ground he turned and said with a quizzical look, "Well, I must acknowledge that animal is pretty rough."

## No Healthy Baby Cries.

A favorite assertion of the modern trained child's nurse is that no healthy baby cries. If he is well, as he should be, and properly clothed and looked after, he will not cry. But on the other hand, some medical authorities assert that crying is the chief and best exercise for young children, and one hospital superintendent says that a healthy baby should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to fifteen minutes at a time. This world would be dull, indeed, if all mankind agreed.

### A Dainty Tramp.

"Thank the old lady for the chicken and ask if she hasn't got some cake with chocolate frosting instead of this white kind." This from a tramp who asked for a "hand-out" at a Bath (Me.) residence. - Boston Herald.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND DAR-ING DEEDS ON LAND AND SEA.

A White Expedition in Africa Routed by Savages - An Orang-Outang Attacks His Keeper, Etc.

MONG the passengers on the steamer Bonny, which has arrived at Liverpool from the west coast of Africa, was Captain Boisragon, who was one of the only two white men who escaped from the Benin massacre, Mr. Locke being the other. Captain Boisragon was in very good health, and said that his arm was almost well again.

Captain Boisragon gave in the London Times the following account of his adventures after the first attack was made on the expedition:

"When the firing began I was walking just behind Major Crawford, who was next to Mr. Phillips. At first we could not believe that the firing was meant for anything but a salute, as everything had seemed so peaceful. When we did realize what it meant I rushed back to try and get my revolver, which was locked up in a box, but as all the carriers had bolted at once I could not get it, and was returning to the head of the column when I met Crawford and the others coming back. Crawford told me Phillips had been killed already, so we settled to try and get back to Gwato. As we went along the road with a lot of our carriers and servants who had joined us, we were continually fired on by the Benin men. At first all the white men kept on turning to the Benin men, saying 'Adoc' (the Benin salutation) and 'Don't fire. It's a peaceful palaver.' Finding that this was no good, we took to charging them with our sticks, and they invariably ran away. After a bit Major Crawford was badly wounded in the groin. So Mr. Locke, Maling, myself and Crawford's orderly carried him, although he told us he was done for and implored us to leave him and save ourselves. Meanwhile all our carriers had gone on with Mr. Powis, who, when I last saw him, seemed to be driving the Benin men before him like sheep. He had been up to Benin several times before, could speak the language a little, and at first the Benin men did not seem to want to touch him at all. While we were carrying Major Crawford, Dr. Elliot, who was bleeding from a wound in the head, kept on charging into the bush, trying to prevent the Benin men from shooting at us, for we could only go very slowly. He most undoubtedly kept them from coming close up to us, and saved us from being hit several times. After a bit I saw a man aiming at us from behind a tree further up the road in the direction we were going, so I told the others to put Crawford down for a short time while I charged at the man. In doing so I was knocked over by a shot in my arm, but as it did not hurt at the time I got up again and charged the Benin

up close behind and killed them all except Locke, who was wounded in three places. We were all hit with pellets several times. As Locke and myself were the only two living, we that is if there is enough tissue round bolted into the bush. We had taken an orang-outang's eye to show a bruise. the compass belonging to poor Maling, and tried to steer northwest which would bring us out on the Gwato Creek some way above Gwato. We ran and walked through thick bush as far as we could that evening, and stopped to rest about 5,30 p. m., having left the scene of the massacre about 3.45 p. m. Immediately after we sat down we heard two men—Benin men, of course—talking to each other not twenty yards away from us, and a few minutes afterwards we heard a party cutting their way through the bush. At first it seemed as if they were making straight for us, but they passed about twenty yards from us, dropping sentries as they went. During the night I had to change my position, as I was getting cramp, and out to the one next him, and we could hear them both searching through the bush. Soon after that I woke up to find a band on my boot, then feeling up my gaiter, and I the man before he could cry out. At the same time I called out, 'Locke, I have caught this villain!' when I found it was Locke himself, who had changed his position and was trying to find out where I was. After this the Benins must have known where we were, as we could hear three of them walking round and round us until long after daylight. Then they seemed to leave us, but why or wherefore they did I cannot tell. We thought that they imagined we were already done for. However, instead of being shot when we moved off, as we half expected to be, we saw no one and got away. Although we heard plenty of people we met no one until the last day, as we kept to the bush as much as possible.

