

WILL HE GET BY?



—Cartoon by K. L. Russell, in the Washington Post.

Navy Department Decides to Send Only Our Newest Warships to the Pacific

Fifty Fighting Vessels, Large and Small, Will Be in Sight of San Francisco by January First.

WORLD'S GREATEST NAVAL REVIEW

Washington, D. C. — Two important decisions have been reached by the Navy Department concerning the announced program for the dispatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific—first, only the newest and most modern ships will be sent, and secondly, the average of captains of the ships will be reduced from three to five years.

In addition it is planned to send along a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

It is figured here that, without the ships now on the Asiatic station, there will be thirty-two warships in sight of San Francisco by January 1. This number will include the torpedo boat destroyers.

It also is proposed to bring over the Asiatic fleet. Those which are considered real fighting craft are the four armored cruisers, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Colorado, and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock. These, added, will give a total of thirty-eight. It also is probable that when the plans for the greatest of all naval reviews are perfected even the smaller cruisers and the gunboats will come over from Asia, and the total force will amount to fifty fighting vessels, great and small.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department that the proposed voyage of the battleship fleet to the Pacific would in no way interfere with the plan already arranged for the summer maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. The decision has been made that Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the fleet, shall assemble his vessels for midsummer operations at some point on the New England coast on August 25. The place has not yet been determined, as there is no great haste in the matter.

In the meantime the ships which may need repairs will be docked and put in condition. Repairs are being rushed on the Connecticut, which is Admiral Evans' flagship, but this is being done so that other ships may be sent to the Brooklyn yard for special work upon them as may be necessary and for the further reason that the ship has not completed her formal trials.

The plan of docking the vessels for repairs was mapped out months ago and is now being carried out without regard to the intended movement of the fleet to the Pacific. These repairs would have been made had there been no decision reached for the movement to the Pacific.

The New England maneuvers will be completed some time in October.

Then, following the usual custom, the fleet would move southward toward Guam, Manila for drill operations and target practice, but instead of doing so this fall they will go on the cruise to the Pacific. The proposition to send the fleet to the Pacific at an early date, that is, this summer, has not been considered and will not be considered unless there is danger of an immediate outbreak of hostilities on the part of Japan, which officers do not believe is at all likely.

Much greater difficulty would be experienced in getting the big ships around to the Pacific now than five or six months later. The South Atlantic is now in midwinter, the weather is unfavorable and much danger might be encountered. Besides that, it is argued, there is no pressing need for their presence there at this time.

Whatever good effect may be had by sending the ships there, it is contended, will be produced by the announcement of the decision that they are to go later.

Of course, if there should be an outbreak on the part of Japan the fleet would be sent to the Pacific until next winter, would be changed immediately. The impression, however, which officers seek to convey, is that the fleet is not to be sent to the Pacific as a menace to Japan or because there is any danger of war, which is scouted, but rather to demonstrate our ability to make a dash around the Horn in the event of an emergency. Whether or not the ships will be brought back to the Atlantic is a matter for determination after further developments. Next December will be midsummer in the South Atlantic and conditions will then be favorable for the long cruise.

In some naval quarters the opinion is held still that the battleship fleet will never go to the Pacific, and the impression is given that the proposition is largely bluff for the purpose of showing Japan what we do and in case it became necessary to have a large fleet in Pacific waters.

These same officers believe that it would be a dangerous thing to leave the Atlantic coast unprotected, as it would be in the event of the withdrawal of the entire battleship fleet. At the same time they point out that the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific and the abandonment of the Atlantic coast would be a large increase in the navy and the building of a corresponding battleship fleet for the Atlantic, in order that the country might be adequately protected in both oceans.

THE CRIME OF JINGOISM.

New York City.—The population of Japan is less than 43,000,000. The population of the United States is nearly 85,000,000.

The debt of Japan—taking the Statesman's Year Book figures throughout to insure uniformity of comparison—is about \$325,000,000. The net debt of the United States is \$964,425,657. Japan is paying from four to six per cent. interest on its foreign loans and from five to seven per cent. on its internal loans. One-fourth of the debt of the United States is at four per cent. and the rest at two and three per cent.

