

FATE.

sky is clouded, the rocks are bare, spray of the tempest is white in air; winds are out with the waves at play; I shall not tempt the sea to-day.

trail is narrow, the wood is dim; panther clings to the arching limb; the lion's whelps are abroad at play; I shall not join in the chase to-day.

the ship sailed safely over the sea, and the hunters came from the chase in glee; the town that was built upon a rock, is swallowed up in the earthquake shock.

—Bret Harte.

NIGHT ON THE PUY-CLALLAM.

By OTIS LANDSEER SEIBERT.

ALL wild beasts are now much more afraid of men than in former times, and this dread of mankind has increased as human weapons have grown more deadly.

Once and once only have I seen a bear that was other than a skulking, timorous brute, intent only on escape. It was fifteen years ago, on the Olympic shore and range, south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. I then had a kind of roving commission from the Smithsonian Institution. I was twenty-two, and was thus put on a little to penetrate unvisited quarters of the world and keep my eyes open.

At that time the region was a veritable terra incognita. On the map it formed Clallam County, but for a hundred miles east and west, particularly among the mountains, it was then primitive and savage as when our first set foot on the continent. It was one vast tangle of brush and tree trunks, which gave way to wet paper underfoot, letting the explorer through into unused holes, where he might, very possibly, find himself in the lair of a grizzly that had never yet learned guile. Bears and panthers were the arch-enemies of the solitude.

Humanly speaking, too, it was a lawless coast. Scattered along the shore in leagues apart, were a few "skouts" of otter-hunters, who were law unto themselves, and did not hesitate to send a far-killing bullet after those who intruded on their "ranges." The flocks of a few Victoria fishermen might be stumbled on during the season. About the river mouths one could at times catch glimpses of an Indian canoe, or a thin line of smoke rising at sunrise or sunset. But the rest was too dense, rank and tangled, good hunting, and the Indians and the flocks here were mainly those of murder or other crimes had rendered outcasts.

In some expectation of finding the precious metals, I had been trying to reach a high mountain valley, visible in the coast, by ascending the gorge the Puy-Clallam, from Port Townsend, in a sailing dory, which carried small kit and stock of provisions. A little way up the tidal portion of the river I had come upon an old log cabin in a secluded nook of the shore, and evidently been deserted for several years, but it served me as a base for my tramps up the gorge. On the day of my story I had returned to it late and thoroughly tired, after a solitary jaunt of twenty miles or more. I put on half a salmon to boil in my porcelain kettle, over a fire of a rock and the end of the log, and I also made a skilful pot "breakfast food," with sugar and a spoonful of diluted canned milk, appeased my hunger a little, till salmon was cooked.

Meanwhile dusk had fallen, and the evening mosquitoes drove me to don and gloves. The hum of thousands of these insects blended with the distant roar of rapids up the river. To my salmon in peace it was necessary to smoke out the hut and retire to the insect pests dashed off into my platter and into my mouth.

The moon was not yet quite in sight from the wooded mountain across the bay, but its light was slowly diffused itself about the wilderness; and I sat up to hear two sent-offers mianat at each other down in Little Bay. They seemed to be close in to the shore; and as my supper had revived considerably, I took my carbine and stepped outside. It was possible, though, to get a shot at them as they came up; and a sent-offer pellet worth a couple of hundred dollars.

A little cooking fire had burned up, and I scuffed some loose sand with my foot as I stepped to the others again. But a dense cloud of mosquitoes dashed into my face as I stood there; and reflecting I might have to lie or stand quiet some little time, I stalked the mosquitoes, I went back inside for my head and gloves, standing my carbine just that end of the hut as I did so, the door was at the other end.

I took me a minute or two to find out on the net in the dark interior of the hut; but I was coming out when, twenty feet away, I discovered a large animal with eyes that glowed like coals in the darkness; it was in the very act of crouching to get at me! I heard the song of its throat as it drew itself together to pounce, and I leaped back into the hut, slammed the door.

for a log bench in the hut to set against the door. I feared that the beast would tear a hole in the roof and spring down on me; but the thick, matted mass of sodden boughs embarrassed it.

All the time I was shouting savagely, and I made haste to strike a whole card of matches, hoping that the odor of brimstone or the gleam of light would deter the beast from its attack. But immediately it came digging at the door again, as if transported by ferocity, and again I threw my weight against the inside of the door, for I dared not trust to the beach.