"When I got back to the others I

found a lot of Benin men had crept

"On the fifth day we came across a small creek which we knew must lead to the Gwato Creek. We walked down into a small waterside village. There the few men, instead of giving us the water we asked for, hurried us off into a small cance until we were round a corner. Then they let us drink all we wanted. These men were Jakries, who trade with the Benin men, and they took us across to a bigger Jakrie village on the other side of the creek. There we got a larger canoe, got underneath mats, and were paddled down to the Benin River, which we reached about sunset, and where we found one of our own Protectorate launches. We were told afterwards that the reason us away as quickly was because in any other State.

THE FIELD OF ADVENTURE, there were some Benin soldiers living in the village looking out for refugees, but that they had left the village about a quarter of an hour before we got there to get their food, and had not returned. We had absolutely nothing to eat for the five days we were in the bush, and nothing to drink but the dew on the leaves in the early morning. The only thing we could find eatable were plaintains, but they were so dry that we could not swallow any of them. Another day without water would, I think, have finished us both. Dr. D'Archy Irvine, who looked after us so well when we got down to New Benin, told me that my arm would have mortified if it had not been attended to for another day. The wound had got very bad the day before we reached water."

#### Attacked by an Orang-Outang.

"Chief," the big orang-outang whose pensive air and almost human tricks have for years caused visitors to the zoo to wonder just how much there really is in Darwin's theory, attacked his keeper, and if the latter had not succeeded in backing out of the cage as he fought the beast off, there might have been enacted another of the harrowing stories that travelers tell of the orang-outang's strength and fierce-

"Chief" lies in the large building near the seal ponds. His keeper, James M. Murray, was feeding the animals and had passed down the row of cages, in each leaving dinner for some hungry resident of the zoo.

He entered "Chief's" cage from the rear, as he had entered all the others. The big ape was out of humor. He had been rather surly for a day or two, but he had not attempted any tricks that would remind the keeper to keep his eyes about him.

Murray put the cup and pan in their usual place, when, with a sudden dart and a snarl so fierce that all the other animals in the house began to chatter and shrink, the orang-outang leaped across the cage and gripped the keeper's foot in his vise-like jaws. Murray realized that his life was in danger.

There was no weapon, save the light pan and cup, within his reach. He saw that it would be a hand-to-hand struggle with the enraged animal if he would escape, and with the odds largely in favor of his antagonist, who had four hands to his two and a fierce set of teeth into the bargain.

Orang-outang fighting under such circumstances was new to him, and he had to trust to his instinct. He leaned over at once to choke the ape, bringing his neck within the reach of those powerful spider-like arms, but at that moment "Chief" released his grip on his foot and made for his body as if to bury his teeth in the keeper's side.

Murray was too quick for him and fought him off. Fortunately, the orang-outang was not in good condition, long confinement having taken from him some of his fierceness. Murray was following up his advantage when the animal caught an opening, and in a second had his jaws fixed on the keeper's right arm, which had been extended to ward him off.

He tugged and beat until finally "Chief" let go his bite. The arm was badly lacerated, but Murray had the satisfaction of knowing that "Chief" will nurse two bruised eyes for a while,

The keeper backed out of the cage warily, while the snarling ape leaped to and fro in front of him in a ferreteyed search for a good opening. He got away without further harm, and had his wound dressed at the Presbyterian hospital. Later in the day Murray was able to return to duty .-Philadelphia Ledger.