Japan's revenue is less than \$250,000,000, while the revenue of the United States is \$762,000,000. Japan's total imports and exports for the year 1905-1906 were only \$420,000,000 while those of the United States were nearly \$3,000,000,000. Against twenty first-class mod-

ern American battleships Japan has only ten. Against our eight first-class and five second-class armored cruisers Japan has nine. Against our nineteen protected cruisers Japan has seventeen.

In effective fighting force the American superiority is vastly preponderant. This fact is known to every Japanese statesman and to every intelligent Japanese citizen. Yet American jingoes are asking us to believe that Japan, in some fashion or another, is secretly menacing the peace of the United States.

The plain and obvious truth is that Japan is exhausted financially, that her population is struggling under burdens imposed by the war with Russia, and that her resources are so far inferior to those of the United States that no responsible Japanese statesman would think of war except as a last resort.

Chicago Bank Wrecker Discharged.

The jury trying two members of the Steel Ball Company for complicity in wrecking the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of Chicago, discharged and was discharged.

Minimum of Failures.

The number is down to the lowest minimum of the past twenty-five years, but the liabilities are the largest, with one exception, the

Chinese Appeal to Roosevelt.

An appeal has been made to the President by the leader of the Chinese reform movement for modification of the law excluding Chinese from this country.

Chattanooga Bonds "Go."

At Chattanooga, Tenn., five banks took the entire issue of \$1,000,000 city improvement bonds, each bank taking an equal portion and paying cash therefor.

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.

Governor Wants Reports.

Columbia, Special.—Gov. Ansel is determined that a full investigation shall be made of all cases where the registration books have not been revised or where a county supervisor fails to order an election or take action when a petition on a dispensary election is presented. Lately he received a telegram from the supervisor of Barnwell county asking if the board of registration could not employ some one to do the revision work on the registration lists. The governor at once replied that it was the duty of the board of registration to do the work and therefore the law did not delegate them to confer the power upon some one else. To the county supervisor of Williamsburg he wrote that a complaint had been made that no action had been taken in regard to the dispensary petition in that county. In the meantime the Barnwell matter has been turned over to the grand jury for action and something is expected definite for the solicitor is expected this week.

Special Term For Union.

Union, Special.—Union county is to have a special term of criminal court. It will probably begin Monday, July 29, and as there were a large number of important criminal cases carried over, it is possible that the term will last two weeks. Among the prominent cases that were carried over from the June term were those of Arthur Davis, who shot and killed Clarence C. Gist, at Carlisle, on the night of May 23, James W. Gallaman, charged with the murder of Sims M. Gilmore, at Jonesville, and Will Beatty who shot and killed Frank Rice at Sedalia. It is understood that Solicitor Sease when asked whom he would likely name in his request for a judge to hold this special term of court, said that he did not definitely decide, but as most of the judges will be busy this month on their regular circuits it is thought that some distinguished attorney may be appointed as special judge to try these cases.

New Lutheran Hospital.

Charleston, Special.—The installation of the heating system and the plumbing arrangements have been started at the old Adger house on Calhoun street almost opposite Rutledge avenue, in the fitting up and opening of the new Lutheran hospital and it is expected that the doors of the institution will be thrown open in the early fall for the reception of patients. The charter for the hospital has been issued in the name of the Evangelical Lutheran Charity society, and the special committee which has the conversion of the handsome residence into a modern hospital, consists of Capt. Herman Klatt, Stephen Thomas and F. Heinz.

Great Gathering of Saluda Farmers.

Saluda, Special.—Tuesday was a farmers' rally day for Saluda, town and county. There are more farmers according to population and area in Saluda county than in any other in the State and more of them own their own farms. Being an agricultural people that fully 2,000 turned out to hear the representatives of the interests they are most interested in. From every nook and corner of the county they came and numbers were here from nearby towns and counties.

Proposed New County.

