

THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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

THE TARIFF BILL PASSES.

Ten Majority in the Senate For the Revised Dingley Measure.

FINAL VOTE WAS 38 TO 28.

Party Lines Broken—One Democrat, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, and Two Populists Recorded in the Affirmative—Seven Silver Senators Declined to Vote—in the Hands of the Conferees.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The long and exciting struggle in the Senate over the tariff bill came to a close at a quarter before 5 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, when the bill was passed by a majority of ten. During the whole day, despite the intense heat, the galleries had been filled, and when the time for the vote drew near, members of the House of Representatives flocked into the Senate chamber, filling the sofas, and stood ranged along the walls back of the seats of Senators. Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley were prominent among those who remained until the vote was taken. There was no sort of demonstration at the announcement of the result.

The scene in the Senate during the closing hours of the debate was a remarkable one. The most striking feature of the debate was the speeches of the Silver Republicans, who, under the lead of Senator Teller, took advantage of the occasion to emphasize more strongly than ever their complete separation from the Republican organization. While professing that they were still protectionists, they declared that the tariff was no longer a political issue of the first importance. While they and the Populists generally refrained from voting on the bill, they called attention to the fact that their votes had been obtained had they been needed to enable the Republicans to pass a strictly party measure.

It was their contention that no tariff revision could bring prosperity, and they were determined that the Republicans should pass just such a bill as they wanted, so that the country could have an object lesson. Senator Teller warned the Republicans that they could not excuse any fault in the bill on the ground that they were forced to make concessions as he and his colleagues had stood ready to support them in passing any bill they might frame. This is the vote on the passage of the bill in detail:

Yeas—Republicans—Messrs. Allison, Burrows, Baker, Carter, Clark, Culom, Davis, Deboe, Ellins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—35. Silverites—Messrs. Jones (Nev.) and Mandeville—2.

Democrats—Mr. McEnery. Nays—Democrats—Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Frazier, Gray, Harris (Kan.), Jones (Ark.), Knapp, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, and White—27.

Silverites—Mr. Cannon. Messrs. Allen and Butler, Populists; Pettigrew, Stewart, and Teller, Silverites; Kyle, Independent, and Heitfeld, Democrat, refused to vote.

Faith was announced between Senators Chandler and McLaughlin; Frye and Gorman; Orr and Smith; Wolcott and George; Eastborough and Daniel; Hoar and Harris; of Tennessee, and Thurston and Tillman. As there was some difficulty about a pair for Mr. Murphy, of New York, Mr. Aldrich withdrew his vote and announced a pair with him. Mr. Allison then made the formal motion, which was agreed to, that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a conference with the House. Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt (of Connecticut), Burrows, Republicans; Jones (of Nevada), Silverite, and Vest, Jones (of Arkansas), and White, Democrats, were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by thirty-five Republicans, two Populists—Harris, of Kansas, and Turner—and one Silver Republican, Cannon. These Senators withheld their vote—Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle, Stewart, Populists, and Teller and Pettigrew, Silver Republicans.

The measure now goes to conference, where the disagreements between the two houses will be adjusted. This work will devolve upon eight members of the Senate Finance Committee and eight members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NORTHWEST DELUGED.

Floods and Tornadoes Do Enormous Damage.

Reports of damage and loss of life by a storm that was general come from parts of North Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It had its origin in the Lake Superior region.

The total loss of life is hard to estimate, however, as conflicting stories keep coming in. So far as known fully twenty-five lives have been lost.

The damage to property cannot be estimated, but it will undoubtedly be considerably over \$1,000,000. Reports received from towns along the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad stated that all streams were rising.

The tornado swept through Aitken County, Minnesota, cutting a swath through the woods, leveling the trees and everything else in its path. It struck the town of Glenwood, and several people were killed there. The list of dead at that place so far as known is as follows: Toffi Lavan, Anna Morrow, eight years old; Mrs. Samuel Morrow, Samuel Morrow, Oswald Morrow, Robert McGowan and an unknown man. William Norris and wife were also reported killed. A one-year-old baby had a leg and arm broken.

Two men, William Sargent and Charles Wilson, are known to have been killed in a wreck on the Great Northern near St. Cloud. Four others are thought to be buried under the cars. The train ran into a washout and was derailed, twenty cars and engine being piled up.