### A Brakeman's Fearful Peril.

The terrible experience of Mike Maloney, a Cincinnati Southern freight brakeman, at Highbridge, was not exaggerated by first accounts. Maloney was running or standing upon the top of a freight car as the train was crossing the bridge. When about midway of the structure his foot slipped, and he shot over the edge of the car the sentry in front of us must and started on his journey of 286 feet have heard me, for he called to the river or rocks below. Persons who witnessed the accident say that Maloney grabbed wildly in all directions, but could secure no hold upon the roof of the car. As luck would have it, however, he fell to the side thought it was one of the Benin men along which the telegraph wires run, who had found us in the dark. I and, just as his body was about to grabbed the hand, meaning to strangle clear the bridge, he grabbed a telegraph wire with a death-like grip and

hung there. This saved him from a terrible death. A number of persons hastened to his assistance and found him too weak to do anything for himself. He was deadly pale, and big drops of sweat stood out all over his face. fainted after being removed from his perilous position, and it was some time after he reached his home at Georgetown until he began to recover from the shock upon his nervous system. It was one of the closest calls any man ever had. Maloney will hereafter cross Highbridge in a caboose. - Danville (Ky.) Advocate.

### Curious Surnames

Among the curious and suggestive surnames in a certain county in north Missouri are the following: Red. White, Blue, Green, Gray, Brown and Black. There are also Kings, Queens, Earls, Dukes, Marquises and Lords. In animated nature are to be found Wrens, Birds, Cows, Hawks and also Hawkins, and Fowlers. Among quadrupeds are Wolfe, Lamb, Lyon, Bull, Stier and Redheffer. At one time, in a county in western Kansas, there lived Redwine, Sourbeer, Drybread and Fancake.—Chicago Tribune,

### Tornado-Stricken Missouri,

According to the statistics of the Weather Bureau the property loss from tornadoes during the last ten years has the men in the small village hurried been five times as great in Missouri as

# FIRE HORROR IN PARIS.

Leaders of French Society Perish in a Frightful Disaster.

### ALL EUROPE IS IN MOURNING.

Flames Level a Wooden Structure Deing Used for a Charity Bazaar-Scores of the Nobility and Wealthy, Mostly Women, Among the Victims-A Hundred Bodies Taken Out-More in Ruins.

PARIS, France (By Cable) .- Not since the terrible fire which converted the festivities in connection with the marriage of Emperor Napoleon to Archduchess Marie Louise into an epoch of grief and mourning has so appalling a disaster overtaken Parisian society as the conflagration of the Bue Jean Goujon Tuesday afternoon. The flower of France's aristocracy was assembled together for the purpose of charity in a wooden building, constructed to represent a street of Old Paris. A bazaar, or fancy fair, was in full swing. The stalls were occupied by royal princesses, by duchesses, countesses, and leaders of the great world of the French metropolis, the place being densely thronged with visitors and purchasers, when suddenly a fre broke out in the stall of the Dowager Duchesse d'Uzes. A terrible panic ensued. Those who did not perish in the fiames seem to have sustained shocking injuries during the struggle that followed at the exits in the frantic efforts to escape. So fierce were the flames that, as in the case of the fire at the Austrian Embassy at Paris on the occasion of Napoleon's wed-ding, the exact number of the victims may never be known with any degree of cer-

tainty.

The latest estimate of the dead is that at least 100 bodies have been taken out, and as many more may still be in the ruins. One report is that the disaster caused the loss of at least 200 lives and has thrown many of the best-known families of France and other continental countries into mourn-

ing. Perhaps 200 others were injured.

The bazaar in which the fire occurred was a temporary structure of wood. The flames were first discovered above the stall, No. 13, occupied by the Duchesse d'Uzes, and while the place was densely crowded with well-known society persons, the hold-ing of the bazaar in the cause of charity being an annual function presided over by

being an annual function presided over by the leaders of Parisian society.

A terrible panic and crush followed the alarm of fire. There was a wild rush for the exits, and the weaker persons were trampled on after having been knocked down in the stampede. The inflammable nature of the building and its contents caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time the bazaar was a mass of flames. A policeman who was on duty at the

doors of the bazaar says that from 1500 to 1800 persons were in the building when the fire started. He adds that the alarm caused a general panic, followed by a terrible rush for the doors, which were soon choked with the exowd, thus preventing the escape of many who would otherwise have been saved. The strong trampled upon the weak, the young crushed the old to the floor and heartrending cries of fear arose on all sides, soon followed by shrieks of agony, as the flames, sweeping onward behind the crowd struggling for the doors, claimed victim after victim and swallowed up stall after stall with frightful rapidity until the whole structure was a roaring mass of fire. Further details show that before the firemen had time to arrive the roof of the ba-zaar crashed in, crushing numbers of those who had been unable to escape from the building.
In addition to those who were crushed or

suffocated it appears that many others who might otherwise have escaped were caught under the roof, which collapsed in a few minutes after the ire started, the uprights supporting it having been burned away.