Gov. Ansel has appointed J. M. Tucker of Orangeburg, A. M. Reeves of Dorchester and F. J. Berry of Colleton as commissioners favoring the proposed new county represented by the above names. The county proposed has Branchville for its county seat and is the third petition presented affecting Orangeburg.

A Pardon Refused.

Gov. Ansel has refused the petition presented for the pardon of Jule Gillespie of Laurens county, who was sent up for larceny of a male, the sentence being two and one half years.

Lightning Kills Stock.

Lynchville, Special.—Late Wednesday afternoon during an electrical storm in the Robinson Fork section a bolt of lightning struck and instantly killed a fine mare and colt owned by Peter Woods, colored. The stock had taken refuge under a large tree.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

Spartanburg, Special.—The jury in the case of Jess Wooten, the woman charged with the murder of Nathan Harvey of Gaffney in this city a few weeks ago returned a verdict of manslaughter. Attorneys for the woman gave notice of a motion for a new trial. Harvey was killed while engaged in a drunken row with several women in a disreputable section of the city.

State's Banks Prosperous.

Columbia, Special.—Mr. Lee G. Holleman, State bank examiner, had issued a statement showing the condition of the 215 State, savings and private banks in South Carolina for the quarter ending June 14. The statement is interesting in that it shows the deposits amount to over \$14,000,000 and that the savings deposits are over \$12,000,000, which indicates a most prosperous condition of affairs.

Damberg Negro Killed.

Bamberg, Special.—Thursday morning just as two laborers who work for Mr. D. R. Matheny on his plantation, about two miles from town started out for the field to do the day's work, they began quarreling and in a few moments there was a dead negro. It seems that Jim Washington and the other negro, whose name was Chisolm had been working together for some time and have usually gotten on well together, but Thursday a few words enraged Washington and he pulled out a cheap knife and slashed Chisolm's throat the wound causing immediate death.

MEETING FOR GOOD ROADS

Mr. F. C. Black of Rhode Island State College Will Engage in Highway Construction in This State.

The South Carolina Good Roads association meets this year in Spartanburg on August 7 and 8. A larger attendance than ever is expected and matters of interest and importance to the public of South Carolina will be discussed. The officers of the association urge that not only every supervisor in the State be present but that as many of the county commissioners as possible attend, as well as any who are interested in the movement for improving the public highways of the State.

At the Spartanburg meeting will be some prominent and experienced highway engineers and the United States government will probably have representatives present as well as the National Good Roads association.

Mr. Fingal C. Black, a graduate civil engineer who has made a specialty of highway engineering for the past several years and who was engineer in charge of the construction of the vitrified brick paving of Spartanburg's streets which has attracted wide attention will be present at the meeting. Mr. Black has for the past several years occupied the chair of highway engineering of the Rhode Island State College. He has resigned his position there, to take effect September 1, and will probably locate in Columbia and practice in several counties of the State as consulting highway engineer.

In the Rhode Island College Mr. Black had a large class each year who took special instruction under him. One year a practical demonstration of expert road building was given, a section of improved roadway being built. The instruction at the college and the students were benefited more perhaps by this than by the class studies.

South Carolina's Opportunity.

Mr. Black is very enthusiastic regarding the sand-clay method of constructing public roads and thinks that every county in the State should adopt this method. "There is no reason," said Mr. Black, "why South Carolina can't build her public roads cheaper than any State in the Union. She has all the material necessary in constructing up-to-date highways right at hand, in almost every county in the State, and with the proper supervision any county that has all the building material and a good, substantial road should within ten years have roads which would be second to none in the country.

"In the East more attention is being paid to the construction of roads every year. Competent engineers are employed by the various counties and the work of building the roads is proceeding along scientific lines. In those States, and in the North and West, where they have nothing but clay they have to rely almost solely on the macadam road when they are after a first class article. Not so in South Carolina where sand and clay is plentiful in most of the counties and at convenient intervals, necessitating very little expense in the construction.

"Then again, labor is cheaper in the South and where they have the convict labor there is absolutely no excuse for any county in this State to continue to use the common roads which are ordinarily seen in this section. Richland county has demonstrated the practicability of the sand-clay process and I hope to see the work which was inaugurated here several years ago continued until every road in the county is in first class condition."

