THE COUNTY RECORD VICTORIA'S

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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

Michigan egg-shippers claim that they pay more money annually for Michigan hen fruit than is paid for Michigan wheat.

The irony of Fate is sublime. One of the victims of the Mississippi flood was a book agent who had been ped. dling a work on irrigation.

Times and cycles have changed many customs, and the old saying, "Look before you leap." is now rendered by the cautious pedestrian, "Look before you cross the street."

This unkind fling is from the San Francisco Chronicle: "As soon as the water dries off in Oklahoma the prairie fires will set in. Oklahoma is a fine new Territory for people that yearn for excitement, but it is noticeable that it doesn't get much immigration from California."

The decision of the Trunk Line Association of railways to accept bicycles as personal baggage between States is another recognition of the place the wheel has won. If now the trainmen can be compelled to use ordinary care in handling bicycles, riders will have got a solid advantage.

In his sermon on last Sunday, a prominent New York clergyman said: "The organic church here has lost its hold on the public mind. Women are the only ones who hold to church organizations of to-day. There are at 35,000 men in the City of New York to-day who go into Protestant churches. This is true also of Roman Catholics. According to the latest estimates, it is figured that 385,000 persons attend the Roman Catholic hurches, but of that number there are a great many who go to church once or twice a year, and some who never go unless they think they are about to die."

It is not generally known that the President and Vice-President of the United States never travel by rail together. It is one of the precautionary ssures that hedge about the lives of the two foremost men in the National Government, the idea being that if an ecident apon the rail should cause the death of one of the illustrious men the other would still be spared to the ountry. It was for this reason that ex-President Cleveland invariably rode apon the Pennsylvania Railroad when he journeyed from the Capital to Philadelphia or New York, and Vice-President Stevenson traveled on the Balti-Ohio President McKinley and Vice-President Hobert, when they attended the recent Grant celebration in New York, followed the same plan.

Fifteen years ago J. J. Lentz, of Ohio, and E. E. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, were roommates in New York Oity, while they attended the Columbis law school. On the evening after their graduation Bobbins asked Lentz what he was going to'do. "I am going back home and run for Congress. What are you going to do?" "I am going home to Pennsylvania with the same idea. We will meet some day in the House." And, sure enough, when the roll was called for the members of the Fifty-fifth House of Representatives to come to the clerk's desk to be sworn in, Mr. Robbins, the representative from Greensburg, Penn., met Mr. Lentz, a representative from Columbus, Ohio, in the area in front of the clerk's desk: Clasping hands, they remarked in the same breath: "Well, here we are."

Burdett Coutts, Sir Ashmead Bartlett's brother, whose marriage brought him so much ill will in London, will be the first person born as an American citizen to enter the House of Lords. There have been several Americans naturalized as Englishmen who have received baronetcies and knighthoods. But no one yet has had a peerage conferred upon him. There are still hopes, however, that the young Harvard graduate, son of Lady Henry Somerset, may succeed to his grandfather's sadiy impoverished Dukedom of Beaufort. The Duke's oldest son, the Marquis of Worcester, who married the widowed Baroness de Tuyll a year ago, has just become the father of a little girl. It is needless to add, remarks the New York Sun, that the Marquis is greatly disappointed, and so, too, are the tenants on the Beaufort estates, who dread becoming subject to the rule of a Duke reared by a mother professing such strong views on the subject of temperance as Lady Henry Somerset.

Unparalleled Demonstration at the British Capital in Queen's Honor.

A MOST BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

Diamond Jubilee Procession Passes Through London Amid Great Splendor-To St. Paul's and Return-The Queen Escorted by Princes From All Europe-American Representatives.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—The celebratton here of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria exceeded in magnitude and splendor any public spectacle since the world began. Representatives of every great religion on earth witnessed the solemn thank-offering of the highest prelates of the Anglican Church in the vast temple of St. Paul, which was thronged with the official envoys of every Nation on earth, splendid in their trappings of State. Gathered in the their trappings of State. Gathered in the city was the largest aggregation of human beings ever assembled in one place. The weather was perfect, and the whole monster demonstration passed off without hitch of serious accident. The Queen left Buckingham Palace promptly at the appointed time, after sanding a telegraphic message of affection to her subjects in all parts of the earth. Sie redain Statethrough seven miles exstrests, gayly decorated and lined by great crowds of enthusiastic spectators. In the procession, besides the special representatives of the Nations, were eleven Colonial Premiers and picked men from sydry branch of the British naval and military services. The Queen was at-

alone, mounted upon a white horse, holding a Field Marshal's baton. His breast was covered with distinguished orders.

