

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

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CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

NO. 42.

SOUTH CAROLINA MATTERS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston firm.....	11 1-4
New Orleans steady.....	11 3-8
Mobile steady.....	10 15-16
Savannah steady.....	11 5-8
Charleston firm.....	11 7-8
Wilmington firm.....	11 5-8
Norfolk firm.....	11 5-10
Baltimore nominal.....	11 3-10
New York dull.....	11 2-5
Boston dull.....	11 2-5
Houston easy.....	11 3-10
Augusta steady.....	11 3-10
Memphis steady.....	11 1-2
St. Louis steady.....	11 1-2
Louisville firm.....	11 1-2

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the rice quoted to wagons:

Good middling.....	11.15
Strict middling.....	11
Middling.....	11
Stains.....	8 1/2 to 9 1/2

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 25.—Flour steady, unchanged.

Wheat firm; spot contract 75 1-4 No. 2; No. 2, red Western 80 to 80 1-2; Oct. 75 1-4 to 75 1-2.

Corn firm; spot 52 5-8; Oct. 52 5-8 to 52 5-8; Southern white corn 54 to 56.

Oats quiet; No. 2, white 38 3-4 to 39 1-4; No. 3, white 37 3-4 to 38 1-4; No. 2, mixed 37 to 37 1-2.

Rye firm; No. 2, Western export 67 to 67; No. 2, Western domestic 72 to 73.

Butter steady and unchanged; fancy imitation 21 to 22; do. creamery 27 to 28; store packed 16 1-2 to 18 Eggs firm 24c.

Chickens active and unchanged; large 17 5-8; medium 13 7-8; small 14 1-8. Sugar steady and unchanged.

Want to Succeed From Berkeley County.

Governor Heyward has been asked to order an election to determine whether or not 35 square miles of the county of Berkeley shall not be annexed to Dorchester county. A petition was presented to his excellency and states that the citizens of Berkeley, in the section desiring to succeed have compiled with all of the constitutional requirements; that Berkeley county will not have its population reduced below 15,000, that the lines do not run through any incorporated town or city and that the remaining area of Berkeley is over 500 square miles, all of which is required under the constitution. No action has been taken on the matter yet, but it is understood that the people wish to vote on it at the general election, and as soon as the governor returns he will consider the petition.

Militia Officers Elected.

Laurens, Special.—At a meeting of the members of the newly formed militia company here, Mr. Oscar W. Babb was elected captain; Mr. W. R. Babb, first lieutenant; Mr. R. Babb, second lieutenant; Dr. Isaac Schayser, surgeon. Other officers will be named later. The company is to be known as the "Trayham Guards" in honor of J. H. Trayham, who has been very active in getting up the company.

Fell From Steeple.

Union, Special.—Charlie Jones, a carpenter, fell from a church steeple 53 feet high and was instantly killed Thursday afternoon in the last section of the county. He was just putting the finishing touches to the steeple, when, stepping on the platform of the steeple, his neck being broken. His body was brought here.

Oil Refinery Chartered.

The secretary of state has chartered the Carolina Cotton Oil and Refining company of this city. Mention is made of a few days ago of the organization of this enterprise, which was formed to develop the refining of cotton seed products in this section of the county and refinery in Columbia and a refinery in Charleston. Mr. Fred G. Brown is president; J. T. Shaw is vice president; J. O. Hartwick, secretary; Taylor is treasurer.

T. Floyd Injured.

Special.—Mr. J. T. Floyd, a member of the Southern railroad, was injured by a passenger train while attending to the freight cars. As the train passed, one of the freight cars fell upon him, and he was killed. The train was operated by Mr. Floyd at work.

STATE HAS BORROWED LESS

High Levy For 1905 Brought Much Money In—High Valuation Will Bring in More.

The State of South Carolina will be less at the end of this year than in many previous years. Under the law only \$50,000 can be borrowed one year to meet debts that are contracted and cannot be met by the tax money received. Up to this year the full amount has had to be obtained from banks in the North, but this time only \$325,000 was borrowed, which means a considerable saving in interest.

The reduction can be partly accounted for by the raise in the tax levy in 1905 which was the money used this year. For the present year the levy was put back at its former figure and until the returns from the auditors commence to come in it was thought that next year would mean that the State would have to go back to the old way and borrow the full amount in 1907.

The returns, however, indicate an increase of property and when the amount of property and when the amount of property are heard from there are indications that business may be conducted on a cash basis next year. Two returns received by the comptroller general showed increases of 12 and 15 per cent, respectively.