My disgust with myself for being such a fool as to leave my carbine outside can easily be imagined. I was at my wits' end to know how to beat the creature off. Plainly it was bold from hunger, and had no doubt smelled my salmon, half of which was on a shelf just inside the hut door. I had thoughts of throwing the fish out to it, and then an idea came into my mind. For preserving the skins of birds and small animals I had taken along a quantity of arsenic in a bottle. When the violence of the creature's efforts at the door had subsided and it was racing round the hut again, I hastily cut a deep gash in the fish with my knife; then, striking another match, I put in as much as twenty grains of the poison.

By this time the animal was on the roof again, scratching and snarling and snuffling. Opening the door a little, I flung out the salmon. I had scarcely done so when, pounce! came the beast to the ground. With a snuff and snarl it seized the fish and ran off a little way. Not so far, however, but that I could hear it eating, its teeth gritting on the backbone.

There must have been five or six pounds of the fish; but within half a minute the animal was back, sniffing about the place for more. I listened anxiously. It jumped on the roof again, then prowled round the hut. Presently there came an interval of frightful staccato screech! Then followed some lofty tumbling all over the ground about the hut, enlivened by the most blood-curdling yells it is possible to imagine! Peeping out, I caught glimpses of what occurred. Sometimes that poor brute went ten feet in the air, then it clawed up the earth and brush, turned wild somersaults, and tore and bit its own flesh. It tried in vain to vomit forth the poison.

If not hard-pressed in self-defense, I would never administer arsenic to any living creature. Pathetic moans succeeded the screeches, and then the suffering animal dragged itself to the stream, where I heard it noisily lapping water; and after that the end came very soon. Fancying that its mate might have been attracted by the yelling, I hastily secured my carbine and stayed inside the hut till morning.

At sunrise I found the creature dead, less than a hundred yards from the place where it drank. It was, as I had supposed, a mountain-lion, or panther, a big male that would have weighed two hundred and fifty pounds. I am sure, and probably one that had never before seen a human being, or learned aught of the deadly gulf of man.—Youth's Companion.

Cultivate a Pleasant Voice.

Kind hearts are more plentiful than persistently kind and gentle voices, and yet love loses much of its power when the voice is sharp and harsh. Try, therefore, most earnestly to acquire a pleasant tone in speaking, and guard yourself carefully from falling into careless and bad habits of voice. Often a sharp voice shows far more ill-will than the heart feels; but people do not know that the speaker's "bark" is worse than her bite," and they believe her to be ill-tempered and disagreeable.

It is very easy to pick up a sharp and snappish manner of speaking. Very often it is acquired in mirth, and in the playful battles of words, in which boys and girls delight. There is no malice in their sallies, and a great deal of fun; but, meanwhile, the voice is often acquiring a sharp and shrill tone, which clings through life, making it stir up strife and ill-will among its listeners.

So be careful of the tone in which you speak, and be certain that it is gentle and sweet. A kind voice is like music in the home, and is to the heart what light and beauty are to the eye.—New York Weekly.

Dogs in the Ambulance Service.

The Austro-Hungarian War Dogs Club has just held its first show of dogs for war and ambulance service. The highest officers of the army witnessed the performances of the dogs. Soldiers had dispersed all over the field of action, and were concealed behind hedges, among shrubs and bushes. These were supposed to be the wounded. The dogs found them all, and either stayed with them and barked if the trainers were near enough to hear them, or ran for the trainer when the distance was too long. Then they were sent with messages contained in a pocket fastened to their collars, to which they had to bring answers.—New York World.

Sincere Quackery.