In the first carriage in the colonial division, surrounded by Canadian troopers, was Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Mrs. Laurier. The Premier received an ovation all along the line and waved his hat in acknowledgment.

hat in acknowledgment.

The Canadians were followed by the New South Wales Lancers and other troops, headed by Premier Reid, the Victoria Mounted Rifles accompanying Premier Turner, and the New Zealanders, with Premier Seddon.

Seddon.

The African section received a tremendous welcome, especially in view of the Matabeland campaign. They were headed by the Hon. Maurice Giffard, who lost an arm in the last fighting in Bhodesia.

Next came the Cape Mounted Bifles, followed by the contingents from South Australia, Newfoundland and Tasmania, each headed by the Premier of the colony.

Then came the section embracing the

headed by the Premier of the colony.

Then came the section embracing the troops from Malta, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Bermuda, Hong Kong and Mauritius.

After these came the Malays, Sikhs, Dyaks and others, the colonial part of the procession ending with the Hussars from the Gold Coast, who took part in the recent expedition to suppress glave trading

the Gold Coast, who took part in the recent expedition to suppress slave trading.

The whole cavalcade presented specimens of the fighting forces in every corner of the Queen's dominions. The enthusiasm of the millions of Britons who cheered the col-onials was largely born of the pride of em-press which these visitors represented. ire which these visitors represented.

The second procession passed the palace

fifty minutes after the colonials had climbed Constitution Hill. Formed in Eaton Square and Sloane street, it more than eloquently filled up the picture of Britain's war strength; more than magnifi-Britain's war strength; more than magnificently completed the carnival of gorgeous costume and color. Scarlet and blue and gold were intermingled with white and yellow, spining cuirasses and polished helmets; plumes and taksels; furs and gold and silver-spangled cloths; bullion embroideries and accourtements; splendid trappings and more splendid trappings for men, sashes and stars, crosses and medals—medals for the Crimea, India, Seringapatam, the Nile, Ashanti, Afghanistan, Chitral.



tended by the members of her family und the escort of a Guard of Honor consist the escort of a Guard of Honor consisting of twenty-one of the native Indian Cavalry Corps, and immediately preceded by the special Ambassadors and Envoys of other Nations and many native and foreign Princes. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor presented to her the city's official sword, At St. Paul's Cathedral a stop was made for brief religious ceremonies. Another stop was made at the Mansion House, where the Onesn was received by the Lord Mayor. e Queen was received by the Lord Mayor, ad accepted a bouquet of flowers from the

the Queen was received by the Lord mayor, and accepted a bouquet of flowers from the Lady Mayoress. The return to the Palace was by way of London Bridge, the Borough and Westminster Bridge.

It was "Queen's weather," a bright day of sunshine, and the historic pageant passed off without a marring incident. Nearly 50,000 soldiers, representing all arms of the service and all sections of the British dominions, were drawn up along the streets and in the procession. Thousands in the streets and squares waited all night in the hope of a good view of the procession, and were amazing in their patience.

The decorations were without stint, even in the poorest alleys of the East End. In the West End they were resplendent. Along the route of the procession banners, festoons and designs of every description were sontinuous. Red, white and blue were the prevailing colors, but a lack of concerted action may be said to have spoiled to some extent the general effect. At the clubs, public buildings and bridges the displays were especially lavish, many of the gray walls being entirely hidden. Private were especially lavish, many of the gray walls being entirely hidden. Private houses, too, along the line of march were decked out gayly, one of them being cov-ered from roof to basement with red plush. One or two of the West End streets were

One or two of the West End streets were converted into arbors of colored bunting, the festooning forming a long waving roof. The Queen breakfasted at 9 o'clock and informed her physician that she was not fatigued by the ceremonies of the day before. A few minutes later the strains of the national anthem as a band passed the place announced that the unique gathering of colonial troops had formed in line and had been the march toward Buckingham Palace. The colonial members in state The colonial members in state

Palace. The colonial members in state carriages joined the cavalcade, each statesman taking his place at the head of the troops from his colony.

