

A WAVE OF DEATH.

Swept Over a Party of Prospectors in Texas.

KILLED THIRTEEN MEN.

Were Caught by a Flood that Rushed Down a Ravine.

A HUGE WALL OF WATER.

It Swept Down a Watercourse that Had Been Dried Up for 15 Months—Only Six Bodies of the Victims Have Been Recovered.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 28.—News has just been received here of a terrible disaster in Presidio county, near the Rio Grande river, on the 25th inst., 13 men who were prospecting for cinnabar, losing their lives in floods caused by a waterspout or cloudburst. The dead are:

- Henry Carter.
- Hernandez Costello.
- Philip Humphrey.
- Peter Schaeffer.
- Alfredo Montez.
- William Jefferson.
- Thomas Frenzell.
- Algeron Rhea.
- Casper Deutschman.
- George Anusch.
- Cabriel Carr.
- William Bolis.
- George Holton.

The men were in two parties, camped one mile apart in a dry ravine known as Alamito creek, in which there had been no water for 15 months on account of the drought.

The men were asleep at 9 o'clock, when there was a cloudburst several miles up the ravine. A volume of water 20 feet high washed down the channel of the ravine and swept over the men in two camps before they were aware of their danger.

All were drowned, and up to this time only six bodies have been recovered.

The Alamito empties into the Rio Grande river not far from where the fatality occurred, and it is more than probable that the other seven bodies have been swept into that stream.



MISS ELLEN M. STONE. Held for ransom by brigands in Bulgaria. Miss Stone has been 23 years in Turkey and Bulgaria as a representative of the American board of foreign missions. Her home is at Chelsea, Mass., where her mother lives.

Is Held for a Big Ransom.

Constantinople, Sept. 28.—Roy Haskell, a missionary at Samakov, Bulgaria, has received a letter from Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary who was carried off by brigands, September 5. It does not reveal the whereabouts of Miss Stone, but says she is in good health and has been well treated by the brigands. In consequence of the vigorous pursuit of Turkish troops, she had been subjected to privations. The brigands demand a ransom of 25,000 Turkish pounds. The opinion is expressed in Constantinople that Bulgarian-Macedonian committees were concerned in her abduction.

A Wireless Telegraphy Test.

Queenstown, Sept. 28.—The Cunard line steamer *Luconia*, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here Friday and reports having communicated for two hours with the steamer *Campagna*, of the same line, in mid-ocean by means of wireless telegraphy. The shortest distance in which communication was effected was 33 miles and the longest 65 miles. Many messages were exchanged.

Heistand to be Investigated.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Senators Hawley, Cockrell and Harris, members of the senate committee on military affairs, held a conference Friday to discuss details of the investigation of charges against Lieut. Col. Heistand in connection with an alleged Manila hemp combination. It was decided to proceed with the investigation next Monday.

Roosevelt to Go West.

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt probably will make an extended visit to the Pacific coast next year. It is proposed that the president shall visit Washington and Oregon, going thence to California and returning through the southern states. The president has never visited the Pacific slope.

K. E. Armour Dies.

Kansas City, Sept. 28.—Kirkland B. Armour, the packer, died at his residence here last evening. Mr. Armour has for years been a breeder of blooded Herefords and on his farm near Kansas City had some of the finest stock in the United States.

Sultan's Health is Falling.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The health of Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, is said to be falling. The German embassy in Constantinople receives daily reports as to his condition from its agents stationed near the Yildiz Kiosk.

AN OIL TANK EXPLOSION.

Six Men Killed and Several Injured at Newark, N. J.

New York, Sept. 27.—Six men and possibly seven were killed and seven injured by the explosion on Thursday of an oil tank of the Essex and Hudson Gas Co. at Newark, N. J. The known dead are:

- Lawrence Kirch, 35 years old, employed in the works.
- William Meyer, 40 years of age.
- Otto Newman, 27 years, foreman at the works.
- Alfred Snyder, 22 years old, resided in Jersey City.
- Nicholas Miller, 45 years old, unidentified man.

Many witnesses say there is a body in the river, as they saw it hurled high in the air and thrown in that direction. The tank which exploded was one of a number of immense steel reservoirs which was undergoing its periodical cleaning, it having been emptied of its oil in the morning. The tank was 20 feet deep and Kirch and Meyer entered through the manhole first without taking the precaution of having ropes tied about them. They were immediately overcome by the fumes. Foreman Newman saw this and started down after them shouting a warning to the other workmen in the yard. He, too, collapsed in the tank.