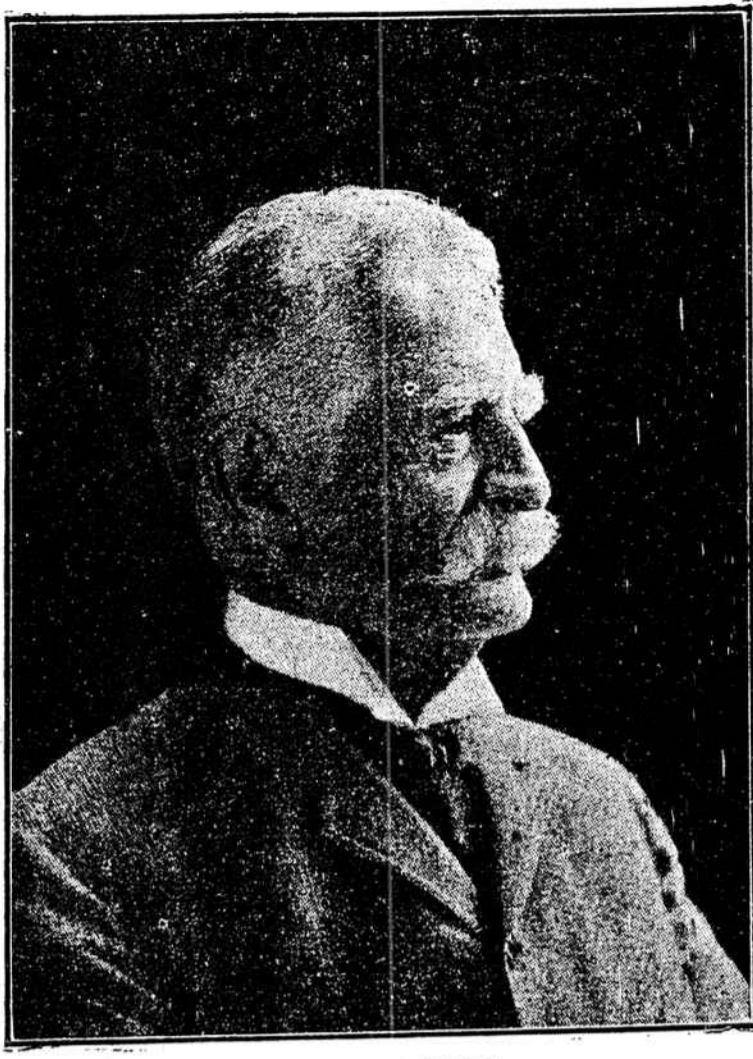
A rather remarkable case of sincere quackery, which perhaps may not be as rare as is generally supposed, occurred in London some time ago.

An old lady sued Sir William Broadbent, a leading London practitioner, because he refused to buy or try her elixir. This "was no common remedy, being free from those minerals which are the root of all evil, but the skillful blending of an herb of which medical men know nothing." Needless to say, the old lady lost her case, which she pleaded in person. Her sincerity was as obvious as her stupidity, and made her a pathetic rather than a ridiculous figure.

Russian Diplomatic Sirens.

The Russian Government, too, is also represented abroad, not only by its ambassadors, but by unofficial diplomats of a most interesting description, "a corps d'elite of ladies who are despatched to the various capitals of the world. In Washington Czardom has no less than ten of these ladies. They entertain lavishly, and their drawing rooms, with shaded rose-colored lights and luxurious furniture and hangings, are palaces of ease for weary legislators and Senators." These fascinating sirens then dictate in whispers what laws shall or shall not be passed by Congress.—Joubert's Fall of Tsardom.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

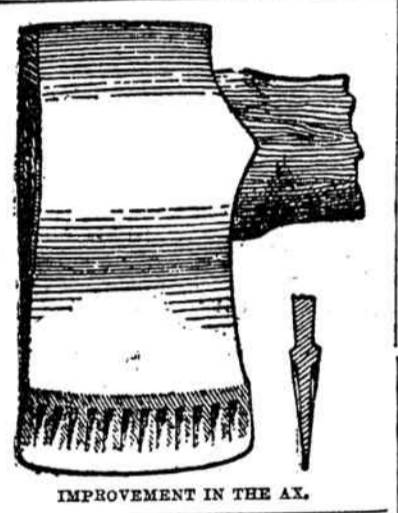


HENRY H. ROGERS.
(Standard Oil and Copper Multi-millionaire.)

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE AX.

Besides being the instrument on which is based one of the most important industries of the country, the woodchopper's ax now takes its place among the physical culture accessories of the gentleman's home. The visitor at the suburban house may occasionally see a shiny, nickle plated ax, with a hand painted and highly polished handle, reposing behind the vestibule, and inquiry reveals the fact that the head of the house is given to chopping down a tree every morning before breakfast. If, perchance, he is nominated for road supervisor, or some similarly important office, he has his photograph taken in the act of wielding the ax, and it is published in the local paper for the edification of his constituents.

