THE COUNTY RECORD.

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-B Y-LOUIS J. BRISTOW. Editor and Proprietor.

To-day Japan imports cotton principally from the United States, but other centers of supply are necessary, in view of the state of advancement which cotton spinning has reached

The copra is a preparation of the cocoannt made in great quantities in tropical islands all over the world. It seems to be a relatively new product for the Philippines; 11,500 tons were exported in 1893. The cocoa palm is very common and highly prized in the Philippines. All parts of it are used.

Strictly speaking, there are no roads in Cuba, and what are known as such are mere trails, often coming to an abrupt termination in the swamps and everglades, locally known as cienaga, one of which, for instance, has a length of sixty miles and is little more than a quagmire, with immense pools of stagnant, brackish water. All that portion of the coast sheltered by archipelagoes is one great marsh, the dimensions of which are largely increased during the rainy season. With the exception of a few turnpikes in the vicinity of Havana there are no certain means of travel by land during the wet

While Lieutenant Hobson fared better than Ensign Bagley in that, with the stout-hearted men who shared with him the perils of his expedition, he managed to escape to land, still the nature of the enterprise upon which he volunteered stands out with such unique prominence on account of its peculiar dangers that he is clearly entitled to the hero's laurel. When Lieutenant Hobson undertook to enter the narrow waters of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba for the purpose of accomplishing his bold design, he had every reason to believe that whatever his success might be in his efforts to close up the channel he would never be permitted to return again to his comrades of the squadron. He went with the spirit of the martyr to sacrifice himself at duty's call upon the altar of his country's cause. Let pessimists who bewail the degenerate civilization of the nineteenth century contemplate the spectacle of this intrepid officer in sinking his own vessel under the frowning shadow of Morro castle. There is nothing finer in Spartan annals than the exhibition of unruffled fearlessness presented by Lieutenant Hobson in the face of circumstances which might have awed

A committee of the English Parliament was lately appointed to investi- are working, the houses are brightly gate the causes of England's falling off in certain industrial branches. The committee's investigations, which took them over to the Continent, resulted in finding that England's failure was due largely, when not entirely, to her lack of secondary education for the masses. The English youth do not get the thorough training for industrial life that Germany, for instance, is giving to her people. The committee's findings were especially flattering to Denmark, which, within this century, has risen from being one of the poorest to being one of the richest countries in Europe, second only to France, and in part for the same reason, namely, first, that its land is divided up among a large number of small freeholders, and second, because these small freeholders are an extraordinarily enlightened and intelligent class. And this the committee believes to be largely due to their system of rural high schools for the people. These schools are private, and are supported by the fees of students, but recently the State has perceived their value, and now makes them a grant, which, however, reaches them indirectly in the form of presents to peasants to enable them to attend the courses, the payments being made through county councils. There are seventy of these schools in all, and they are really secondary schools, all the students who enter them having passed through the elementary State schools. The wealth of the Danish peasants consists largely in their dairy industry, and England is their chief market. Danish butter is for London what Philadelphia butter is to New York, a luxury for the rich.

American Newspapers.

In the year 1709 there was only one newspaper in the United States. Now there are more than in England, France and Germany put together.

When people listea attentively to a story of a man's wrongs, it indicates that they are wondering what the other side of the story sounds like.

SANTIAGO AMERICANIZED

Business Houses Reopen and All is Bustle and Activity.

THE RIVAL ARMIES FRATERNIZE.

Officers Lounge in the Cafes, Soldiers Buy or Exchange Souvenirs, and No Race Hatred is Anywhere Apparent-Relieving the Distress of the Refugees-Our Men in Spanish Uniforms.

Santiago de Cuba (By Cable).-Santiago presents a bright and cheerful picture to what it did before the surrender. Over thirty steamers flying the Stars and Stripes lie in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters. Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen



AMERICAN AND SPANISH TROOFS FRATERNIZE IN THE ABANDONED ENTRENCHMENTS.

munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace.