Nicholas Miller, a grocer nearby, had once been foreman of the works. He was in the yards and at once assumed charge of the rescue. Summoning others the men began with chisels to cut a large ring in the tank. It is supposed one of the chisels in striking the steel caused the emission of a spark, for instantly there was an explosion like that of cannon and then a sheet of flame.

Ten men were on top of the tank at the time. They were swept away in all directions. Miller, Snyder, the unidentified man and one supposed to be in the river seem to have borne the brunt of the terrific shock. The three first mentioned were not badly mangled, but not a bone in their frames was left unbroken, this fact being due to their being blown many feet in the air and the force with which they struck the ground. The tank was rent in twain and after all was over the bodies of the three men in it were taken out.

The remains of Abraham Lincoln are moved to a new resting place. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 27.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln were yesterday placed in what is expected will be their final resting place. The casket was taken from its former place in the monument to Memorial hall, and was there opened and the body was viewed by Acting Gov. John J. Breinhalt, representing the state of Illinois, and by state officers who are members of the association, some members of the old Lincoln guard and the contractors.

The removal was conducted with great secrecy, no newspaper representatives having knowledge of the event until after it had been accomplished. It was finally placed in the vault recently completed by the Lincoln Monument association.

The body now rests with the head toward the west. Two feet of concrete protect the bottom of the casket. The excavation is 15 feet deep, eight feet wide and eight feet long. Surrounding the casket is a steel cage, around which will be placed a solid concrete wall. The present resting place is immediately beneath where the sarcophagus formerly rested. It is understood the remains were not in a very good state of preservation, but were easily identified.

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IS LOSING ITS GRIP.

A Member of Parliament Describes How the English Steel Trade is Being Injured by American Competition.

London, Sept. 27.—Joseph Lawrence, member of parliament for the Monmouth district, addressing the Newport chamber of commerce yesterday made the most interesting and comprehensive statement of the causes of American superiority in the steel trade which has yet been provided for the alarmed British public and business circles.

He told his audience that Charles M. Schwab assured him the steel trust could deliver steel billets in England for \$16.50, whereas the lowest price for which British manufacturers could make them was \$19. Mr. Schwab also asserted that when the trust had completed certain ocean transportation arrangements now pending the American price would be still lower. In addition to this statement, Mr. Schwab called the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that his steel workers get double the wages paid British workmen in the same line.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—The annual convention of the State League of Republican Clubs opened at the Lyceum theater yesterday with 130 clubs represented. Senator Penrose delivered an address in which he said that as chairman of the immigration committee he would take up the matter of dealing with the exclusion of anarchists. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for Mrs. McKinley, commending President Roosevelt and assuring him of the hearty support of the republican party, and denouncing anarchy as deserving of capital punishment.

A Large Conscience Contribution.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Secretary Gage yesterday received in an envelope postmarked New York, \$6,150 in bills of denominations ranging from \$50 to \$500. This large sum of money was accompanied by the following statement: "After much thought I have been convinced that duties were not fully paid, difference estimated at about 2 per cent. The wish now is to rectify what was done some years ago and amount is sent which it is felt must be paid to the treasury to discharge those duties and do right." No name was signed.

McKINLEY'S ESTATE

Its Value Is Said to be About \$225,000.

HIS WILL IS PUBLISHED.

It Gives All of His Property to His Wife.

SISTER GETS AN ANNUITY.

The Will Directs that at the Death of Mrs. McKinley the Property Shall be Equally Divided Between the Testator's Brother and Sisters.

Canton, O., Sept. 28.—Secretary Cortelyou came here Friday to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late president's estate. After meeting Mrs. McKinley, the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the secretary. Mrs. McKinley made a heroic effort to bear up and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult for her. All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of. In the afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou went to the office of the probate judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators with the will annexed."

This recommendation bears the date of September 27, 1901.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will:

"Executive Mansion, Washington.

"I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills.

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of my personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and personal. To pay my mother during life \$1,000 a year and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife, I give to my brothers and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife from my estate shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

"Witness my hand and seal, this 22nd day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"The following will was witnessed by us this 22nd day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator and his name signed hereto in our presence and our signatures hereto in his presence.