Until the ax achieved the dignity of posing in the front hall little change was made in its shape. The implement hurled at the sturdy tree trunks by the brawny arms of the Plymouth Rock pioneers is in every respect the same as has done service through the successive



IMPROVEMENT IN THE AX.

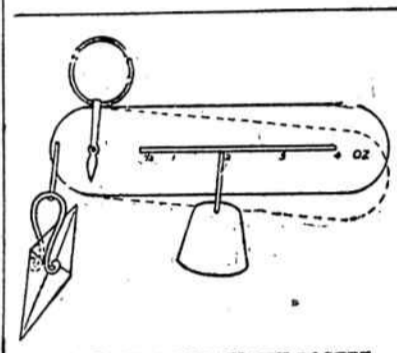
generations until recently, when a slight improvement was made. A Pennsylvanian has recently devised a new type of ax-head adapted to reduce friction between the ax and the wood by reducing the bearing surface of the ax to a minimum. A series of grooves or recesses are cut in the face of the ax, close to the cutting edge, and back of the grooves the face is hollowed out as indicated in the accompanying illustration. This innovation is claimed to permit a much deeper cut, with no more exertion on the part of the chopper.—Philadelphia Record.

Unawarded for a long time, and therefore still on the list of the Lombardy Institute, is the special prize for Commemo for the discovery of hydrophobia poison.

The region about Tuxpam, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is the natural habitat of the vanilla vine.

POCKET SCALES.

A pocket scale for weighing mail matter has been recently awarded a patent to a Philadelphian. Most implements of this character are usually rather bulky and not at all suited for the purposes of stowing away in the pocket; but this device has the advantage of being quite compact. The



SCALES TO CARRY IN THE POCKET.

principal part being made of thin sheet tin, celluloid or similar material, it may be easily carried in the pocket.

The device consists of an improvement on the well-known Roman steelyard, and primarily constitutes an efficient and convenient weighing machine; and, incidentally, furnishes a suitable medium for advertising purposes. The inventor accomplishes this by providing a plane surface for the beam instead of the ordinary bar by confining the movable counterpoise in a horizontal slot instead of by a protuberance at the extremity of the long arm by having a spring clip provided with an eye or hook at the extremity of each limb at the end of the short arm to hold the matter to be weighed in place of the usual hook or pan, and by providing an index, which constitutes part of the hanger, to correspond with a fixed mark on the surface of the equilibrium in lieu of the separate masses ordinarily employed to that end.—Philadelphia Record.

Shake!

What the French call "le shake hands" has its importance in psychology. A student has given the fruit of his inquiries into this branch of science to a Paris journal. When a stranger does not grasp the hand you offer him, you are entitled to doubt his honesty. If he favors you with a couple of fingers, you may set him down as naughty. If his hand lies limply in yours, he is timid. If he gives you the "American squeeze," he is audacious. If his hand slips away he is indolent; but if he is good, loyal, sincere, well-balanced mentally and physically, he lets you have a grip, ample, firm, modest and yet genial. These simple instructions should be very helpful in the making of new acquaintances, and the choice of friends.—London Chronicle.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.



Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, destroyed by Togo, won the St. George's Cross for bravery in the Turkish war, when with a small gunboat he had the hardihood to attack a Turkish battle ship and then get safely away. In appearance he is said to resemble the late Admiral Sampson, of the American Navy.

BIG PACKERS INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury at Chicago Finds True Bills Against Beef Trust.

TWENTY-TWO OFFICIALS ON LIST

Four Corporations Also Indicted—Nelson Morris and Michael Cudaby Left Out on Account of Their Age, But Their Managers Must Answer to Criminal Charges in the Federal Court.

Chicago.—Twenty-two officials of the big packing companies and four corporations were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Then the jurors filed into Judge Bethen's court, reported their findings, and were dismissed with the thanks of the Court.

Four corporations and eighteen individuals are named in the principal indictment, which charges a conspiracy in restraint of trade and a conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Penalties for violations of either of these charges, which appear in different counts in the principal indictment, are a fine not to exceed \$5000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The fine only is applicable to corporations.