The total valuation in Lexington of all property for 1905 was \$4,191,605 and for 1906 is \$4,818,954, a gain of \$627,349.

In Aiken county, where the assessments have always been high, the valuation of property in 1905 was \$9,126,740 and for 1906, \$10,262,842, a gain of \$1,136,102.

Other counties have shown gains fully as great, especially in the Pee Dee section of the State, where, it is said, the land has always been placed at a low valuation up to the present year. The fact that the State did not provide a flexible levy as advocated by the comptroller general prevented even fuller returns, but the start has been made in the right direction, and there is a general desire on the part of county auditors to abide by the resolutions adopted at their convention here last year, when it was decided to rigidly enforce the law. Returns are not yet made at the full value, but it is thought that with changes recommended in the tax laws this can eventually be done and all property equalized.—Columbia Special.

True Bill Returned.

Greenville, Special.—In the United States court here a true bill was found on an indictment charging Sheriff Jennings of Pickens with allowing certain federal prisoners to escape from his jail. The case will not be tried at this term. It is pointed out by the sheriff's friends that he did not actually allow his prisoners to escape, but gave them the freedom of the jail premises, which, the courts have decided, can be construed as an "escape." The practice of treating petty federal offenders pretty much as free people has been common in the upper counties in past years, it is said, but Judge Brawley is doing his best to bring about a change.

Sheriff Limehouse Suspended.

The law requires the Governor to remove from office any sheriff indicted by a grand jury for malfeasance in office without waiting on the result of the trial, and in the case of Sheriff Limehouse, of Dorchester, indicted this week by his grand jury for allowing a negro to be taken from him and hanged, this will be done. The Governor is merely waiting to be officially notified of the indictment before issuing the order removing Limehouse.

Three Negro Women Drowned.

Beaufort, S. C., Special.—A small ferryboat plying between Beaufort and Ladies' Island, swamped during the storm with six men and four women, all negroes, on board. Three women were drowned. A skiff from a pilot boat anchored in the stream, in charge of Tom Washington, a negro sailor, rescued the other passengers at considerable risk.

Child Drinks Carbolic Acid.

Richmond, Special.—Five-year-old Charlie Howard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Howard, West Leigh street, drank two ounces of carbolic acid thinking it was his whooping cough medicine. Dr. R. Lester Hudgins, of the City Hospital, said there is little chance of his recovery. The cough medicine and the acid in bottles very much alike, had been left on a table in the sitting room. Mrs. Howard left the boy alone in the room with the medicine. A few minutes after leaving she heard the boy groaning and found him writhing upon the floor.

By Wire and Cable.

Receiving \$5,000 reward for the capture of Paul O. Stansland, the Chicago Tribune turned it over to the bank which Stansland wrecked. The nature of the "mysterious paper" in the Washington will be discussed here.

The case of the Standard Oil Company was argued and is expected to go to the jury.

OPENING OF THE STATE FAIR

Governor Heyward's Welcome to Home-Comers.

Columbia, Special.—The State Fair opened Tuesday under very favorable auspices. Governor Heyward issued the following proclamation to home-comers:

To the Home-Comers:

South Carolina's children have been her richest jewels. When the State was prostrate and her forsaken and forgotten resources were waiting to be touched into wealth by the electric wand of enterprise, even in such a condition of poverty as followed the most destructive war in this nation's history, South Carolina could point with pride to her children and say "These are my jewels."

And now that the old state is growing great and ever greater in the world of industry and commerce, she longs to have all of the jewels which for the time were taken from her by States then of seemingly larger prosperity. "I want back my jewels if but for a day," says the proud old mother State, and in her behalf, Home-Comers, I bid you welcome. Look around you at the evidences of prosperity in every nook of the State—as typified in the prosperity and advancement of our beautiful capital city—and I am sure that you will say that old South Carolina is the best State of them all.

To the State fair we owe much. It afforded the opportunity for Carolinians to gather in the dark days of the war's aftermath and from the elbow touch and contact of spirit of those days the people of South Carolina have imbibed a strong government and today, we are a proud and happy people.

Visit the State fair, see the evidences of achievement, and I hope that your only discontent will be because you have not remained with us throughout.

D. C. Heyward,
Governor.

Mayor Gibbs' Welcome to Home-Comers.