In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. To the graveyard appearance of the city Monday has succeeded a scene of life and energy, traffic and general activity. Was held at the Confederate Auditorium at The immense sheds along the water front Exposition Park. The building, which has

equally related that the strife and bloodshed are over and that the horrers of the
stere are ended. In the numerous airy
cafes the officers of the opposing armies
longe through the day.

There seems to be no ruce hatred, the
bitterness being all directed against the
Madrid Government, which is charged
with gross mismanagement of Cuba and
bangling during the conduct of the present war. Many of the Spanish soldiers
are anxious to become American citizens,
and are applying for naturalization.

Commodore Schley, with a party of of-

and are applying for naturalization.

Commodore Schlev, with a party of officers, visited the city Tuesday morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on General McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases, and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with joying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

TO TAKE PRISONERS HOME. Spanish Transatlantic Company Secures the Contract.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).-Arrangements were concluded by the Government for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago to Spain. The conprisoners at Santiago to Spain. The contract was awarded to the Spanish Transatlantic Company, represented by J. M. Ceballos & Co., of New York. The Company agrees to carry the prisoners from Cuban norts to Spain at the rate of \$30 for each collisted man and \$65 for each commissioned officer, subsistence to be furnished by the company on the agree ration basis as provided for in the army ration basis, as provided for in the Government's advertisement for bids.

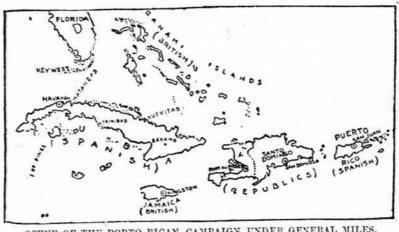
Government's advertisement for bids.

The award provides also that the company shall have five ships at Santiago in nine days, two in seventeen days, and enough to complete the transportation of the prisoners in twenty-one days.

The ships will fly the colors of Spain, and will probably be manned entirely by Spanish crews. It was remarked as one of the curious developments of the war that the United States Government should that the United States Government should make a friendly contract with a company many of whose vessels are auxiliaries to the Spanish Navy, and some of which have been captured or destroyed by the navy of the United States.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS CHEER. Patriotic Scenes at the Reunion of the Old Southern Soldiers.

ATLANTA, Ga .- The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' Association was held at the Confederate Auditorium at



SCENE OF THE PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN UNDER GENERAL MILES.

are already packed with merchandise, and are already packed with merchandise, and the large stores rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity.

The trade and business houses opened their doors for the first time Tuesday, cleared their warehouses and made ready for the receipt of goods. All the stores are

for the receipt of goods. All the stores are open this morning by General McKibbin's orders, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in the case

of drunkenness.
Cigars and tobacco are nowhere to be found, as all the factories have been closed for months and they had no stock on hand. our men expected to find quantities of tobacco when Santiago fell, and they were greatly disappointed at not being able to find anything to smoke, so we shall have to carry coals to Newcastle, or, in other words, import tobacco into Cuba.

The ice factory and electric light plant

lighted, and the pawnshops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and pawning heirlooms, clothes, conditions. dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil em-ployes offer their tortoise-shell, gold-headed canes of office for a mere song, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers or newspaper

correspondents as relies of the war.

There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender, and crosses, service stripes, and orders, are cheerfully parted with for American eash

a seating capacity of 12,000, was jammed at the opening session to overflowing. Before the opening of the exercises, the reunion band played patriotic tunes. The cheering for "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle

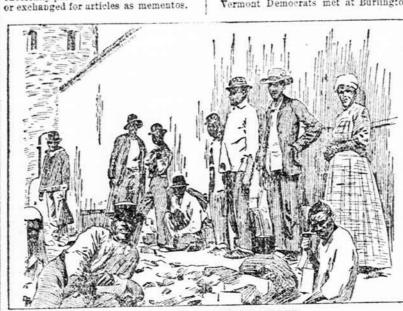


(Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans' Association).

and "The Star-Spangled Danner" was tumultuous.

When General John B. Gordon, the head of the organization, entered the hall the applause and cheering were deafening.