"C. B. CORTELYOU.

"CHARLES LOEFFLER."

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$250,000, including life insurance of \$67,000. Aside from this insurance the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton, and of deposits in Washington banks. Monday morning has been fixed by the probate court for a hearing prior to probating the will. Then it is expected Secretary Cortelyou and Judge Day will be finally appointed administrators of the estate, with will annexed, and will give bonds.

Secretary Cortelyou made the necessary affidavit as to the genuineness of the signature of the president and of his own. Mr. Loeffler will reach here to-day and make affidavit as to his signature and to having seen the president attach his name to the document. The will is in the late president's own handwriting and is on executive mansion letter paper.

Outlaws' Trial Begins.

Pineville, Ky., Sept. 28.—The Kluks gang of outlaws which were captured a few days ago and brought to this place, are now on trial for a number of crimes, such as murder, highway robbery, and attempting to wreck trains. The trial of this gang was transferred here from Whitesburg, on application of counsel for the defendants. This measure was taken owing to the intense feeling toward the outlaws. There are 13 in the gang to be tried.

A Destructive Spark.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 28.—A spark from a locomotive on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad started a fire on the property of the Plymouth Cordage Co. at North Plymouth yesterday which caused a loss of \$100,000. Most of the loss was on 4,000 bales of hemp.

Gaselle Praises Our Soldiers.

London, Sept. 28.—Gen. Gaselle, who was commander of the British forces in China, was interviewed Friday regarding the international troops in China. He said the Americans were especially well equipped with hospitals and commissariat and spared no expense in making their troops comfortable. He added: "We always got on splendidly with our American comrades. It is most important that we should keep in with these fine soldiers. Both the officers and men seemed to me to be full of soldierly spirit and capable of great things."

MUCH-COVETED POSITIONS.

There is Always a Big Rush to Secure Places as Croupiers at Monte Carlo.

The other day the Casino at Monte Carlo found itself in need of ten new croupiers. Six of the vacancies were caused by dismissals—some for fraud, others for excessive frivolity in connection with the fair sex. For the ten vacancies no fewer than 1,500 persons applied. Of these 225 were selected for examination, 102 of whom failed to satisfy the doctors. The remaining 126 were they put to an examination as regards education, chiefly arithmetical. Of the ten ultimately successful five were Corsicans, the rest French and of other nationalities.

The successful applicants will attend "school" for six months before they will be allowed to work at the public tables—a "professor" teaching

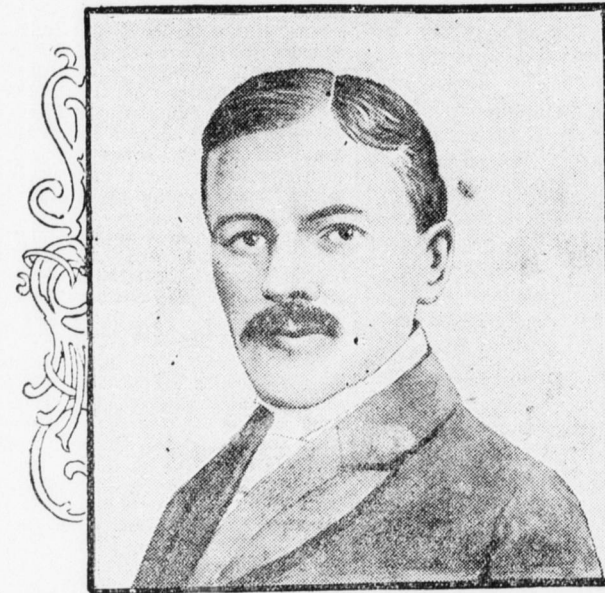
AUTOS AND HONEYMOONS.

French People Are Now Considering Motor Equipment for Wedding Journeys.

Sleeping cars on railways have been brought to a great pitch of perfection, and it now appears that inventors are turning their attention to automobiles, which are to be so adapted that they may be used by night as well as day. The idea is that by a little arrangement of the framing and mechanism quit a snug little bedroom may be made of an automobile, and there are those who think that the new form will be much in demand, especially for folk who like novel honeymoons, says the Paris Messenger.

One would have thought that the rattle and the throb and the smell which one tolerates by day would be gladly dispensed with by night, but men with the motor mania say: "No.