Four other individuals are named in a separate indictment which is based on the provisions of the interstate commerce law, making it unlawful to solicit or receive any rebate or concession in respect of the transportation of any property interstate or foreign commerce. The penalty prescribed under this charge is a fine of from \$1000 to \$20,000.

Originally the interstate commerce law provided a punishment of both fine and imprisonment for such violations, but the imprisonment provision was stricken out when the law was amended.

After a session extending intermittently over a period of three months the Federal Grand Jury finished its investigation into the packing industry. The head officials of the packing companies anticipated the Grand Jury's action by sending their attorneys to the office of the United States District Attorney to make arrangements for bonds.

The indictment forms contained the names of Nelson Morris, head of Nelson Morris & Co., and Michael Cudaby, president of the Cudaby Packing Company. District Attorney Morrison made an address, in which he conveyed to the Grand Jury his impression that because of the advanced age of these two men and the fact that their concerns are practically in the hands of a younger generation, the Government was disposed to be lenient.

After taking the matter under advisement the Grand Jury decided to have the names of the two aged packers stricken from the indictment.

A list of those indicted follows: J. Ogden Armour, president; P. A. Valentine, vice-president; Samuel M. McRoberts, secretary; Arthur Meeker, manager beef department; Thomas J. Connors, a director; Charles W. Armour, manager Armour & Co., Kansas City, all of Armour & Co.

Louis F. Swift, president; Edward F. Swift, vice-president; Charles Swift, manager export department; Laurence A. Carton, treasurer; Dr. Edwin Hartwell, secretary; and Albert H. Veeder, general counsel, all of Swift & Co.

Arthur F. Evans, special counsel; Robert C. McManus, special counsel; Edward Morris, vice-president; and Ira N. Morris, secretary, all of Nelson Morris & Co.

Edward A. Cudaby, vice-president of the Cudaby Packing Company. Edward Tilden, of Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Samuel Weil, secretary and former vice-president; Beth S. Cusey, general traffic manager; Vance D. Sloop, general traffic manager in New York and Chester E. Todd, traffic manager in Kansas City, all of Schwarzhild & Sulzberger.

Corporations indicted—Armour Packing Company, Swift & Co., Fairbank Canning Company, Cudaby Packing Company.

SWEDEN CLOSES WAR PORTS.

Proclamation Issued, to Become Effective Immediately.

Stockholm, Sweden.—The apparently peaceful aspect of affairs which followed the excitement after Norway's declaration of her secession from the sovereignty of King Oscar was broken suddenly by the issuance of a proclamation, to become effective immediately, declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gottenburg and Farosund to be war ports, and denying entrance to all foreign warships.

This will be followed by a notice to the Powers, through the ambassadorial representatives, announcing the action taken by the Government, so that all ships of war of other nations now within these ports will be withdrawn.

The proclaiming of the four ports as war ports is the most serious and significant action taken since the Norwegian announced their intention to secede, and is in effect the first step in preparing for an armed conflict to force the secessionists to return to their allegiance.

Oyama and Linievitch Negotiate. Oyama and Linievitch were reported to be negotiating to arrange an armistice in Manchuria.

Moroccan Negotiations Progress. The negotiation between France and Germany on Morocco were said to be moving toward an agreement. A dispatch from Fez indicated that the Moors were beginning to show less admiration for Germany.

Our Squadron Roaches France. The American squadron, under Admiral Sigsbee, reached Cherbourg, France. A cataphaque to receive the body of John Paul Jones has been selected on the cruiser Procyon.

Killed in Theatre Fire. Henry Baker, a ticket taker, was suffocated and several firemen overcome in a fire in Keith's Theatre, New York City.

Taft Party Starts. Secretary Taft's Philippine party, including Miss Alice Roosevelt, started for San Francisco, Cal., from Washington, D. C.

General Porter Honored. General Porter was made senior special ambassador to receive the body of John Paul Jones from Paris, France.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON. President Roosevelt announced that the peace envoys chosen are Komura and Takahira for Japan, Muraviev and Rosen for Russia, who will meet in Washington as soon as possible after August 1.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury received and accepted the resignation of sixty draftsmen employed in the bureau of the Supervising Architect. These employees had to be laid off on account of lack of work in the office, there being only enough in hand to keep about forty men busy. Since 1902 \$50,000,000 has been expended on new public buildings and for improvements to old ones, but the work of preparing plans has been done with such rapidity that drawings for only two or three buildings are now in progress. Unless there is another public building bill at the coming session, the force in the drafting room will be still further reduced.