Forty million logs have broken away in St. Croix Lake, and the water rose twenty feet, flooding the entire country. People fled to higher ground. The crops are ruined.

Straight River at Fairbault rose fifteen feet in ten hours, and is near the danger line. Two wrecks are reported on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and four people were killed.

Of Course.

She—Don't you think it is always difficult to tell a woman's age?

He—She always acts as if it was.—Richmond Dispatch.

GREAT STRIKE OF MINERS.

The United Mine Workers Obey the Order to Quit Work.

REPORTS FROM STATES AFFECTED.

Fully 100,000 Men Go Out on the First Day—In Ohio Alone It is Estimated That More Than 65,000 Quit Work—Spring Valley Men Eager For the Fray, Though Ill Prepared.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (Special).—The great strike inaugurated under the direction of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America has begun. As far as known there has been no hostile demonstrations. The miners have been cautioned by their leaders not to use any unlawful means to secure the success of this strike for higher wages. Reports from all parts of Ohio show that practically all the mines in the State are closed. Some of the miners in the Jackson and Shawnee districts are still working, and will remain in the mines for a few days to await the action of the Pittsburgh district. Owing to the fact that many mines have been working on very short time, some of the districts of Ohio present scenes but little different from those of the past few months.

Generally speaking, the miners are in poor shape to stand a prolonged strike, and if the suspension continues for any length of time their want will result in making the situation very serious. Many of the Ohio operators express a willingness to pay the scale demanded by the miners provided the increase made in the Pittsburgh district. All the Ohio operators ask is that the nine-cent differential in favor of Ohio be maintained.

Reports indicate that the strike order has been generally obeyed, except in West Virginia, northwestern Kentucky, and the Danville (Ill.) district. CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—Reports from the mines operated from this point indicate that ninety per cent. of the 75,000 miners who are under direct orders from Cleveland have thrown down their tools, and that the larger part of the remaining ten per cent. have decided to quit work. Never before in the history of mining in Ohio have Cleveland operators confronted so great a strike as the present.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special).—Despatches from various points in Illinois and Indiana indicate that the strike of coal miners is widespread. A despatch from Bloomington, Ill., says that the miners of the McLean County Company decided to go out in obedience to the general circular calling for suspension of work. There is no dissatisfaction, and the strike will be purely sympathetic. The miners receive fifty cents per ton for the second vein coal and sixty cents for third vein.

Representatives of the mines at Riverton, Barclay and Spaulding got together and unanimously decided to join the general strike. At Dawson the miners also decided to quit work, and the movement is expected to spread through the Springfield district. President Knight of the United Mine Workers for Indiana, in an interview at Terra Haute, said that the Columbus report to the effect that 375,000 men will be involved in the strike is a gross exaggeration. He estimates that the total number of miners that will be idle will be between 110,000 and 125,000.

His figures are as follows: In Pennsylvania, 25,000; in Ohio, 25,000; in Indiana, 80,000; in West Virginia, 20,000; and in Illinois, 35,000.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill. (Special).—Good order has characterized the conduct of the striking coal miners. The leaders will use all means at their command to induce the men to commit no violent acts. The men number 4000, one-half of whom are non-English speaking. Apprehension of trouble comes from what the foreign miners may do toward the close of the month.

There will be many families on the verge of starvation if aid is not extended them. The county authorities will give no more than \$4 a month to the families of the miners, and many of them will not get any aid. If the suspension extends beyond four weeks there will be destitution among two-thirds of the miners in this section.

At Ladd, a village near this city, the miners are actively applying for county aid.

The strike sentiment is so strong that it is believed these men, masons, mechanics, blacksmiths and carpenters, will be forced to get in line. There is no section of the West which goes into the fight to a man as have the miners of the Spring Valley district, and none are so desperate. In Indiana, the miners of this city anticipated the general strike order three days before it was issued from Columbus, and at a mass meeting placed themselves on record to dig no more sixty-three-cent-a-ton coal after July 2. In every coal strike Spring Valley maintains its old strike reputation of being the first out and the last in.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special).—The prediction of the officials of the United Mine Workers' organization that the strike ordered would be generally responded to in Indiana was realized by the abandonment of the mines in all the coal districts except the county of Clinton and one mine in Green County where colored men are employed. At Brazil the block coal miners had a large mass meeting, and unanimously endorsed the action of the meeting which decided to strike.