Vermont Democrats in Session. Vermont Democrats met at Burlington



REFUGEES IN A SANTIAGO STREET.

There is no ready-made clothing in the and nominated a State ticket, reaffirmed city, except blue-and-white, stripe-lined uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present except blue-and-white, stripe-lined a strange appearance, and are greeted with

Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers, who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago, meeting an mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evidenced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being

The Farragut Launched.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut was Saunched at San Francisco, Cal. The ship was christened by Miss Betty Ashe, of San Francisco, a distant relative of Admiral Farragut. The Farragut is a 273-ton boat. Her speed is thirty knots. She will be placed in commission as soon as possible.

The Troops Are in Excellent Health. The condition of the troops around Santiago is reported to be excellent, and the bulk of them have been removed to healthy mountain camps. There is little sickness, which is of slight contagion.

the Chicago platform, lauded Bryan, declared against "the proposed imperialistic policy of the Republican party" and opposed the admission of Hawaii to Statehood. The following are the nominces: Governor, Thomas W. Maleney, of Rutland: Lieutenant-Governor, A. A. Olm Stead, of Newbury; Treasurer, L. W. Clough, of Bethel; Secretary of State, George B. Davis, of Danville; Auditor, George B. Davis, of Danville Richard D. Preble, of Shoreham

Two Cent Postage to Hawaii. As soon as the United States flag is

hoisted at Honolulu, Hawaii, and that fact communicated to the Postoffice Department, at Washington, the Postmaster-General will issue an order reducing the postage, and a two-cent stamp will carry ter to Hawaii, the same as to any other part of the United States.

Spain Will Not Be a Great Power. As one of the results of the war Spain will probably be reduced from her technical status of a great power, to which she raised in 1883, when her Legations sbroad were converted into Empassies.

AGUINALDO A DICTATOR.

The Philippine Insurgent Leader Assumes Supreme Authority at Manila.

SPAIN RELIES ON GERMAN NAVY.

Aguinaldo Calls on All Inhabitants to Swear Allegiance to Him-Names His Cabinet and Prescribes Insignia of Office-He Will Wear a Gold Collar and Carry a Whistle.

MANILA (By Cable) .- General Aguinaldo, the President of the Philippine rebels, issued a proclamation proclaiming himself dictator, with supreme authority and calling upon all citizens of the so-called republie to take the oath of allegiance to the new government.

He names his Cabinet and designates the styles of canes its members shall carry.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Secretary of War and Public Works, Baldomero Aguinaldo, the General's nephew; Secretary of the Interior, Leandro Ibarra; Secretary of Agriculture, Mariano

The President will wear a gold breastplate and carry a gold whistle. Each member of the Cabinet will wear a similar breast-plate, but of silver. The breast-plate will have a pendant in the shape of a triangle. On this will be engraved the sun, moon and stars, arranged like the sign of a

pawnbroker.

The newly fledged dictator will also carry a sceptre made of gold, from which will depend a golden tassel.

Each member of the Cabinet will wear a

Each member of the Cabinet will wear a breastplate of silver, duly setting forth their rank of office. All the details of these various ranks of distinction were brought out in Aguinaldo's proclamation. The insurgents continue active. There has been heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Malate. Fifteen rebels were killed. Six of the wounded were taken to the camp of the California volunteers for

the camp of the California volunteers for United States Consul Williams wrote to

United States Consul Wildman, saying:
"If the United States would be the suzerain and protecting power, Aguinaldo would hoist our flag and look to us for Aguinaldo would host out mag and noted to honor and emolument which would be liberal and lasting, and would be followed by the largest measure of solid advantage to his people."

AUGUSTI RELIES ON GERMAN NAVY. General Greene With 3000 Men Reinforces Our Troops at Manila.

Manila (By Cable).—The second expedition to the Philippines under Brigadier General Greene has arrived. The 3000 troops were in excellent health, and lost no time in landing at Cavite. There were four deaths on the voyage. Private Maddox, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry; Lieutenant Lazelle, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. States Infantry; Bandsman Wise, of the First Colorado Volunteers, and Sergeant Geddes, of the First Nebraska. They were buried at sea, with the exception of Licutenant Lazelle who was buried with military honors at Cavite.