To our Visiting Friends:

In behalf of the citizens of Columbia I extend to our visiting friends a most hearty welcome to our city this week and I know that every man, woman and child joins me in wishing and hope that your stay will be one of enjoyment and pleasure. Our doors are open to you and no keys are necessary—we have thrown them away—and it shall be our pleasure to add to yours in every way we can. The weather prophet has promised good weather; he is a little unreliable, but we are trusting him with lots of faith, so we hope for, and promise you, the very best.

T. H. Gibbs,
Mayor.

THE STORM AT CHARLESTON

Graphic Story of Damage Wrought By the Wind and the Wave at That City.

The Charleston correspondent of the Columbia State gives the following interesting account of the damage done by the recent storm there:

"A force of men was put to work Sunday to clear the streets of the trees and branches, poles and broken fences and debris, which littered the pavements. The sound of the axes and hammers did not seem like a Sunday. The linemen were also busy repairing the wires. Between 800 and 1,000 telephones are out of operation as a result of the storm."

"On the sea-shore division of the Consolidated Railway company 72 poles were blown down and the springing of the traw of the long bridge from Mount Pleasant to Sullivan's Island prevented the operation of the line on the morning and midday trip of the ferry."

"Two houses in Atlanticville, the more exposed upper portion of Sullivan's Island, were blown down. The tide rose so high that the waters of the ocean and the creek behind Sullivan's Island met during the night, covering the island. Many of the residents who had hastily deserted their homes returned to the island Sunday. Carpets and furniture on the first floor of not a few homes have been ruined with salt water and will have to be pumped out."

"Along East and South Battery, the fashionable section of the city, the waves shot over the sea walls Saturday night in great volume, presenting a thrilling and grand view which was witnessed by many people, who donned rubber suits and old clothes. More venturesome men amused themselves by standing on the sea wall and being swept by the wind and waves from the wall to the inside shell walk and lawn of the beautiful park at the confluence of the two rivers."

Negroes Warned to Leave.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—A report from Jonesville, Union county, says that a proclamation has been posted in that town warning all worthless and indigent negroes, male and female, to leave immediately, their failure to do so to be followed by drastic measures. It is said there is no excitement, but those who caused the notices to be posted are threatened.

HUNDREDS ENGULFED

BY BIG TIDAL WAVE

Whole Population of Elliott's Key Swept to Instant Death.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN CUBA

Storm Kills Many on Vessels Off Havana—Great Bayou in Havana—Salvador is Devastated—Damage Incalculable—Loss of Life Great.

Miami, Fla.—Three terrible disasters occurred in the hurricane that for more than two days raged along the Florida coast. The steamer St. Lucie foundered with a loss of twenty-five lives, fifty passengers have been lost from a barge, and it is reported by Captain Bravo, of the St. Lucie, that a tidal wave swept over the island of Elliott's Key, ten miles long and about one mile wide, with the almost certain death of the 250 inhabitants. Besides this list it is feared that a great many more lives were lost.

Captain Bravo said that his ship was wrecked by the same wave that swept over Elliott's Key. He anchored on the lee side of the island, which runs north and south along the coast, and about an hour later the wave almost swamped the ship. Twenty-five of the 100 persons on board were killed by being borne against the bows and masts, while fifty seriously injured were brought here on an extension steamer.

The entire crew and all the passengers were on deck watching the storm when suddenly the wave rolled back and forth in hundreds of tons on the ship. The St. Lucie was crushed by the force of the blow and left a total wreck. The captain says that all lives must have perished were it not that the wave carried the ship so far from the shore that when the waters receded the vessel was only in one foot of water.

Bravo said that he saw the wave carry away houses on the island, and he asserts that there is hardly a sign of vegetation remaining. Relief tugs have been despatched to Elliott's Key.

The barge from which fifty are said to have been lost was moored near Elliott's Key. There were 100 persons on board, almost all being engaged in the fishing business in these waters. The barge was almost swamped. It is said the waves covered the craft completely, but her buoyancy was so great she continued to float. The barge drifted to the Bahama Islands, and the fifty survivors were taken off by a steamer.

The steamer St. Lucie belonged to the fleet of the Florida East Coast Railway, and was employed in carrying mail and freight from the extension work on the keys. Despite the storm warning Captain Bravo sailed for Key Largo with a large number of workmen.

The St. Lucie's home port was Tampa. She was built in Wilmington, Del. In 1888, was of 105 net tonnage and 122 feet long. She was usually manned by a crew of thirteen.

The St. Lucie had formerly been in service at New Haven. Details were lacking.