REV. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.



The west has given several eminent pulpits orators to the east, but none has exercised such a strong influence upon the conservative religious mind of Atlantic coast Christians as Dr. Hillis. This eminent divine preached for a number of years at Evanston, Ill., and later on occupied the Central church pulpit at Chicago, left vacant by the death of Prof. David Swing. His eloquence attracted the attention of churchmen in all parts of the country, and he received many flattering offers to leave Chicago, but not until a call came to him from Beecher's old Brooklyn church did he make a change.

the whole art and mystery of crouping. While at school they receive 150 francs per month, which is increased to 200 francs on promotion to the tables. After that the annual increases are considerable, to say nothing of various additional advantages, such as free medical attendance and respectable pensions. A croupier, in fact, not only starts very well, but with a capital vista of promotion and prosperity, says the Paris Messenger.

Many of the most prosperous tradesmen and business people at Monte Carlo are, or have been, croupiers—starting in business with the savings from their salaries. Lord Salisbury's agent at Beaulieu, for instance, is an inspector at the Casino, and one of the ablest and most courteous business men on the whole Riviera.

London's Unique Slot Machines.

Slot machines providing meals have been introduced in London. The re-

We are only at the beginning yet. We are going to sleep in them, eat in them, drink in them—in fact, practically live in them."

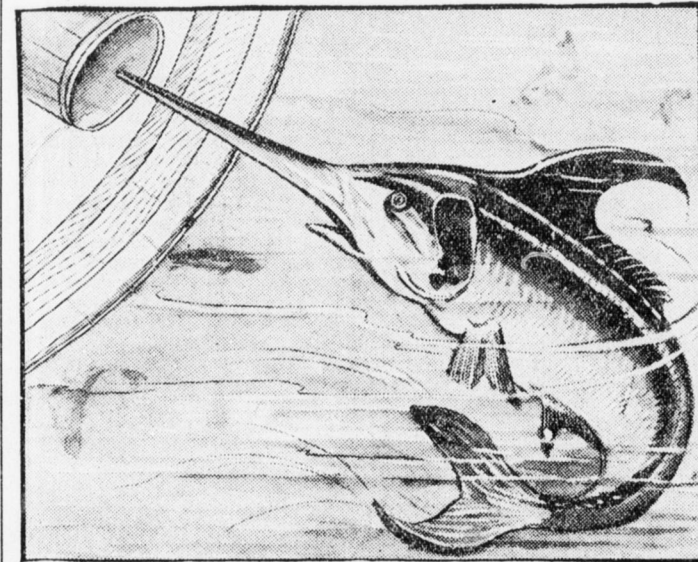
As a multum in parvo of living things, Noah's ark will be outdistanced by these enthusiasts of the modern means of locomotion. The turn of the railways is even predicted by some people, and as for horses, well! the Society for Prevention of Cruelty is trembling, for their task is nearly done; there won't be any horses to practice the refinements of cruelty upon.

FORM A HUMAN NET.

That is the Way South Sea Islanders Go About Catching Fish.

The natives of Tutuila, one of the islands of Oceania, have a peculiar method of catching fish. At a given signal all the inhabitants of the village assemble on the seashore, to the number of about 200 persons, each one

SWORDFISH ON THE RAMPAGE.



California fishermen tell many strange stories of the strength displayed by the swordfish, and point to a recent experience of the ship *Fortune* as corroborative evidence. An enraged swordfish struck this vessel, sending his weapon through the copper sheathing, an inch board under the sheathing, a three-inch blank of hard wood, the solid white timber oak, 12 inches thick, then through another two and a half inch hard oak ceiling, then entering the head of an oil cask, retaining its position so that not a drop of the greasy liquid escaped. The truth of this strange event is positively established.

freshments are arranged on a long buffet behind a glass screen. On putting four pennies one after another into the slot the screen rises and a tray holding a teapot, milk jug, sugar bowl and cup and saucer comes within reach. The teapot contains tea leaves and hot water can be drawn from a public tank. Two pennies produce a roll with butter, or sandwiches, or bath buns, and other slots yield temperance drinks and confectionery.

Origin of the Term.