ADMIRAL VON DIEDERICHS. (Commanding the German Asiatic Squad-

Captain-General Augusti is trusting to the German squadron under Admiral Diederichs. He has issued a proclamation declaring that the Germans are sure to keep the Americans from bombarding and capturing the city, and added that before long Spanish and German vessels will drive the Americans out of the harbor.

Our Newest Possession. Manila (By Cable).—The second Manila expedition, like its predecessor, added a possession in the Pacific to Uncle Sam's string, and did it appropriately on the Fourth of July. The correspondents with Admiral Dewey's fleet report that on day General and took formal long lost Wake rediscovpossession of the long lost Wake Island. The island is only three miles long, instead of twenty-five as has been reported. The American flag was hoisted and a record of possession was placed in a box and covered with stones. There is a fine harbor, but outside is a coral reef. There was no trace of human beings. The island has not been inhabited for sixty years. It is a seful place for a coaling station.

Troops to Join Miles.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- The following brigades were selected to reinforce the army under General Miles for the assault upon Porto Rico: General Haines's brigade, General Ernst's brigade and the division under the command of Brigadier-General Grant. These three brigades, together with the troops already taken by General Miles, constitute an ag-gregate force exceeding fourteen thousand men, including eight light batteries of artillery and ten regiments of infantry. Of the latter three are from Illinois, two each from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Wis-consin, and one from Ohio.

Our Magnanimity Impresses Spain. A special dispatch from Madrid says

"The courtesy the Americans show the Spanish prisoners has made a profound impression in Spain, and is materially assisting the prospects of peace."

Postoffice For Porto Rico. Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith

made another extension of the postal service in establishing Porto Rico as a military station under the postoffice at Washington, Postmaster J. P. Willett in charge, the order to go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Porto Rico.

Cartridges Cannot Be Used.

The useable ammunition of the Spanish roops at Santiago was exhausted before the surrender, as the 12,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of the city do not At the Manser rides.

ON TO PORTO RICO.

Miles's Expedition Convoyed by a Big Fleet of Warships.

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- General Miles cabled the Secretary of War that he ailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Porto Rico at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. His fleet of transports was accompanied by the battleship Massachusetts, the auxiliary cruiser Dixie, the cruiser Cincinnati and he gunboats Annapolis, Gloucester, Wasp and Leyden, and the cruiser Columbia. General Miles is on the Yale. The Yale has a powerful battery of five-inch rapid-fire guns. Other transports with troops were the Nucces, Lampasas, Mississippi, Chero-

kee and froquois.

The despatch from General Miles told the department that he had ten transports department that he had ten transports loaded to their full capacity with 4300 troops and supplies, and that, at the time of writing, the fleet had been augmented by the arrival of two ships, the Lampasas and the Nucces, from Tampa. The last named vessels were loaded with about 600 men, consisting mostly of engineers and heavy artillery, and with a large quantity of cumbersome ammunition and supplies for the army of invasion. With these twelve ships the combined naval and militwelve ships the combined naval and mili-tary fleet composing the first expedition to Porto Rico consists of twenty-one ships.

The size and formidableness of the naval escort provided by Admiral Sampson are a surprise to many persons, inasmuch as the belief was entertained in some quarters that only three or four vessels of the navy

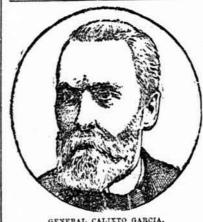
would accompany the troopships com-manded by General Miles. Secretary Alger, on leaving the White

House early Friday morning, said: "The Porto Rican expedition will be pushed with all possible speed. The first section of the army started from Guanta-namo Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, and within a week General Miles will be reinforced by from 13,000 to 15,000 troops, giving him for immediate operations an army approaching 20,000 men, and the force will be added to."

GENERAL GARCIA REBELS.