Election of Delegates.

Each county in the State is entitled to as many members in the State association as it has representatives in the general assembly, and it is provided that the county supervisor of each county shall be one of the representatives. The delegates, with the exception of the county supervisor, are to be named by the good roads association of each county.

Saw Mills to Shut Down.

Atlantic Beach, Fla., Special.—By a vote of 27 to 7 the Georgia Florida Saw Mill Association decided to shut down all saw mills owned or operated by members of the association for one month, beginning August 1st. This action was taken on account of low prices of lumber, the mill men claiming that the high prices paid by them for timber land and the prices received for their output causes them to operate at a loss. They will endeavor to secure action by all other yellow pine lumber associations in the Southeast.

Receiver's Sale Limited.

Dallas, Tex., Special.—Federal Judge Bryant at Sherman refused to turn over the Waters-Briggs Oil Company's affairs to the State receiver, but the court stated that the Federal receiver would not be allowed to sell anything but commodities handled by the company pending an appeal on the State's judgment against the company for more than \$1,000,000.

AN EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT

Fatal Accident On the Georgia While at Practice

MANY MORE SEVERELY HURT

Case of Powder in Hands of Gunner Exploded on New Battleship Several Miles Off Provincetown While Engaged in Target Practice.

Boston, Special.—By the explosion of a case of powder in the hands of a gunner in the after superimposed turret of the battleship Georgia in Massachusetts bay eight men were killed and thirteen injured. Not one of the persons in the turret escaped injury.

The dead:

Lieut. Casper Goodrich, New York;

William J. Thatcher, chief turret captain, Wilmington, Del.

Faulkner Goldthwaite, midshipman, Kentucky.

W. J. Burke, ordinary seaman, Quincy, Mass.

G. G. Hamilton, ordinary seaman, South Framingham, Mass.

W. M. Thomas, ordinary seaman, Newport, R. I.

George E. Miller, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William F. Fair, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn.

The injured are:

Lieut. Casper Goodrich, New York;

Midshipman John T. Cruise, Nebraska;

Frank Schlapp, North Adams, Mass.;

boatswain's mate, second class; Charles Hassell, New York, gunner's mate, first class; Orley Tagland, Fieldford, Minn., chief yeoman; William S. Blair, ordinary seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

S. L. Rosenberger, ordinary seaman, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Edward J. Walsh, ordinary seaman, Lynn, Mass.;

John O. Mallick, ordinary seaman, Cleveland, O.;

John A. Bush, ordinary seaman, New York; L. O. Meese, ordinary seaman; Beren, O.;

H. L. Gilbert, ordinary seaman, Southwick, Mass.;

John A. Fone, ordinary seaman, Trenton, N. J.;

Charles L. Eich, ordinary seaman, Frankfort, Ind.

Lieutenant Goodrich and Seaman Maleck jumped overboard immediately after the explosion, with the apparent motive of ending their terrible suffering from their burns. Both of the desperate men were quickly rescued by uninjured comrades. Lieutenant Goodrich died at 11:40 a. m.

The accident happened while the battleship was several miles off Provincetown and the men were engaged in target practice, together with other vessels of the fleet, a squadron of the Atlantic fleet. The powder had just been taken from the ammunition hoist to load an 8-inch gun. It was seen to be burning and in an instant it exploded in the very face of the loader of the gun. No damage was done to the vessel, and early in the evening, under orders from Washington the Georgia sailed back for the target grounds off Provincetown.

How the powder became ignited is not yet known, but the theory held at the navy yard is that it was set off by a spark from the smokestack of the warship. Immediately after the accident the Georgia headed for the Charleston Navy Yard. There the dead and injured were taken ashore, the wounded men being conveyed to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

School Rifle Practice.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Special.—President Roosevelt has put his hearty approval on public school rifle practice. In a letter of congratulation to Ambrose Schaeferberg, of Brooklyn, winner of the shooting trophy of the Public School Athletic League, he takes occasion to encourage the system of rifle practice inaugurated by Gen. George B. Wingate, retired.