Many ladies whose dresses had caught fire
ran into the crowds near the exits, and in
this manner fire was communicated to the elothing of others, who either perished mis-erably or were frightfully burned. It will be impossible to identify many of the bodie they being burned beyond recognition. Some of them are completely carbonized, while others are without heads or limbs.

So far as can be learned about 500 person were enveloped in the flames, the others in the building having managed to effect their escape before the fire gained great head-way. One hundred and fifty seriously in-jured persous have been taken to the hospijured persons have been taken to the hospitals or are being treated at their homes. Nearly all the dead and injured were ladies who occupied high social positions, many of them being international aristocrats.

In some of the corners, especially near the main exit, were afterward found piled heaps of dead and dying, charred remains, arms, legs and skulls. Near the main exit the pile was five feet deep.

A few minutes after the building was destroyed the ambulance corps and police be-

stroyed the ambulance corps and police be-gan the work of removing the bodies. But very few lives could then be saved. The s and legs of the victims were in most instances completely consumed. Their skulls were fractured and the brains pro-truded. There was no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies.

As the news spread rapidly hundreds of carriages came streaming along the Champs Elysees conveying people with anxious and tear-stained faces, coming to seek relatives or friends. Within half an hour were witsed indescribable scenes of grief. lady rushed frantically about inquiring for her daughter. On being assured that she was safe, she jumped, danced, screamed and then rushed to her coachman and told him to drive home, after which she fell ir ).

Another lady on reaching the scene went mad. Still another, imagining that she recognized her daughter's dress, called hysterically to her husband to tell the pohysterically to her husband to tell the po-lice to provent her from visiting the bazar.

A majority of the dead seemed to have been mereifully suffocated before they were burned. In the awful struggle to get out of the building most of the ladies who es-caped lost part of their clothing. Some of them were almost nude, their skirts and petticoats being stripped off of them. As they rushed out of the burning structure they fell swooning in the street, with their hair dishevelled and their faces, in a number of cases, scratched and bleeding.

### Died at His Son's Grave.

Isaac N. Housel, fifty years old, was found dead beside his son's grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Trenton, N. J. He had ridden to the cemetery to place fresh flowreacen to the cemetery to place fresh how-ers and sow grass seed on the grave, and having finished the work attemated to mount his bicycle to return home when he fell over and died. Heart disease was the cause of death.

B.and O.'s New \$100,000 Passenger Station The \$100,000 passenger station that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is crecting in Baltimore, to take the place of the old Camden Station, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The structure will be thrown open to the public about June 1.

### Five Lambs From the Ewe.

Joseph Luckman, of Heppner, Oregon, has a ewe that has just given birth to five lambs and all are alive. This is considered by sheepmen the most remarkable case on record. Luckman has been offered \$190 for REAR-ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD

The Famous Naval Officer Expires at Washington Sanitarius

Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade (retired), United States Navy, who had been ill in Washington for three weeks past, died Tuesday in Dr. Johnson's private sanitar-



Rear-Admiral Meade wt, one of the best known officers of the n dern navy, saw hard service before, during and after the Civil War, and cruised! all parts of the world on important ne all and diplomatic missions. He was born in New York City on October 9, 1837, and of the late Captain I chard W. Meade, United States Navy; an fader brother of the late General Meade, who longht at the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1868. The late Rear-Admiral was appointed a midshipman from Callfornia October 2, 18 0. Admiral Meade married, in 1865, a dighter of the late Rear-Admiral Pauldin, and by this marriage had one son and our daughters. riage had one son and our daughters.