Strained Relations Exist Between Shafter and the Cuban Leader.

Santiago, Cuba (By Cable) .- The ill feeling produced among the Cubans by General Shafter's latest orders in Santiago culminated in a serious rupture between General Shafter and General Calixto Garcia. As a consequence General Garcia has withdrawn with his army from the



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.

outskirts of Santiago to the interior, taking the road to Jiguani, which is fifty miles northeast of Santiago. He first held a council of his officers, and tendered to General Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, his resignation as commander of the Cuban Army of the East. A special courier was sent to Gen-eral Gomez's headquarters carrying the

resignation.

General Garcia also transmitted a long letter to General Shafter, declaring himself as about to discontinue co-operation with the American troops.

TO KEEP PORTO RICO.

Government to Hold the Island as a Penalty of the War.

Washington, D. C. (Special) .- The authoritative declaration was made that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country as the price of the war. The subjoined practi-cally official statement was made Thurs-

day:
"Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of war to the United States. Our flag, once run up there, will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Phillipines is a matter of development and that so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. They are subject to developments in the war situation in the Pacific. It was intimated, however, though not definitely aserted, that the Ladrone Islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling and supply station for our ships when en route to Eastern Asia.

WATSON'S RAID POSTPONED. Camara's Return Nullifies Its Immediate Object.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- The proect to send Commodore Watson's fleet across the Atlantic has been suspended. It will not leave American waters at all unless some contingency of war makes necessary sterner measures to secure peace than have thus far received the President's approval. Secretary Long said that the departure of the fleet had been deferred until after the Porto Rico campaign, at least, but further than that he declined to indulge in predic-

Bashfulness Causes Two Suicides.

Two suicides, directly traceable to the bashfulness of a seventeen-year-old girl who broke her engagement on the day set for the wedding, occurred at Hallsville, Mo. C. H. Fait, a young farmer, and Miss Havens were to have been married on July 3, but at the last moment the girl broke her engagement. For two days Fait brooded over his humiliation and then killed him-self with morphine. Mrs. C. H. Havens, the mother of the bashful maiden, also brooded over the affair. Fait having long en to her like a son and she drowned her-

Blanco Will Destroy Our Navy.

In a speech from the balcony of his palace, General Blanco promised several thou. sand people that he would destroy the American navy if it attacked Havana.

Testimonial to Commodore Schley. It is believed at Cumberland, Md., Com-

modore Schley's birthplace, that the fund being raised in Maryland to purchase him a testimonial will reach at least \$25,000. It is the intention to buy the Commodore a country seat, he to select the location.

General Gordon Re-Elected. General John B. Gordon was unanimous-

ly re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans at their reunion in Atlanta, Ga. All the other officers were re-elected, amid a scene of great enA NEW NAVAL VICTORY.

The Wilmington and Six Smaller Vessels Made Havoc at Manzanillo.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba By Cable) .- Following is the official acount of the latest naval victory, that at Manzanillo, modestly told by Commander Fodd, of the United States gunboat Wilnington, in his report to Admiral Samp-

ion:
"At seven o'clock on the morning of July
18 the vessels on blockade duty in this
rieinity—the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Ospiona—approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward. At half-past
seven the Wilmington and Helena entered
the northern channel, toward the city, the
Scorpion and Osecola the middle channel
and the Hist Hornet and Wampatuck the and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the southern entrance, the movements of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

"At ten minutes to eight fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two hours and a half, three Spanish transports—El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Purisima Conservice. ind J.a Purisima Concepcion—were burned

and destroyed.

"The pontoon, which was the harbor guard and a store ship, probably for amunition, was burned and blows up.
Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk, and an-other was driven ashore and is believed to

other was driven as-have been disabled.
"The dring was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range which artillery. It was continued of the shore artillery. It was continued until, after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparatively short range, when the ships were recalled the object of the expedition having been accomplished and the ideas of the commander in chief carried out as I understand them; that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field bat-

teries or forts.
"No easualities occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in di-recting the fire that as little damange as possible should be done to the city itself, and as far as could be observed little if any

"All of our vessels were handled with sound discretion and excellent judgment by the several commanding officers, which was to have been expected from the men commanding the vessels of this force." Commander Todd has thus led one of the

most successful expeditions andertaken so far by the navy.