Newberry College Reunion.

Newberry, Special.—The annual reunion of Newberry college will be held at Little Mountain on the first Friday in August the 2nd. Those who attend this annual occasion are numbered by the thousands. Both old and young meet here to renew old acquaintances, enjoy the balmy breeze from the coast of the mountain and drink of the sparkling water. Prominent speakers will be present to address the audience on educational topics, among whom will be the chief executive of our State Hon. M. F. Ansel.

Commissioner Watson Will Go To Europe.

Columbia, Special.—Commissioner Watson expects to leave in a few days for London and Bremen where he goes to make final arrangements for the boat line to Charleston, which it was announced some time ago will begin operations early in the fall. Before leaving Mr. Watson hopes to have issued two very valuable booklets from his department.

SOUTH CAROLINA WEATHER

Weather Conditions for the Week Ending Monday, July 15, as Given Out by the Weather Bureau.

The weather bureau of the South Carolina section of the Climatological Service of the United States Department of Agriculture issues the following weather bulletin for the past week:

The heat was excessive on the first three days; the maximum temperatures having ranged from 95 to 106 degrees. The night temperatures were not unusually high. The temperatures were normal, or slightly below, during the latter part of the week. The temperature extremes were 106 at Blackville on the 9th and 59 at Wallhalla on the 12th. The weekly mean temperature was above normal.

Frequent thunderstorms occurred in all parts of the State during the middle and latter portions of the week. The rainfall was not equally distributed. Localities in the central and northeastern counties had excessive amount while the middle Savannah Valley counties, and scattered areas in the western, northern and coast counties had light precipitation. The average for the State was nearly normal. The rains were beneficial. Damaging hail was noted in the extreme western counties on the 10th.

The percentage of sunshine was highest in the eastern portion. The average for the week was approximately normal.

Destruative wind storms occurred in various portions of the State on the 11th.

The following special rainfall reports were received by telegraph and include the measurements at 8 a. m. of July 15th: Columbia 1.20 inches; Charleston 0.40 of an inch; Pelzer 0.20 of an inch; Blaines 3.00 inches; Catawba 0.74 of an inch; Canaan 0.72 of an inch; St. Stephens 3.12 inches; Florence 3.14 inches; Allendale 0.94 of an inch; Batesburg trace; Blackville 0.62 of an inch; Greenwood 0.80 of an inch; Greenville 0.96 of an inch; Spartanburg 0.40 of an inch; St. George 3.04 inches; Yamassee 1.76 inches; Kingstree 2.78 inches; St. George 3.04 inches; Yamassee 1.76 inches; Kingstree 2.78 inches; St. Matthews 1.58 inches; Charlotte, N. C. 3.20 inches; Wilmington, N. C. 3.20 inches; Augusta, Ga., 0.40 of an inch; Savannah, Ga., 0.40 of an inch.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

Ready For Unveiling.

Sumter, Special.—The board of county commissioners of Sumter county has appropriated \$300 and the city council of Sumter \$200, making \$500 altogether, to assist in defraying the expenses incidental to the exercises of the unveiling of the monument, erected to Gen. Thomas Sumter at Statesburg in Sumter county, which event will take place August 15, 1907, with elaborate ceremonies. The State of South Carolina appropriated \$1,000 for a shaft to mark the grave of this distinguished Revolutionary soldier and patriot, who was lovingly and admirably nicknamed "the Gamecock of the Revolution," and Sumter city and county, named after Gen. Sumter, have for over 100 years borne the title of "the Gamecock City" and the "Gamecock County." Gen. Sumter's grave is at Statesburg, Sumter County, and at this famous place where many of South Carolina's distinguished patriots and statesmen are buried, is located the Gen. Sumter Memorial school, conducted by Col. John J. Dargan and an able corps of assistants. The unveiling of this monument will be a most notable historical event in the history of old Sumter county and will be participated in by people from all portions of South Carolina and from other Southern States as well. President Roosevelt and the secretary of war have taken personal interest in this affair, and the president went so far as to give Col. Dargan an order calling for the entire U. S. Marine band to be at Statesburg on August 14, and for the

Tragic Termination of Pennsylvania Week-End Party.