In Havana about fifty houses were injured, but, owing to the massive construction of roofs and walls, the damages are serious only in a few instances. The buildings of the University of Havana sustained injuries amounting to many thousands of dollars. A partition wall in the American legation was blown down. The office furniture was ruined and the books and records of the legation were wet through.

TWENTY DEAD IN HAVANA.

Many Persons Injured—Damage Placed at \$2,000,000.

Havana, Cuba.—A cyclone of unprecedented severity, accompanied by torrents of rain, swept over the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio and resulted in twenty deaths in this city and the serious injury of a dozen or more persons. The damage is estimated at fully \$2,000,000. The dead are all Cubans of the poorer class.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn dragged her anchor until her stern grounded in the mud of La Regla. She got off in the morning without injury.

The storm caused wrecks and confusion among the shipping in the harbor. Many buildings were badly damaged, and nearly all the trees in the city and suburbs were uprooted.

The 2000 American soldiers and marines at Camp Columbia were put to great inconvenience by the storm. Nearly all of the 400 tents in camp were blown down, but the damage was small. Harry Smedley, an army teamster, with the Twenty-eighth Infantry, from Sioux City, Iowa, was probably fatally hurt. He was crushed by a tree, which fell through the barracks where he was sleeping. Fred Sutcliffe, of Fort Snelling, was seriously injured in the head. Thomas Shonsait, of Reading, Pa., was hurt in the back.

One hundred and fifty tobacco barns in the district have been destroyed. The recently planted tobacco crop has been seriously damaged. Great damage is reported from the Guira section, the centre of the banana and plantain growing industry. These crops are said to have been practically totally destroyed. Many small farmers have lost their all and are in great distress.

Breeding Washington Peapens.

Bodies of the pauper dead in the District of Columbia are not to be buried in the potter's field, but are to be cremated. For Congress has appropriated \$15,000 for building a suitable crematory.

Oyster Famine in Baltimore.

In a battle between Dominican government troops and insurgents near Monte Cristi, the rebels were defeated and led to the hills.

HAVO IN SALVADOR.

Many Perish—Man-of-War Stuck—Crops Swept Away.

San Salvador.—A tempest raged incessantly for ten days throughout the republic, flooding the rich valleys, principally that of Maquila, and resulting in great loss of life and destruction of crops.

The Salvadorean man-of-war Izabela was lost at Acapulco.

The topography of various departments has been changed; buildings have fallen, burying their occupants in the ruins, and the iron bridges over the principal rivers have been carried away.

It was estimated that 15,000,000 tons of water fell. The aqueducts and electric light plants at Sonsonate and Salvador have suffered heavy losses.

The railroads, telegraphs and commerce are paralyzed, but traffic is being restored in some towns of the republic.

The water mains at some places have disappeared.

The rivers are bringing down the bodies of persons drowned in the storm and the carcasses of cattle, and the sight of these tends to increase the horror of the calamity.

The government has issued orders that assistance be given to victims of the storm.

Guatemala and Honduras also have suffered severely. It is said the losses there will amount to many millions of dollars.

NEW YORK CENTRAL FINED.

Judge Holt Administers Rebuke With a Penalty of \$108,000.

New York City.—Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court fined the New York Central Railroad the sum of \$108,000—\$18,000 on each of six counts—on the charge of granting rebates to the sugar trust.

Frederick L. Pomeroy, assistant traffic manager of the railroad, a co-defendant, was fined \$1000 on each count, a total of \$6000.

Judge Holt delivered a scathing indictment of the practices of the railroad in sentencing.

"Such a violation of law," said Judge Holt in passing sentence, "is much more heinous than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes usually brought before the criminal courts. These are crimes of sudden passion and temptation. These crimes we are dealing with were committed by men of education, business experience, and standing in the community, and as such they should be expected to set an example of obedience to the law, on the maintenance of which the security of their property depends."

"This corporation received large and valuable public privileges. It was under the highest obligations to treat all citizens alike, and not to grant rebates to competitors. This was a secret crime, the proof of which was difficult to obtain. The law was originally passed twenty years ago. The complaints of the granting of rebates by railroads were frequent on the part of competitors."

"It is not too much to say," continued Judge Holt, "that if the business had been carried on upon this basis and the discrimination continued in favor of one shipper it might have been a matter of months would have been driven out of business."

BISHOP'S DAUGHTER A SUICIDE.

Blushing Nurse, Mrs. Cowdin Ends Life in Connecticut Sanitarium.