FATAL THUNDERSTORMS.

Death and Destruction Caused by Lightning Throughout New England. ARLINGTON, Mass .-- Lightning caused the

death of one man and injured five other men in a severe thunderstorm. The storm was at its height when an electric bolt struck the cupola of the old Locke School Building at Arlington Heights. John H. Cur, of Weymouth, who was standing in the door, received the most direct effect of

the door, received the most direct effect of the lightning, and died within six minutes after he was wounded. Five others were badly shocked, but soon recovered. Farmingron, N. H.—A heavy thunder-storm wrecked a number of small houses, unroofed a block, and two shoeshops, and did other damage, fortunately without loss of life, although Frank Haynes, a truck-man was severely injured. The damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The lightning during the heavy thunderstorm struck four shoe factories in this city, but the damage was slight. Two barns in Bradford, two miles from here, were burned.

from here, were burned.

NASHUA, N. H.—The severest rain, wind and thunder storm known here for many years caused much damage. In ninety minutes 3.28 inches of rain fell, besides considerable hail. The lightning struck in many places, setting many fires. Frank W. Hall, thirty years old, married, while in a field, was struck by a bolt and instantly killed.

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass.—The farm barn of J. W. C. French, of Boston, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$7000; partially insured.

BAY OF NIPE SEIZED.

First Base Secured on the North Coast of Cuba-A Cruiser Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special) .- The following message has been received at the Navy Department:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE.

"Expedition to Nipe has been entirely successful, although the mines have no been removed, for want of time.
"The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan, de

fending the place, was destroyed without loss on our part. "The Annapolis and Wasp afterward proceeded from Nipe to assist in the land-

ing of the Commanding General of the ing of the Commandate Rico. army on arrival at Porto Rico. "Sampson."

The success of the expedition to Nipe is really more important than appears on the surface. The Bay of Nipe lies on the north coast of Cuba, almost directly across the island from Santiago. It is purposed to establish a base there which will save at least two days' time in getting supplies into Cuba, as compared with the Santiago

It will also form a good point of operations against Holguin, not far distant, and if it should develop unfortunately that a restraining hand must be laid upon the Cubans themselves, Nipe, in connection with Santiago, would be an effective means of doing this.

To Experiment With Steel Rails.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has purchased forty miles of eighty-five-pound, sixty-foot steel rails and will experiment with them on the Pittsburg division and in the Baltimore tunnel. These rails were originally bought for the Columbia and Maryland Electric Railroad, which was designed to parallel the B. and O. between Baltimore and Washington. The project failed and the material which was purchased has been sold.

Hero Hobson Welcomed.

Lieutenant R. P. Hobson arrived on the St. Paul unexpectedly in New York City, and immediately went on to Washington. and immediately went on to washington. Crowds who cheered him in New York saw him blush, and an aged apple-woman brought tears to the hero's eyes. Lieutenant Hobson thinks two of Cervera's ships can be saved, and he came North to report on the matter to the Secretary of the Navy the Navy

A Great Fire in England.

land, destroying a greater part of the place. The total less by the fire was \$2,000,000. Several men were arrested for looting buildings while the police were extinguishing the flames. Crowds of men rushed in and carried off everything govable in the shops, banks, hotels and other buildings.

Man and Wife Sent to Prison. Stephen Hills, a well-to-do farmer of Cheshire, Conn., and his wife were each

sentenced to three years in State prison for an assault with intent to kill Lewis Nibron. Nihron was a farm hand, and attempted to pass through some of Hill's property de-spite warnings and was shot in the back, neck and shoulder. To Investigate the Bourgogne Affair. The maritime authorities and the police

of Havre, France, will investigate the charge that sailors on the ill-fated Bour-

gogne seized one boat and drove of per-

A great fire occurred at Sunderland, Eng-