#### TARIFF BILL REPORTED. The Dingley Measure Subjected to a Radical Rivision.

The Finance Com hittee of the United States Senate received the Dingley tariff bill from the sub-con mittee which had been considering the met ture and immediately reported the bill to be Senate. In a general way the bill is a sur rise, especially to those who looked for the maintenance of the Dingley rates.

Dingley rates.

Except with regard to the duties on lumber, which was tiked at \$2 per foot, and lead at 1½ cents at proportionately high rate, hides at 1½ cents a pound, and a fer other items which were unchanged in or be to secure the support of Senator Jones and a few Senators whose votes are necessary to its passage, the bill votes are necess by to its passage, the bill shows great red ction all along the line.

The retroact e clause making the rates collectible Apr. 1, is stricken out of the

The provision emphasizing that nothing in the bill shall be regarded as abrogating the Hawaiian treaty is stricken from the bill. This practically abrogates the treaty.

There is an increase of forty-four cents a
barrel in the internal revenue tax on beer,

which, it is thought, will bring in \$10,000,-000 of revenue. This tax will continue until 1900, after which it will be \$1.

1900, after which it will be \$1.

The discount on stamps is also removed, which, it is estimated, will add \$25,000,000 more.

Ten is to be taxed ten cents a pound for the next two years and a half.

The internal revenue tax on snuff and chewing tobacco is raised from six to eight cents a pound, while cigars are to pay \$3 at thousand. / The duties on wood and manufactures of wood have been materially reduced. The sugar schedule is an entirely new one, the duties laid being both advalorem and specific.

valorem and specific.

The rates on wools are lowered from eleven cents to eight cents a pound on the first class, and twelve cents to nine cents on the second class.

#### ELEVEN LOST IN A WRECK " Steamship Collynie Went Down in a Colly lision With the Girnigoe.

A collision occurred off Aberdeen, Scotland, between the small steamships Girni goe and Collynie, resulting in the total loss of the Collynia. On board the Collynia were Captain Lawrie, her commander; his wife Captain Lawrie, her commander; his wife and two boys and a crew of eight men. Immediately after the collision Captain Lawrie fastened life belts around his two boys and clasping his wife in his arms awaited the inevitable sinking of his ship. The Collynie sank in a few minutes and the captain's wife was torn from his arms by the immense wave which closed over the vessel. The Girnigoe stood by and picked up the Captain, who was unconscious, but all of the others were drowned.

The scene upon the quay when the waiting wives learned the fate of their hus-

wives learned the fate of their husands was pathetic beyond description, and it was necessary to carry some of the fren-zi I and shricking women to their homes main force.

### CRIMES OF A FIEND.

t the Throats of Four Children and Assaulted Their Mother.

Farmer Knute Hillstead's wife and six hildren were in their home at Larimore, North Dakota, when August Norman, a young man whose attetnions had frightened Mrs. Hillstead, entered the house.

The woman ran into her bedroom and bolted the door. Norman, failing to get late the room, out the threat of Peter, the Afteen-year-old son, and with the same alor killed the woman's thirteen-months-old baby and inflicted fatal wounds in the throats of two of her other children.

Going to the bedroom door the murderer en told Mrs. Hillstead that he would spare lives of her two daughters if she would the door. She yielded. Stealing a se the flend then took to the woods, breaking all the lamps in the house.

### Armistice in Thessaly.

Turkish commander in Thessaly asked for an armistice of five days, one report from Athens says. According to another report an armistice has already been tacitly acquiesced in by both sides. An armistice is understood to really mean the end of the war between Turkey and Greece. fourteen hours' fighting the Greeks rust rated the Turkish attempt to turn the fiank of the Greek army to cut off retreat

### rompt News From the Yaquis

The Mexican Government is taking advantage of the quiet condition of the tribe of Yaqui Indians to run Government teleor requirement tele-graph lines through every part of that wild and remote country. The object is to keep in tough with the tribe so that word may be given of the slightest indication of a hostile

### r. Cleveland's Heavy Mail.

The Postmaster at Princeton, N. J., has applied for an extra carrier and allowance for clerk hire because of ex-President Cleveland's heavy mail.