Then this procession, which was a section of the day's programme by itself, and the first of the kind that ever trod English ground started over the regular route to ground, started over the regular route to St. Paul's, there to await the arrival of the royalties, the foreign envoys, the British home escort and the Queen.

nome escort and the Queen.

Next to the Queen herself the person
most cheered was General Lord Roberts;
the most popular man in the army, and as
such he was greeted. The General rode rule. May liberty flourish throughout your empire under just and equal laws, and your Government continue strong in the affec-

tions of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have Your Majesty in His holy keeping.

Done at Washington, this 28th day of May,

A. D., 1897. Your good friend, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President, By the President,
John Sherman, Secretary.
Her Majesty expressed her sincere thanks
to President McKinley and to "The Great
Nation of Our Kinsmen." After Mr. Reid
had retired he strolled about the palace a little and went home at 4.15 p. m. The Queen looked very well indeed, and she scemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the envoys with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her.

south Africa, China and dozens of others, and here and these were seen the finest and most highly prized the world can show, the Victoria eross. There were also hatteries of artillery; men of splendid physique, and horses with rare action, which fully entered into the spirit and meaning of it all, and over all were heard the rich strains of that music they best loved to hear. The sight was one to stir the blood as only soldiers have stirred it since the dawn of time.

As the soldiers wound out of sight to wait for the Queen's procession on Consti-tution Hill, it seemed like nothing so much as some streak of burnished gold flowing between dark banks of human beings gathered to witness its passage to a land of

The empire had passed in review, the army and navy had been shown in their panoplied strength, the head of it all was now to come, Her Majesty and the Royal Procession.

Procession.

Promptly at the hour appointed by the Queen the Field Marshal in charge of the head of the column of the Royal Procession. was at the wellington Statue at the Hyde Park corner to receive the signal that the Queen was about to enter her carriage, and at 11 o'clock the starting gun in the park was fired and the line of march was taken to.

At 11.16 a. m. a bustle on the main stair case of Buckingham Palace announced the coming of Her Majesty. Queen Victoria slowly descended the stairs, assisted by a searlet-clad and white-turbanned Indias attendant. She was dressed in black, work a black bonnet trimmed with white, and arried a white sunshade.

At the foot of the stairway Her Majesty paused for a minute, and touched an electric button connected with all the telegraphic systems throughout the British Empire, and it flashed around the world the message sent by the Queen to her sub-jects. It read:

"From my heart, I thank my beloved people. May God bless them." Her Majesty then slowly seated herself in her analesty then slowly seared herself in her carriage, the royal trumpeters sounded a fanfare, the Princess of Wales joined the Queen, and then the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein joined the party. Both the Princesses seated themselves opposite Her Majesty, and at 11.12 the Queen's oeach startal. Two gillies in Highland costume started. Two gillies in Highland costume, wearing the tartan of MacDonald of the Isles, the so-called Crown Prince of Scot-land, occupied the rumble.

As the Queen drove under the archway,

unctual to the second, the cannon shot of the royal salute was fired and announced to the waiting millions that her Majesty was on her way through London. Oueen met with a most enthusiastic retion, and as soon as she emerged from the palace gates she began bowing right and left to the cheering of her people.

The crowd began to show more eager in-terest in the approaching vehicles, as the Queen approached. Eleven road landaus, each drawn by four horses, bore the visit-ing Princesses and women of the court. In the last were Empress Frederick of Ger-many, Crown Prince of Naples, Princess Louise and Duke of Coburg. Two senior equerries rode by the carriage of the Empress Frederick. As the familiar faces passed many and loud were the greetings. The colonial escort came next, drawn from all the colonies, the Canadians representing almost all the provinces, among them Captain Fleming and Sergeants Jos-lin, Leblond, Hodgins, Davis King. Dinman Creighton and Bertselinger.

were next, including Major General Miles, RACE WAR IN KEY WEST. Attache, and Major Ludlow, formerly United States Military Attache. The Americans wore modest uniforms, but attracted

cans wore modest uniforms, but attracted a great deal of attention.