So intense was the feeling that a request by one miner that he be allowed to prop up his room, which was left without proper supports was refused. There seemed to be the heartiest accord among the miners in taking the step. The few who at first deserted were persuaded easily to join the strike.

As a rule the strikers are not well prepared for a protracted struggle, for few of them have earned wages of which anything could be saved, and the majority, notably those having families, are in debt. The mine owners believe that a strike will not be attended by any loss of money.

PITTSBURGH (Special).—Meetings of coal miners were held all over the Pittsburgh district on July 4. Most of the men seemed to be in line for a strike. The miners in the Clearfield district have agreed not to strike. Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, is now paying the best wages in this district. He gives his men sixty cents a ton for all coal mined by them, while other operators pay only fifty-four cents a ton. The iron-clad contract, by the terms of which ten per cent. of the miners' wages is retained by the firm, and forfeited by the miners in case they strike, is in vogue at the Senator's mines.

A Boast of Vermont.

Vermonters claim their State to be free from tuberculosis than any other in New England.

Well-Known Railroad Man Killed. Henry E. Stone, who had been General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and President of the Chicago Telephone Company, was killed at his summer home at Nonquitt, Mass., by an explosion of fireworks. He was setting off the fireworks for the amusement of his children.

Death in French Floods.

The recent floods in the South of France are the worst that have occurred since 1875. It is believed that fifty persons have been drowned in the Department of Aude alone, although the inhabitants were warned of the impending disaster.

Canadian Jubilee Stamp.

The Canadian jubilee postage stamp is to be printed in New York.

A LAD FALLS 1500 FEET.

He Went Up With a Balloon Clutching a Sandbag and Met His Death.

An adventurous six-year-old boy in Oakland, Cal., lost his life through his desire to go up in a balloon. Charles Conlon, an amateur aeronaut, was advertised to ascend in a hot-air balloon at Blair's Park and descend by a parachute. He had only a trapezoid from which his parachute was slung. On the side of the balloon were several sandbags suspended by cords.

Young Bertrand Hill, a son of Chauncey Hill, a Los Angeles architect, saw the inflation of the balloon and other preparation. No one noticed the boy in the hurry and excitement of cutting loose the ropes; but the crowd was horrified, as soon as the balloon rose clear of the earth, to see a little boy clutching one of the sand bags. He was fully thirty-five feet above the aeronaut, and there was no way of reaching him.

Apparently he shouted to the child to hold tight, but it was plain the little fellow was getting bewildered and dizzy. Groans of horror came from the men and screams from the women and children as, when the balloon had reached a height of about 1500 feet, the child was seen to fall.

Women fainted and men wept as the body came whirling down. It struck nearly a mile from the park. It is believed the boy was dead before the body struck the ground.

M'KINLEY'S MOTHER HURT.

The Outing of the Presidential Party at Canton, Ohio.

President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Judge Day, assistant Secretary of State, and their personal friend, Mrs. Ella Buckingham, returned to Washington after a pleasant visit of forty-eight hours, including the Fourth of July, with the President's mother at Canton, Ohio.

There was no demonstration, owing to the request of the President, whose desire in going to Canton was to pass a quiet period with his mother and other relatives.

The pleasure of the visit was marred slightly by an accident which befell the venerable mother of the President. While walking across the front piazza Mrs. McKinley tripped on a piece of string and fell forward, striking her face on a chair.

The President sprang to assist her, and found that a considerable gash had been cut in her forehead.

The wound was dressed and the patient is as comfortable as could be expected. She regards the accident more lightly than do any of her family, bearing her pain with the Spanish-like composure of her race.

The accident was the only disagreeable feature of the trip, and it was not regarded as serious enough to interfere with the departure of the President and his wife.

DEFICIT CUT DOWN.

Imports in Anticipation of the New Tariff Duties Increase Receipts.