Warren, Pa.—A gasoline launch was swept over a dam on the Conewago River, which was very high owing to rains. Of nine persons on the launch six were drowned. They were:

Mr. George Baker, of Warren, Pa.;

John Best, of Warren, Pa.;

John Best, aged eight, daughter of John Warren, Pa.;

O. F. Butts, traveling salesman, Philadelphia;

Mrs. Hilda Knox, Warren, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Best had invited a company of friends to take supper with them at their cottage on the Conewago River, and had come down to the Russell Boat Landing to meet them. The visitors were in one launch and Mr. Best and his party in another. The boat containing the visitors became lodged on a pile a short distance above the dam and Mr. Best went to assist them, when the engine in his launch broke and the boat, containing nine persons drifted toward the dam without an oar or stick to stay them.

TEXAS OUTLAW TRUST GOODS.

New State Law Makes Selling Them a Felony.

Austin, Texas.—The most drastic anti-trust law enacted in any State has gone into effect in Texas. It provides, in substance, that any person who represents a trust as agent, or sells goods made by a trust or combination, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for from two to ten years.

The law's provisions apply to all merchants who sell trust-made goods and all persons who may be directly in the employ of such concerns in the State.

Attorney-General R. V. Davidson and his assistant, J. P. Lightfoot, declare they intend to enforce the law to the letter.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR 23

TOLEDO BUSINESS MEN

Convicted of Pooling Agreement to Maintain High Prices.

SIX MONTHS IN WORKHOUSE

Sentenced Men Are All Wealthy and Prominent in the Commercial Life of the Ohio City—Lumber and Brick Men and Bridge Agents.

Toledo, Ohio.—Some of Toledo's wealthiest citizens, and the most prominent socially, were sentenced to the workhouse for six months for being members of the lumber and bridge trusts and conducting their business enterprises in restraint of trade and competition. All had pleaded guilty.

Twenty-one members of the Lumber Dealers' Credit Association, nine members of the Brick Dealers' Association and two bridge agents were lined up before the bar to hear their fate.

The sentence created more of a sensation than that imposed a year ago on the Leo Trust men. In that case the bridge agents were punished. The court has now landed the capitalists themselves.

Judge Lindley W. Morris lectured the defendants before imposing sentence, saying:

"What does a nominal fine signify? It is wrong that you men of means, with capital back of you, can so control prices that the poor are compelled to pay more than you have a right to ask, and more than you would have to pay yourself. It is time the courts of Ohio impose such punishment as the offense merits. "Fine are only makeshifts, and do not bring prominently citizens to a proper realization of their positions. After full consideration I've determined that the proper punishment is imprisonment in the workhouse. The sentence, therefore, on those who have generally pleaded guilty will be that they be confined in the workhouse." The brick men pleaded guilty to an indictment under a different section of the Value in Assets Trust law and the penalty could only be a fine, the maximum being \$1000. The judge gave the maximum.

Marcellus V. Barbour, of the lumber firm of Barbour & Starr, counts his fortune in excess of half a million dollars. He is one of the men who must go to jail. George L. Freeman of Kelsey & Freeman, lumber dealers, is a local social lion. His partner, Hiram Kelsey, is equally prominent.

John H. Puck, vice-president of the Western Manufacturing Company, is wealthy and a widely known politician. Frederick E. Wilker, president of the Wilker Manufacturing Company, is also a big hotel owner. Harry G. Hammond and W. N. Cleveland are well known bridge men, the former with the Toledo Bridge Company, his home being in this city. Mr. Cleveland's home is in Cleveland, and he is president of the Cleveland Bridge Company.

The sentences to the workhouse were imposed for ten days owing to that institution being quarantined against smallpox.

Having pleaded guilty, the defendants are, according to the rules of customary criminal procedure, denied the right of appeal to the higher courts.

SWEPT OVER DAM TO DEATH.

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