Then the first part of the Sovereign's escort rode into view, the Second Life Guards. They were succeeded by the escort of British and Foreign Princes. Next came the guard of honor, twenty-two officers of native Indian cavalry corps, men of fine physique, picturesque uniforms and strange faiths; then Jat Sikhs, Brahmin Sikhs, Mussulman Pathans, Hindustani Mussulmans, Hindu Jats, Mussulman Rajeputs, Punjabi Mussulmans and tlain Mussulmani Mussulmans and tlain Mussulmans. Punjabi Mussulmans and plain Mussul-

mans. Then the Queen at last.

Cheers broke forth that seemed to shake Cheers broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again, as Her Majesty's carriage approached. The tamous eight Hanoverian creams, the last pair standing 16.2 hands, drewher carriage, Beside her was seated the Princess of Wales, with H. B. H. Princess Christian opposite. On the left rode the Duke of Cambridge; on the right the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the general officer commanding.

ing.
The procession closed with a group of officials, followed by part of the Second Life Guards, the Royal Irish Constabulary and a squadron of the Royal Horse Guards.

As the procession passed through the city a cordial reception was accorded to Whitteley Reid the special representative. city a cordial reception was accorded to Whitelaw Reid, the special representative of the United States. Of all the glittering throng that passed along he alone wore the ordinary clothes of everyday life, and in black frock coat and tall silk hat he was a very noticeable feature of the procession. Again and again he was forced by vociferous cheering to bow right and latt.

The great bells of St. Paul's broke out in joyous chorus as the Queen's carriage started from Temple Bar, and only ceased as Her Majesty's carriage stopped in front of the steps of the City Cathedral, which she entered to attend the services.

The "amens" in the service were accompanied by the blast of horns and the roll of

drums, and when they were ended the Archbishop of Canterbury called for "Three cheers for Queen Victorial" and all present arose and gave nine cheers for Her Majesty.

wildly waving their hats and handker chiefs, to which the Queen bowed repeatedly.

Then, amid the further ringing of bells, the National anthem was sung, and the booming; of the Tower guns firing a royal salute could be heard as the Queen drove on into other scenes, As soon as the ceremony was concluded

at St. Prul's the royal procession passed on to the Mansion House, where she was re-ceived by the Lord Mayor. The procession then passed on over London Bridge to the southern part of London.

The same uproarious welcome was given to the Queen everywhere.

As Her Majesty entered the gates of Buck-ingham Pace at 2 o'clock a distant gun in Hyde Park announced to so much of the world as was not before the gates that the world as was not before the gates that the great procession was over. The event se-long prepared had passed into history. The sound of the royal salute was answered still by cheering, as though the loyel sub-jects who had come to cheer had not yet satisfied their ambition, and then the crowd faded away as it came.

faded away as it came. The Queen was very much pleased and smiling, and was not overfatigued. The whole affair passed off without a hitch. There was no serious accident, although a number of women fainted.

THE QUEEN IN HER CAPITAL Whitelaw Reid Delivers President McKinley's Personal Letter to Her Majesty.

Queen Victoria received the United States and Imperial and Royal envoys at 4 o'clock in afternoon of the day before the jubilee procession in the Bow drawingroom of Buckingham Palace, London. the party representing the United States were Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid, General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and their secretaries

and aides.

The Americans reached Buckingham Palace shortly after 2 o'clook. They were in evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

The Envoys stood in line shortly before room, to which they were conducted by Sir William James Colville, master of cere-

The Queen was dressed in black, were a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and some orders. She sat in a gilded hair near the centre of the room, the Prince of Wales standing immediately be-hind her. At her right hand was the Prin-cess of Wales, and others of the royal family were stationed in various parts of the

The Duke of Auerstadt and the Duke of Solomayor, representing, respectively, France and Spain, preceded the United States Envoy, Mr. Reid, who was third, and was followed by the Papal Envoy, Mgr. Sambnesett Sambucetti.
All the envoys presented their letters with

the lowest obeisance. The Queen took each letter and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to

each envoy.

Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial

Mr. Held was received in the most cordial manner possible. He presented the following letter to the Queen:

To Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. Great and Good Friend—In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincers felicitations upon the state of the propersion of Your Majesty's acsixtieth anniversary of Your Maje sion to the crown of Great Britain.

I express the sentiments of my fellow citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts and popular well being. On behalf of my countrymen I wish particularly to recognize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace, exemplified upon important occa-

It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to

A remarkable movement in China, which promises to have widespread results, is the anti-foot-binding agitation recently started by a prominent member of the Chinese literati in Suifu, a great city of Szechuan. The leader of this movement in Chon, a literary graduate and a scholar of means and influence. His home is a leading city in the richest province of China, While the district examinations were being held there recently every one was amazed at the appearance of large posters on all the dead walls containing an appeal to all educated Chinese to abandon the torture of their young daughters by foot-binding. The proclamation was signed by Chon and a half dozen other prominent graduates and officials.

A Denver paper expresses alarm because a Chicago official has written asking the exact population of the Colorado town. There is no real cause for worry at this time. Ultimately, of course, Den er will have to come into camp, but Cl. cago first will annex her present suburlis. St. Louis, Kansas City and Omalia. -

An Attempt to Lynch a Colored Man Leads to a Riot.

A CALL FOR U. S. REGULARS.

The City in the Hands of a Mob of Colored Men-One White Man Killed and Several Wounded-Governor Bloxham Asked Help From Federal Troops-Rioters Shot Dead and Many Wounded

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special) .- The excite ment in Key West over the assault upon Mrs. Livingston Atwell, by Sylvanus Johnson, and the unsuccessful attempts to lynch him, culminated in an attempt to mob C. B. Pendleton, and a fight between colored men and white men, in which one white man named William Gardiner was killed and a dozen wounded. It is reported that four colored men were killed and ten wounded.

When Johnson was taken to the courtroom for his trial, he was placed in a closed carriage and driven up town well guarded. Four shots were fired at the carriage, but

they went wild.

At the court-room the colored men gathered in large numbers, all excited and showing arms. They swore that Johnson should not be harmed. They surged into the room and almost filled it, only about thirty-five whites being able to get in. The details of the crime as they were given by the other women, Mrs. Atwell being too ill to be present, were terrible, and this stirred up the white men. One of the women fainted, and at this

Colonel Pendleton, Editor of the Equator Democrat, jumped upon a bench and called out in a voice trembling from passion:
'Are there enough whites here to aid me in

lynching this scoundrel?"

Shouts of "Yes, we will aid you! Let's lynch him!" rang through the room, and the whites made a rush for Johnson, who sank behind a desk. The colored men jumped up also, and several made a start for Pendleton. He drew his pistol and warned them to stop, saying that he would kill the first man that attempted to tough him. The whites rallied around and the clicking of revolvers was heard all through

About 5 p. m. an attack was made or Pendleton's house, which is situated on the outskirts of the city, and many shots were exchanged. The colored men hid in the bushes and trees near by and fired into the building.
Pendleton had been warned, and with

fifty of his friends were inside, well pro-tected and pretty well armed. They re-turned the fire and drove the colored men off. The ground where the attacking party stood showed evidences of several men hav-

stood showed evidences of several men having been shot, and it is reported that five
colored men were badly wounded there.
About 8 o'clock the colored men again
gathered about the jail and began to make
demonstrations, while several smaller bands
paraded up and down the streets, threatening every white man seen. The stores were
all closed and business was suspended

everywhere.

At the jail a party of whites approached about 10 p. m., and the colored men fired on them. The whites returned the fire and a sharp fustillade ensued for several minutes. a sharp fusiliade ensued for several minutes, but the whites were forced to retire, the colored men being in too great force. This retreat was greeted by them with hoots and yells. William H. Gardiner was killed here. Charles Lamson and five others, unknown, were wounded. Many of the colored men were seen to fall, and it is supposed that they had several killed.