The fiscal year of 1897, which closed June 30, left the United States Treasury in good condition to begin the new year. When Secretary Carlisle sent his annual report to Congress last December he estimated that the receipts for the year would be less than the expenditures by \$64,500,000. The year closes with a deficit of little more than \$20,000,000.

On the books of the department on July 1 it is apparently \$22,036,526, but when the official figures for the year are made up the deficit will be little if any more than \$20,000,000.

This condition of affairs so much more favorable than Secretary Carlisle had expected has been brought about almost entirely by the importations of dutiable goods since early in March in anticipation of the imposition of higher duties in the pending tariff bill.

In the month of June the excess of receipts over expenditures was \$10,236,595, a tremendous gain compared with the large deficits of the preceding months. The available cash balance, which, on the last business day in May, was \$231,993,501, was on July 1, \$237,452,192. The withdrawals of gold for shipment abroad have been more than balanced by a gain in demand notes.

Tragic Ending of a Boat Race.

At the rowing regatta on the Charles River, Boston, Mass., the most exciting race was the senior eight-oared contest, in which the Riverside crew won by six feet over the Millstreams of Chelsea. After the Millstreams had returned to the boathouse wharf, the coxswain, H. Sadler, of Chelsea, alighted, and just as he was entering the boathouse fell to the floor and expired almost instantly, his death being due to heart disease aggravated by the excitement and heat of the day.

Sixty Soldiers Drowned.

Torrential rains have fallen in Roumania, causing the rivers to rise and in some cases to overflow their banks. Lake Braticsch became badly swollen, and fears were entertained that it would overflow. Temporary embankments were built to guard against this, but the waters burst out and deluged a part of Galatz. Sixty soldiers and many women and children were carried away by the torrent and drowned. Great damage was done to property.

Ominous Revolt in India.

The uneasiness caused by the recent killing of officials and the rioting of the natives at Chitpur, India, continues, although outwardly everything is now quiet. Spies inform the police that further outbreaks are being organized. Isolated assaults, especially upon European ladies, continue. The native casualties during the recent riot are said to have been very large. A low estimate places the number of killed at 600.

Edhem Pasha Resigns.

Edhem Pasha, Commander of the Turkish army in Thessaly, has resigned. He gives as the reason for his action that he cannot guarantee the discipline of the army under the proposed arrangements for the conclusion of peace with Greece. His resignation is believed to be merely formal. It is thought that it is tendered in accordance with instructions he has received from the war party.

The Fourth in Europe.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by Americans in the important capitals of Europe. The distinguished Americans in London held a banquet at the Kensington Palace Hotel, where Colonel Hay, Mr. Bishop Potter, and others spoke. Ambassador Porter presided at a banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and General Draper held a reception at Rome.

Largest Congressional District.

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, represents the largest congressional district in the United States in point of population.

Coinage for a Month.

The June monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows the coinage at the mints of the United States to have been as follows: Gold, \$2,110,547; silver, \$1,856,754; minor coins, \$175,051. Total, \$4,142,352. In addition to the domestic coinage there were coined during June \$300,000 of the Government of San Domingo. These pieces contain thirty-five per cent. of silver and sixty-five per cent. of nickel and copper.

Had Record of Failures.

The report issued by Bradstreet's shows that the record of business failures throughout the United States during the past six months is not as favorable as was anticipated at the close of the first quarter of the current calendar year.

A New Style of Hat.

The Prince of Wales has started a new type of hat, based on the model of the fluffy beaver, with broad, curled brim, of many years ago.

To Rescue the Word Professor.

The Arkansas State Teachers' Convention has limited the use of the title of "Professor" to teachers in colleges and universities.

Pennsylvania's Army of Paupers.

A Legislative committee puts the number of paupers in Pennsylvania at 20,000.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Two Mammoth Meetings Open the Convention in San Francisco.

THE ATTENDANCE ENORMOUS.

The Convocation Called to Order With "The Consecrated Cobbler's" Hammer—Welcomed by Californians—Because of Large Number of Delegates in Attendance Meetings Held in Two Places.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—The great Christian Endeavor Convention opened Thursday in Mechanics' Pavilion and Woodward's Pavilion. At Mechanics' an audience of 8000 gathered. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Phelan, Lieutenant-Governor Jeter and Rolla V. Watt, Chairman of the Local Reception Committee.