Jovial once meant the type of character supposed to belong to all persons who were born when the planet Jupiter, or Jove, was in the ascendant. They were supposed to possess more of the cheerful elements of character than others and hence to partake of the benign qualities attributed to the father of the gods.

carrying a branch of the cocoa palm. With these in their hands they plunge into the water and swim a certain distance from the shore, when they turn, forming a compact semicircle, each one holding his palm perpendicular in the water, thus making a sort of sieve. The leader of the party then gives a signal, and the fishers all approach the seashore, gradually in perfect order, driving before them a multitude of fishes that are cast on the sands and killed with sticks.

The fish are then cooked over hot coals and served with bananas and coconut milk.

The scene is most picturesque and interesting, the effect being heightened by the appearance of the natives, who usually have their hair powdered white, the warriors in the tribe having theirs powdered red.

HAS A FINE RECORD.

Admiral Ramsay, Third Member of the Schley Court.

Was Not Engaged in the Spanish War and Has Never Expressed an Opinion—Satisfactory to Both Sides.

The vacancy in the Schley court of inquiry, caused by the retirement of Rear Admiral Howison, who was challenged for cause, has been filled by the detail of Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, retired.

In the selection of Admiral Ramsay the department adhered to its original purpose of securing an officer who had not been actively identified with the Spanish war. Admiral Ramsay retired four years ago last April, and has made his home in Washington.

Admiral Ramsay was the immediate predecessor of Admiral Crowninshield as chief of the navigation bureau of the navy department. He was born in the District of Columbia, but was appointed from Pennsylvania to the naval academy as midshipman October 5, 1850. When the civil war broke out he was a lieutenant on the sloop of war *Saratoga* in the African squadron, but as soon as he became lieutenant commander, in 1863, he was transferred to the Mississippi squadron, and in command of the ironclad *Choctaw* took part in nearly all of the naval engagements in the lower Mississippi and Yazoo rivers. With a battery of three heavy guns mounted on scows he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and later was placed in command of the third division of the Mississippi squadron. His record is full of engagements with guerrillas and confederate batteries, and of expeditions headed by him up the Red river, the Black river and elsewhere, in the Mississippi and gulf waters. He was transferred to the North Atlantic squadron in '64 and '65, in command of the *Unadilla*, and was in the thickest of the fight at Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson, the Cape Fear forts and finally at the capture of Richmond.

Since the war his principal work has been as superintendent of the



REAR ADMIRAL RAMSAY. (Third Member of the Schley Naval Court of Inquiry.)

naval academy, chief of the bureau of navigation, ordnance work at the navy yards, and various ship commands, including the *Boston*, one of the first vessels of the new navy. In 1889 he became commodore, and in the same year was appointed to the navigation bureau as chief, a position filled by him until the date of his retirement—April 5, 1897, with 16 years and 9 months' sea service.

Admiral Ramsay succeeded Admiral Sampson as superintendent of the naval academy, and he established so many important reforms in the institution that his administration is especially noteworthy in its history. His term covered a period of five years and was marked by one of the few rebellions which have ever happened at the naval academy among the cadet battalion. Admiral Ramsay displayed great firmness and the culprits were made to suffer heavily.

The revolt was remarkable because it involved the first or highest class, was regarded as a serious infraction of the naval laws, and rendered every cadet liable to dismissal. Instead of losing their commissions, all the members of the class were imprisoned on the station ship *Santee*, deprived of all privileges and otherwise made to pay the penalty of fractiousness. The cadets insisted that they rebelled, that Admiral Ramsay had ordered all of their heads shorn in order to procure hair for the mortar used in building a new residence for the superintendent. The real reason was objection to some order of the superintendent.

During Admiral Ramsay's administration at Annapolis a congressional investigation was talked of, owing to reports that Cadet Strang had been killed by hazing and that his tormentors had rolled him down hill in a barrel with spikes driven through the sides. Strang died from other causes, and it was clearly proved by investigation that he had never been hazed.

In the early part of the 70's Admiral Ramsay was naval attaché at London. He afterward commanded the *Trenton*, then one of the finest ships of the navy, which was later lost on the shores of Samoa during the great hurricane of 1889.

Admiral Ramsay was married 26 years ago to Miss McMahon, a sister of Judge Martin McMahon, of New York city, and has one son, Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, in the navy.

A well-preserved man of 66 years of age, with delicate, refined features, and clear gray eyes, and an erect bearing, Admiral Ramsay still bears the reputation which he earned many years ago, of being one of the handsomest men of the navy.