Former Secretary Morton was at the Navy Department to introduce his successor, Charles J. Bonaparte, to the chief officials of the department. Mr. Bonaparte assumed his new duties the same morning.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS. There is every indication that the sugar season in the Hawaiian Islands will be one of the best in recent years.

The coffee growers of Porto Rico feel much encouraged by the efforts which are being made to popularize their product in the United States. There is a big crop in prospect.

A sergeant and six men of the Second Cavalry have killed Felizardo, the scourge of Cavite, Philippine Islands. He was the boldest bandit in the island, and was the hero of numerous escapes.

Judge Warren Ickis, formerly a lieutenant in the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, died of septicemia on Mindanao Island.

DOMESTIC. Two white women, Mrs. Mary Jay, thirty years old, and May Woodring, twenty-eight years old, were murdered in a house in the Tenderloin section of Scranton, Pa. In each case the woman's skull was crushed with a hatchet.

The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has finally decided to wear robes, and will appear in them for the first time at the next term.

Gentles organized in Salt Lake City, Utah, to defeat a Mormon plot to seize the choice tracts of the Uinta Indian reservation about to be opened by the Government.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City, in a sermon suggested jail as the proper place for "high finance" directors who juggle with trust funds.

Congressman Driscoll, attorney for Superintendent Hendricks, of New York, in the Equitable investigation, replied to James H. Hyde's defense of his father, and showed how the elder man made huge profits at the expense of the policy holders.

Joseph M. Terrell, Governor of Georgia, has offered rewards of \$500 each for the arrest and conviction of the first five members of the Waukesha mob and \$200 each for every other member.

Uniform food laws for all the States were considered by a convention of wholesale grocers in session at Milwaukee, Wis.

The American Institute of Homoeopathy, meeting at Chicago, Ill., elected William E. Green, of Little Rock, Ark., as president.

Because of ill-health, George H. Wiaty, a prominent attorney of Fremont, O., killed himself at Bellevue.

Gold has been found at a depth of 200 feet in the public square at Carson, Nev., where borings were being made for an artesian well.

A boiler explosion on former Congressman Isaac Stephenson's yacht at Menominee, Mich., injured the owner and several guests, among them former Governor Hood and Congressman Jenkins.

The California Limited, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, collided head on with a heavy Kansas City Southern stock train in the suburbs of Kansas City, Mo. Two persons were killed and three injured.

While crossing a ganplank to a schooner moored at Sayreville, N. J., fifteen-year-old Annie O'Connell fell overboard and was drowned.

A plank on which he was "sea-sawing" fell on Walter Tiotfank, seven years old, at Sayreville, N. J., killing him instantly.

FOREIGN. Japan will soon offer \$150,000,000 more of her bonds in New York and London.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Selangor, Malay Peninsula, will take up the boycott of American goods.

Emperor William has promoted Admiral von Koester to be Grand Admiral of the German fleet.

The Russian transport Anadyr arrived at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, with survivors from the Russian battleship Orel, which went ashore disabled in the battle of the Sea of Japan and was surrendered to the Japanese.

Gen. Gripenberg, who formerly commanded the second Manchurian Army, but was relieved from the command on March 26 by order of the Czar, has been appointed Inspector General of Infantry.

A Norwegian officer, whose movements caused suspicion at Trosa, Sweden, was escorted to the frontier, it being believed he was a spy.

THE POTEMKINE A PIRATE

Mutineers Issued Proclamation Declaring War on All Russian Ships.

OFFICIAL STORY OF TROUBLE

The Potemkine Issued Notice to Powers That She Would Attack All Vessels of the Czar—Must Join Mutineers or Risk a Sinking—Rebel Battleship Seized Coal From an Italian Collier.

Odessa, Russia.—The mutineers on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine declared war on the Russian marine. With a desperation born of necessity she seized an Italian collier and replenished her empty coal bunkers; and with a boldness that passes belief she issued a proclamation of war on all Russian vessels refusing to join the cause of mutiny.

Meanwhile the spirit of mutiny spread to the merchant marine. A transport crew near Sebastopol mutinied and murdered its officers, and all Russia has been feverishly called upon by the ever-active revolutionaries to rise in a general revolution.