New Haven, Conn.—Discouraged by a long illness and suffering from nervousness, Mrs. Laura Potter Cowdin, daughter of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York City, committed suicide in a private sanitarium at Cromwell, Conn. The body was shipped for interment to Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The body of Mrs. Cowdin was found by sanitarium attendants hanging from a beam in a remote corner of the cellar.

Mrs. Cowdin was the second of Bishop Potter's children by his first wife and was forty-four years old. Her husband, Winthrop Cowdin, survives her. Their New York home was at Eleventh street and Fifth avenue. Bishop Potter attended the funeral services.

WILLIAMSCULLY, EX-LORD, DEAD

Former English Peer Leaves Estate Valued at \$50,000,000.

Lincoln, Ill.—William Scully, well known as "Lord Scully," died in London, England. He was eighty-five years old and possessed an estate valued at \$50,000,000, including about 200,000 acres of land in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. He owned 46,000 acres in Illinois, 60,000 acres in Nebraska, 50,000 acres in Kansas and about 40,000 acres in Missouri.

"Lord Scully" was a peer until 1900, when he renounced his allegiance to Great Britain and became a citizen of this country, taking residence in Washington, D. C. He went to England a year later. He leaves a widow, who was his second wife, two daughters and one son.

YALE RAISES SALARIES.

Thirty-five Professors Are to Get \$4000 a Year.

New Haven, Conn.—Salaries of Yale full professors have been raised to \$4000 in the case of thirty-five members of the faculty. The figure heretofore paid has been between \$3000 and \$3500.

The salaries of Yale professors are said to be twenty-five per cent smaller than those in Harvard and fifty per cent smaller than those at the University of Chicago.

Half Million Fire at Altona.

Fire which started in the furniture building of Oliver Rother, at Altona, Pa., caused a loss of nearly \$500,000. The Rother building and the new theatre of I. C. Misher were destroyed and the building of the Order of Elks was badly damaged.

Dominican Insurgents Routed.

In a battle between Dominican government troops and insurgents near Monte Cristi, the rebels were defeated and led to the hills.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

IS FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade.

JURY SANG RELIGIOUS SONGS

Penalty For Violation of Anti-Trust Law a Fine of From \$50 to \$500,000, or Imprisonment of From Six to Twelve Months.

Findlay, Ohio.—After singing religious songs for a period of two hours in the Court House here, the jury in the case of the State of Ohio against the Standard Oil Company returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the Anti-Trust laws of the State. The trial of John D. Rockefeller on the same charge follows, probably after appeals in the present case are taken.

The jury was out thirty-two hours and returned the verdict of guilty at 4:30 o'clock a. m. Attaches of the Court House had given up all hope of an agreement after the jurymen reported to Judge Banker that they could not agree on a verdict. The judge sent them back and told them to try again.

Nothing was heard from the jury room until supper time, when supper was served to them. They immediately started reading the case after eating their supper, and the arguing was kept up most of the night.

Suddenly, when all was still about the Court House, a song broke the stillness and the started attaches heard the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The song was followed by many other good old Methodist hymns, sung with the fervor of revival times. This was kept up from about 2 to 4 o'clock a. m. The jurymen got on their feet and made an earnest speech to his fellows. Hand clapping and other demonstrations of approval were heard from the jury room.

Then came a knock at the door and the jury announced that they were ready to give their verdict. The bailiff summoned Judge Banker, County Prosecutor David and Attorney Troup, for the defense.

Judge Banker, when he arrived, said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"Your Honor, we have," responded Foreman Bailey.

"What is the verdict?"

The foreman of the jury read a typewritten form which had been filed out, and the Court read it, as follows:

"We, the jury in this case, find the defendant guilty in the manner and form as the defendant stands charged on the information."

"A. L. BAILES, Foreman."

Judge Banker addressed the jury: "Please accept my gratitude and thanks, which are due you for your patience and close attention to this case," he said, "and I want to thank you, and in that word I express all there is in it and all I can express. You may now be discharged and go to your homes."

Seven farmers and five business men made up the jury which deliberated for thirty-two hours before finding the Standard Oil guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade. The scenes accompanying the return of the verdict, which the attorneys for the prosecution predicted would sound the death knell for the Standard Oil Company, were sufficiently dramatic. The hymn singing was starting in itself. The echoes of the speech made in the closed room, and the applause of the jurymen themselves as they reached the verdict, were plainly heard by the few persons remaining outside.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH.