An appeal was made for the Government troops stationed in Key West to act, there being a full battery at the fort. They were asked to come out, but the commanding officer refused until he was ordered by the War Department.

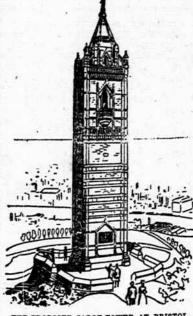
War Department.

Sheriff Knight wired the Governor asking aid to quell the riot. He requested the Governor to order out the military and re-quest the Secretary of War at Washington to order out the National troops if needed to protect lives and property.

A MEMORIAL TO CABOT.

The 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of North America Celebrated.

John Cabot, the discoverer, is to have a monument erected to his honor and memory by the people of the City of Bristol in England. This year is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the North American con-tinent, and Bristol considers herself especially concerned, because it was from t port that Cabot and his colleagues sailed in the Matthew on her most successful voyage,



THE PROPOSED CABOT TOWER AT BRISTOL.

on which she sighted the North American continent. The site for the monument is the summit of Brandor in the heart of the city. The hill is twenty-five acres in extent and has been donated by the town council to the purpose. monument is to cost \$50,000, and will take monument is to cost \$50,000, and will the form of an ornate tower, which has been designed by W. V. Gough, the eminent English architect. The movement is under the guidance and patronage of the Marquis of Dufferin. The foundation stone was on June 24, which was 400 year to the day when the mainland of North America was first seen by any European navigator.

Remarkable Hailstorms in Kansas A hailstorm of remarkable severity visited

Topeka, Kan., and its vicinity. Some of the stones weighed from twelve to sixteen ounces. Trees were stripped of their foliage, thousands of dollars' worth of window-panes were shattered, birds and in some cases dogs were killed, and a number of persons were badly injured.

Sunday Observances in Canada. In a Montreal (Canada) park on Sunday a father was compelled to order his fouryear-old boy to cease throwing a toy ball to him, and was obliged to put the ball in his pocket under pain of arrest.

VICTORY FOR CORNELL

Her 'Varsity Crew Beats Yale and Har vard at Poughkeepsie.

Cornell's 'Varsity crew won the fourmile, eight-oar college boat race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finishing three lengths ahead of Yale. Yale was seven lengths ahead of Harvard. The times were: Cornell, 20.34;

Harvard. The times were: Cornell, 20.34; Yale, 20.44; Harvard, 21.00.

The result of the race was the greatest surprise ever scored in boating in this country. It was confidently expected by the best judges of rowing that both Harvard and Yale would defeat Cornell.

There is but one explanation of Cornell's

There is but one explanation of Cornell's victory. Courtney, Cornell's coach, won by using a stroke that was as near as possible the old Yale stroke, which was better known as the "Bob Cook stroke."
The Yale stroke as rowed by Yale was modified by an English method. Harvard rowed the English stroke as taught to her by R. C. Lehman, the coach of the Oxford

by R. C. Lehman, the coach of the Oxford and Leander crews, and the most success-ful rowing coach of England.

Cornell and Yale both finished the race in good physical condition. Harvard was terribly exhausted, and Boardman, her stroke oar, did not regain consciousness for three-quarters of an hour after the race

was rowed.
Cornell's victory was so decisive as to establish beyond doubt or cavil her claim to recognition among the foremost American colleges in aquatic sports. That Yale had derided this claim and Harvard had only grudgingly admitted it made the victory the more glorious. Neither the Blue nor the Crimson could do well enough to make the little men from Cornell exert themselves, and men from Cornell exert themselves, and with the other two crews spent and breath-less the winners shot on past the line and pulled gayly down the river for half a mile to their launch as fresh as if they were be-ginning instead of finishing the greatest race in American college annals.

LIGHTNING KILLS IN GEORGIA. Mayor's Daughter and Several Men Among the Victims.

Lightning played havoe with lives and property in Georgia. The daughter of the Mayor of Powder Springs, a popular summer resort, Miss Hattle Scott, was killed by a bolt, and at the same place a powerful

a bolt, and at the same place a powerful thrashing machine was torn to pieces by the fluid, its operators dangerously injured and the draught otten killed.