The Government story of the events at Odessa, as published in the Official Messenger, has been in great part already covered in the statements made in official quarters and cabled to the United States since the commencement of the outbreak. After detailing the activity of the Socialist Revolutionary Committee in stirring up the strikers ashore and the arrival of the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine at Odessa on June 27, the account proceeds:

"Mutiny of the war ships provided the Revolutionary Committee with a good opportunity to influence the masses. The committee visited the battleship and assured the mutineers that the garrison of Odessa had taken down its arms and that the whole Black Sea squadron had joined hands with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine. According to eye witnesses, officers took an active part in the councils of the board, especially the young cadets. The result of the anarchist intrigues among the workmen and mutinous sailors became immediately evident. The troops were unable to use their arms against the crowds of workmen in the vicinity of the harbor for fear of the possibility of an enflaming fire from the battleship. The harbor, therefore, was at the mercy of the mob, which pillaged warehouses and vessels, broached casks of wine and spirits and started a drunken orgie.

"With nightfall the fires started by the rioters soon attained terrible dimensions. Nearly everything in the harbor was destroyed, the mob demanding to allow the troops to fight the flames. Among the property destroyed were the warehouses and stores of the Russian Navigation and Commerce Company, the agency and stores of the Danube Navigation Company, the Bais stores on the Platanoff piers, the Odessa Harbor railroad station, the Harbor Master's office, part of the warehouses of the Russian Navigation Trading Company, and of the Rosyazki and Roshchinskii companies on the new pier, the shipping office on Platanoff Pier, part of the coal depot, all of the buildings of the Quarantine Harbor, and twenty wagons and six steamers belonging to various companies. The railway freight sheds were pillaged and many rioters and looters were burned alive while intoxicated.

"Several times during the night of June 28 the mob attacked the troops and police, but every time they were scattered by a volley from the soldiers. The number of rioters killed or wounded is not yet known, but must exceed several hundreds. The damage can only be estimated in millions of roubles.

"This story confirms the report that the Kniaz Potemkine on the evening of June 29 fired three blank shots, as prescribed by the Russian naval code for the funeral of a sailor, and followed the tradition in the Rosyazki and Roshchinskii companies with two live shots, destroying part of a house. Otherwise the battleship did no damage. The Government report then proceeds to relate the arrival of Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron during the morning of June 30, as follows:

"As the squadron approached the Odessa pier the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action, advanced to meet it and cut through its line. As the Kniaz Potemkine passed the mutineers received an ovation from the crew of the Georgi Pobledonosetz. Rear-Admiral Kruger thereupon signalled the squadron to swing around and return to Sebastopol but the crew of the Georgi Pobledonosetz prevented that vessel from following, and put ashore all their officers, disarmed, with the exception of Lieutenant Grigoriev, who blew out his brains.

"On the advice of the revolutionists a committee of twenty was elected to take charge of the vessel under the direction of a boatswain's mate and apparently against the latter's will. Dissension prevailed among the crew, only part of which was influenced by the revolutionists and wanted to follow the Kniaz Potemkine. The latter threatened to fire on the Georgi Pobledonosetz if he refused to rejoin the squadron at Sebastopol. The anti-revolutionary section, however, ultimately gained the upper hand, and when in the afternoon of July 1 the two battleships weighed anchor the Georgi Pobledonosetz put on full speed, entered the harbor and sent the boatswain's mate and some sailors ashore to signify her submission."

SHIP LOST OFF CAPE HORN. German Steamer Agnes Founders in Storm.

San Francisco, Cal.—The ship Aryan arrived from Baltimore, Md., bringing the captain and ten men of the crew of the German ship Agnes, which foundered in a snow storm off Cape Horn. The boat's crew picked up was one of three which abandoned the Agnes before it sank. A search for the other two was fruitless.

Sporting Brevities. Squadron A defeated Rumson at polo by a score of 10½ to 7 goals.

Sydney Page's Tradition easily won the Mermud Stakes at the Coney Island and Jockey Club course.

Mohawk athletes won the point trophy at the open game of the Atlas A. C., on the "Cove" grounds, West Brighton, S. I.

Lawn tennis representatives of England, Australia and Belgium agreed to American's terms on time limit for naming players for international tournament.