"Father" Clark, the founder of the movement, delivered the main address, in which he outlined the work of the year and the growth of the Endeavor movement. During the past year, he said, he had traveled 40,000 miles and more than a score of countries in behalf of Christian Endeavor.



CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR OFFICERS.

After his address he formally opened the convention by striking the sailing in front with a shoemaker's hammer which was used by William Carey, styled by Sidney Smith "the consecrated cobbler." They he called upon the audience to repeat at successive strokes of the hammer the words:

"The world for Christ."
"The Nation for Christ."
"Myself for Christ."

The annual report was then submitted by Secretary John Willis Baer. He said that the organization now included 50,747 local societies and a total membership of 3,000,000 persons. Pennsylvania still led with 3443; New York, 3049; Ohio, 2338; Illinois, 2013; Ontario, 1743; Indiana, 1387; Iowa, 1336; and Michigan, 1071. These latter figures did not include the junior societies, the intermediate societies, or the senior and mothers' societies.

Among the junior societies Pennsylvania also led with 1307; New York, 1288; Illinois, 993; Ohio, 970; California, 551; Indiana, 549; Iowa, 513; Massachusetts, 617. This ending the list of States with more than 500 junior societies enrolled. The junior badge banner, given to the State that had made the largest gain in junior societies during the year, was first presented at Montreal to New York, and at the three annual conventions since that time to Pennsylvania, but this year it went to Ohio. The other junior badge banner, first given to the District of Columbia at Montreal for the greatest proportionate increase in number of junior societies, and held successively by Delaware, Assinibola and Mexico, passed from Mexico to Spain.

Commenting on this last item, the Secretary said that he wished the banner might be carried by way of Cuba, and be an emblem of liberty to the island.

Among the foreign nations England had 3225 societies; Australia, 2124; Scotland, 433; Wales, 311; India, 257; Ireland, 163; Madagascar, 93; France, 68; Mexico, 100; Japan, 66; West Indies, 63; Turkey, 41; China, 53; Africa, 52; Germany, 32; and so on through a long list, with a total of 7910 societies. In addition, all Canada had 3390 societies. The badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies, which Oklahoma first secured at the Minneapolis convention, which then was taken by Manitoba, New Mexico, West Virginia, Assinibola, and which is now held by Scotland, fell into the hands of the loyal Endeavorers on the Emerald Isle. India was very little behind Ireland. The other banner, the one given for the largest absolute gain in total number of societies, is for the fourth consecutive year held by England.

President McKinley sent this message: "My best personal wishes for the success of your convention." The message was cheered and then the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George F. Pentecost. At Woodward's Pavilion the Rev. Howard B. Grose, of Boston, presided, and among the speakers was the Rev. Soo Hoo Nam Art, a Chinese, who read the opening prayer.

OKLAHOMA BRUSHING UP TO COME IN.

No Other Territory Ever Gained in Population So Fast.

It is probable that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory will soon be admitted to the Union as one State. No other Territory ever gained population so fast, and if the proposed new State were admitted now it would outrank fifteen of the present States in point of numbers. It is believed that there are 650,000 people in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and the number is increasing very rapidly. Of the 650,000 people in these Territories 550,000 are white people. There are 60,000 individual farm owners and 40,000 persons engaged in other occupations. It is natural that this great population should clamor for Statehood, especially since Congress has conferred it upon several Territories with not one-fifth as much population as Oklahoma has.

Workmen Blown to Atoms.

While a gang of workmen were excavating on the line of a street railway in Lexington, Ky., one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a sixty-four-pound dynamite cartridge. A fearful explosion followed, and five of the six colored men in the gang were blown to atoms. The other was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Big Pennsylvania Tree Cut Down.

The largest tree in Pennsylvania was cut down a few days ago. It was on the farm of John Pownall, near Christians, and close to the ruins of the famous riot house. The tree is supposed to have been 300 years old, and measured between eight and nine feet across the stump. About three-fourths of an acre of ground were covered by its limbs. There were twenty-seven cords of wood secured from it.

Three Killed by Lightning.