258 Flemish Weavers and Their Families Start For America.

Brussels, Belgium.—Two hundred and fifty-eight skilled Flemish weavers, with their families, left Ghent for Bremen, whence they will sail on a steamer of the North German Lloyd Line direct for Charleston, S. C.

This is the first installment of a considerable immigration movement arranged under the auspices of the Government of Belgium and the authorities of South Carolina.

Mother and Babies Die in Fire.

Mrs. Clinton Bryan and her two sons, one eight months old, the other two years, were burned to death in their home at Lima, Ohio. The fire is believed to have resulted from a gasoline explosion.

Hydrophobia Kills a Woman.

Mrs. A. W. Ealecock died at Greenfield, Mass., of hydrophobia, resulting from a bite upon the arm by a small dog. Mrs. Ealecock was the wife of A. W. Ealecock, a Millers Falls paper manufacturer. The Ealecocks moved to Greenfield from Holyoke, where the family had been prominent socially for many years.

Bank President Indicted.

Charged with causing the failure of the Middlesex Bank, former President E. C. Cox has been indicted at Pomaroy, Ohio.

Consumption of

Kansas City consumes 124,000 tons of freight a year.

DARING RESCUE OF SEAMEN

Sixteen Men Hauled Through Surf at Cape Henry.

Vessel Barely Saved From Drifting on Treacherous Diamond Shoals, Only to Be Wrecked.

Norfolk, Va.

Sixteen men were rescued from the steamer George Farwell, which went ashore one-half mile south of Cape Henry weather station in a fierce northeast storm. The rescue of the men was particularly daring, twelve of the imperiled mariners being hauled through the high waves at night.

There was a gale blowing at the time, and the sea was running high, yet in the dark the buoy tender was successfully spotted, and every man was safely hauled through the surf. One was a passenger, Frederick S. Heitmann, of No. 277 Elm street, New Haven, Conn. He had been aboard for his health, and returned after being landed that he was thoroughly cured of the sea, at least.

The crew was taken care of at the Cape Henry Life-Saving Station, and afterward sent to the City Mission, Captain Chisholm of the Farwell, and the chief engineer remained at the wreck.

Parts of the steamer soon began coming ashore, and it is believed that she and the cargo in her will prove a total loss. The Farwell was bound from Jacksonville, Fla., for New Haven, Conn., with 675,000 feet of cypress lumber. The lumber and the vessel are worth about \$125,000. The Farwell was owned by the J. C. Turner Company, of New York, and this was their only vessel.

The Farwell was a well-known coaster, and had long been engaged in the lumber trade.

It was, perhaps, well for the men aboard the steamer that she went ashore. For ten days she had been battling with northeast storms, and when Cape Henry light was sighted, there was not a pound of coal in her bunkers. Captain Chisholm said that he was just considering the burning of the cargo for fuel when the ship struck on the shoals, and she was helpless. He was making for Hampton Roads, where he expected to replenish his coal supply, and had made out Cape Henry light. The fog then hung low, but when the steamer headed for the light the mist rose, obscured the light and the steamer stranded. A patrol from the Cape Henry station saw through the mist the red costea of the steamer and answered from the shore. Then the fog shut out everything, and it was thought that there would be no attempt to rescue.

FAMINE IN MURDER JURORS.

Only One Man Qualifies Where 25 Murderers Await Trial.

New York City.—A famine in jurors, due to conscientious scruples against capital punishment, made impossible the trial before Judge Foster of the first of twenty-five murderers held in the Tombs. Only one man qualified out of thirty talesmen. When the panel was exhausted Judge Foster was supposed to have been at the time. What caused the explosion is not known. Calls for help were sent out in all directions, and firemen from Portland, Ind., and Cold Water and St. Henry, Ohio, arrived and assisted in getting the fire under control. All the window glass in Fort Recovery was broken.

GASOLINE KILLS FOUR.

Fire Follows the Explosion and Help is Sent For to Save Town.

Celina, Ohio.—Four persons were killed and a hundred were injured, most of them slightly, by an explosion of gasoline in Meinersburg, at Fort Recovery. Fire followed the explosion, destroying buildings worth \$100,000.

The explosion occurred in the rear of the Meinersburg store, where Chas. Wagner was supposed to have been at the time. What caused the explosion is not known. Calls for help were sent out in all directions, and firemen from Portland, Ind., and Cold Water and St. Henry, Ohio, arrived and assisted in getting the fire under control. All the window glass in Fort Recovery