At Carrollton, the centre of the stock raising industry in Georgia, James Downs, Jr., and Samuel Connie, both white, were killed by lightning, the bolt tearing their clothes and discoloring their features. At Millner, in the northern portion of the State, a bolt struck on Mr. J. A. Farley's farm, and killed Samuel Lawrence, a colored farmhand, badly burned another man, and injured Mr. Farley's son.

THIRTEEN HIS FATAL NUMBER.

It Follows Terrell Hudson to the Gallows and Will End Only at the Grave. Terrell Hudson, the murderer, whose

career has been so dominated by the fatal number "13," was hanged at Decatur, Ga. Hudson was the thirteenth child of a thirteenth child. On November 13 last he shot Seaborn Malcolm, and was confined in cell 13 at the Decatur jail. His hanging was one of the most remarkable that has oc-

curred in Georgia for years.

Colored preachers and his twelve brothers gathered around him and so worked him into a religious frenzy that when the drop fell, at 11.45, he was almost a maniac. He could answer no question intelligently, and was dead to all intents and purposes an hour before his hanging. His family declare their intention of burying him thirteen feet deep.

UCLY ARISTOCRAT LOOKED ON. A Strange Tale About a Wealthy Member of the British Aristocracy.

A strange tale is vouched for by one London paper. It says that a wealthy member of the aristocracy paid \$1750 for a room on St. James's Street, from which to view the Queen's jubilee. He is suffering, it is added, from a hideous mainformation of the companyance. formation of the countenance; arrived late on Monday night, spent that night in the room referred to, and witnessed the procession with an attendant, all other people being excluded from the room.

For twenty-seven years, it is further stated, only two people have seen his face. The unfortunate man drives every night about London, and on entering and leaving his carriage, according to the newspaper, he covers his head with a hood.

Lynch Law in Mississippi.

John Moses, colored, was lynched at Crystal Springs, Miss., for the murder of a white man named J. W. Strong. A colored Methodist preacher who tried to shield Moses was severely whipped under the same tree that served as a gallows. The mob was held in check by the Sheriff all night, but finally they overpowered the Sheriff and secured their victim. The Cap-itol Life Guards, of Jackson, were at the depot ready to go to the scene when the news came that the man was dead.

Found Dead in a Trunk.

When an old trunk was opened in the home of Joseph Melton, near Bordley, in Union County, Kentucky, the father found Union County, Kentucky, the father found his two little girls lying in it, smothered to death—Laura, seven, and Jennie, five. While their parents were absent the children had been playing "hide and seek" with three other tots. While searching for a good niding place, the two evidently thought of an old trunk in the cellar, crawled into it and closed the lid. A spring lock made it an air tight tomb.

5000 View a Hanging.

Clark Lewis, the colored murderer, was hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va. Three of the Lewis gang of murderers were to be hanged on one scaffold, but Governor At-kinson respited Albert Viars and Jerry Brown at the request of Judge Hall. The hanging was witnessed by 5000 people, the scaffold having been erected in a woodland at the foot of three hills.

Father and Son Killed Together. Adam Leck, sixty-two years old, and his

son William, twenty-five years old, were instantiy kfiled by the explosion of the boiler in a small machine shop at Brockport, Elk County, Penn. The building was owned by Leck, and was demolished by the force of the explosion. Both bodies were blown about 100 feet and were terri-

Gold Fever in Alaska.

The extent of the gold fever in Alaska at present may be interred from the fact that a man who offered \$1.25 an hour to assistants could only get four, all others preferring to trust to luck in getting claims which would "pan out" better.

Six Thousand Reported Slain.

It is reported from a credible source that the entire Dhanis expedition to the head waters of the Nile, in the African Soudan, including Baron Dhanis himself, has been massacred. Baron Dhanis last year en-listed six thousand men in the Congo Free State to take part in a secret expedition.

Mosquitoes a Pest in the West.

Travelers throughout South Dakota complain of the unprecedented supply of nosquitoes this season. In some sections the pests are so overwhelming that horses have to be blanketed against them, and this affords only a very limited protection.