During a severe storm the residence of S. E. North, four miles east of Larimore, North Dakota, was struck by lightning, and North, his wife and three-year-old child were killed. The only member of the family that escaped was a fifteen-month-old child.

Europe Demands Turkey's Consent.

Acting upon instructions received from their respective Governments, the Ambassadors of the Powers presented a collective note to the Turkish Government demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations.

A CASTILIAN GOVERNOR.

Miguel A. Otero, Who is Now Chief Executive of New Mexico.

Miguel A. Otero has been installed as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Governor Otero is of pure Castilian blood, the first of his race who has filled the gubernatorial chair of New Mexico. He is thoroughly American in every way. His education was obtained at the St. Louis



MIGUEL OTERO, (The young Castilian Governor of New Mexico.)

University and the college of Notre Dame. Governor Otero is thirty-eight years old, and the youngest of New Mexico's governors. He is married, and he and his wife and one child will occupy the oldest official building on the Western hemisphere. It is a palace—300x150 feet—and was erected 310 years ago by the King of Spain as the palace of the viceroy of the Spanish Empire.

BROUGHT DEATH TO SCORES.

Appalling Number of Fatalities Accompany the Hot Wave in the West.

A week of terrific heat in the Central West ended in a tornado, which swept over Kentucky and Southern Illinois. The country had not had time to recover from the terrific hot spell of the week before, and in consequence the suffering in all sections has been very great. The number of deaths that can be directly attributed to the heat is very large, and those prostrated are beyond computation. In very many cases manufacturing plants have been closed on account of the weather.

Kentucky suffered from the most intense heat wave experienced in its history. Throughout Indiana the heat has been almost as great as in Kentucky.

Here is a list of deaths and prostrations in various cities: Chicago—Sixteen dead, fifty prostrated. Louisville, Ky.—Ten dead, twenty prostrated. Indianapolis—Two dead, twenty prostrated. Oshkosh, Wis.—Two dead, four prostrated. Quincy, Ill.—Two dead, five prostrated. Toledo, Ohio—One dead, ten prostrated. Milwaukee—Four dead, twenty prostrated. Racine, Wis.—Two dead, five prostrated. Dubuque, Iowa—Two dead, eight prostrated. Elkhart, Ind.—One dead, five prostrated. Bloomington, Ill.—Three dead, fifteen prostrated. Olney, Ill.—One dead, two prostrated. Elwood, Ind.—One dead, three prostrated. Burlington, Iowa—Two dead, eleven prostrated. Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Two dead, nine prostrated. Appleton, Wis.—Three dead, eight prostrated. Fifteen other cities—Thirteen dead, seventy-four prostrated.

BOSTON GIRL IS MISSING.

Grace Stevenson Left Her Home on Beacon Street, on April 26.

Grace Stevenson disappeared from her home on Beacon street, Brookline, a suburb of Boston, Mass., on April 26, and since that date her parents have received no information concerning her.

She is the daughter of James Stevenson, the millionaire real estate operator and owner. She is twenty-five years of age and very pretty.

The disappearance is the most remarkable ever occurring in the city. On Monday evening, April 26, she left her mother, brothers and sisters at her home, and was seen to board a Reservoir car bound out to the city. She said she was only going out for a few minutes. No trace of her has been found since.

Prairie Fire in a City.

A spectacle unique for a city was furnished at Cleveland, Ohio, when a strip of land a quarter of a mile in breadth took fire and the flames hurried on to the lake. It looked exactly like a prairie fire. A tangled mass of underbrush extending along the Gordon estate, from St. Clair street to the lake, took fire and jeopardized the existence of an entire block of twenty houses. The fire department had to fight the flames as prairie fires are fought, by digging trenches and banking up the dirt as a protecting wall. Thousands went out to see the peculiar sight.

Aged Couple's Strange Death.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Cluse, both nearly seventy years old, were found dead in their home in Bayport, Long Island. Their little granddaughter found the bodies side by side in kitchen. Whether it was murder, suicide or from natural causes had not been ascertained. There were two cuts on the man's face and perhaps he was stricken by heart disease while shaving and the shock killed his wife.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Brigadier General H. C. Merriam has been assigned by the War Department to command the Department of Columbia, headquarters in Vancouver, Wash.