

THE NEWS.

Judge Bradford, in United States Court at Wilmington Del., overruled demurrer of the defense, and the trial of Captain Murphy, of the steamer Laurada, was begun.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte opened a course of lectures at Harvard on "Civic Duties and Reforms," with a talk on "Bosses and Rings."

The steamers Aureole and Willkommen, laden with oil, collided on the Delaware River, and both returned to Philadelphia for repairs.

Edward Forman, the highwayman, was sentenced to twenty-two years in the penitentiary.

Six hundred gold seekers sailed from Victoria, B. C., for the Klondike.

The remains of W. H. T. Durrant were cremated in Los Angeles, Cal.

Frank C. Partridge, the new United States Consul-General at Tangier, has arrived.

The villa of Mrs. Terry Smith, of Chicago, at Magnolia, Mass., was destroyed by incendiary fire. The house was fully furnished. Loss, \$10,000.

The safe in the postoffice at Dunellen, near Plainfield, N. J., was blown open and robbed of \$300 in postage stamps.

The Indian Supreme Court has decided that life insurance policies are not taxable under the present State tax law.

In Russellville, Ky., the Stevenson block was burned. Lost \$30,000, partially covered by insurance. George Collins, fireman, was caught under a falling wall and crushed to death.

John Mitchell, of Illinois, has been elected Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, vice John Kane, deceased.

Ex-President Cleveland has made a second appeal to Gov. Budd, of California, for clemency in the case of Salter D. Worden, convicted of murder in connection with the train wrecking in the great railroad strike of 1894.

The big verdict given Engineer Frederick B. Ketcham against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, for alleged blacklisting, has been set aside and a new trial granted. By the verdict Ketcham has been awarded \$21,000 damages. The case was an outgrowth of the Debs strike.

Attorney-General Boyle has sent out to all Kansas county clerks instructions to bring prosecutions against the New York Life Insurance Company, basing his conclusions on information he had that the company was doing business in the various counties without a Kansas license.

John M. Harris, of Waltham, Mass., was sentenced to the State prison for life in East Cambridge, Mass., on a charge of murder in the second degree. He killed Mrs. Emma Butters, of Concord, almost a year ago, because she testified against him in a larceny case.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., J. B. Morgan's hardware store was damaged by fire to the extent of \$40,000. Morgan, H. Chalmers & Son, dealers in mill supplies, and Walter Van Tassel, photographer, occupied the building and suffered a total loss.

A collision between two Lehigh Valley locomotives in the company's Buffalo (N. Y.) yard resulted in the death of Robert B. Young and the probable fatal injury of Jas. Smith. Both are switchmen.

The Field Columbian Museum at Chicago is to have the only series of authentic casts of the Pueblo people in existence.

At Madison, Wis., County Judge J. H. Carpenter has rendered a decision which, if sustained, will have a sweeping effect. He held that a child cannot be legally adopted without the consent of both parents, if living, and the child has not been abandoned.

Many thousands of republicans from all parts of Ohio assembled at Columbus to the inauguration of Governor Bushnell and the mass meeting held in the interest of Senator Hanna. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring that the combine against Hanna was a conspiracy against the will of the people.

J. H. Bowman, the third member of the noted grain firm of Paddeco, Hodge & Co., has bought out the interests of his partners at a figure in excess of \$900,000.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company was held in Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Augusta Nack was sentenced to fifteen years in the New York state prison for complicity in the murder of William Golden-suppe.

Governor Hastings has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to help the destitute inhabitants of Cuba.

There was a general resumption of work in the window glass factories of the country Monday, after an idleness of many months.

Fred. Wheeler and John Bellows, Jr., were instantly killed by a fall of rock in the Pennsylvania quarry of the old Lehigh State Company at Slatting, Pa.

Judge John H. Reagan, who had been an avowed candidate for United States Senator against Gov. Charles A. Culberson and Senator Roger Q. Mills, Texas, has issued a card to the public withdrawing from the contest.

Senor Jose Antonio de Aranjuez Vasconcelles, a Brazilian lawyer and economist of high reputation, is in Washington to confer with President McKinley on the question of benefiting the trade relations between his country and the United States.

A work train on the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railroad was wrecked on the mountain side. R. Cross, brother of the president of the road, who was on one of the cars; conductor W. J. Heslop and six of the workmen jumped, all sustaining more or less severe injuries.

Francis D. Newlands, a farmer of Brookfield, Mass., his wife and daughter were murdered. A missing hired man is suspected.

The Southern Railway Company has filed an answer in the United States Court at Macon, Ga., denying having entered into an agreement for consolidation of the railroads of the Southern States.

The authorities at Excelsior started an investigation of the charges brought against hospital authorities, that they put Lucas Homiak, an injured miner, into a coffin before he was dead.

Eighteen passengers, including George Howard, of Baltimore, were slightly injured in a wreck on the Western Alabama Railroad, the train going through a bridge.

The steam pilot boat Somers N. Smith, was seized by government officers and libelled at Mobile, Ala., on charges of carrying arms and expeditions to Cuba.

The rim of a driver on a locomotive drawing a B. & O. express train burst, near Cunningham, N. J., and several persons were injured.

After a courtship of two hours, James Carraway, a hypnotist, was married, in St. Augustine, Fla., to Miss Tillie Meyer, of New York.

Two Seminole Indians, charged with murder on the Oklahoma border, were burned at the stake by a mob.

Mrs. Daniel Terrell, of Riverhead, L. I., was fined and sent to jail for kissing and hugging men on the street.

BURNED ALIVE.

Mob's Terrible Work on the Oklahoma Border.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Lynching of Two Seminoles Who Had Assaulted and Murdered a Farmer's Wife—Tied to Stakes and Burned Until Death Relieved Them of Their Suffering—Trouble May Follow.

Lynch law, in a more horrible form than that meted out to Henry Smith, at Paris, Tex., was administered by a mob on the Oklahoma border Friday night to J. Marcus McGeisey and Palmer Simpson, two Seminole Indians. They were charged with murder, their victim being Mrs. James Simmons, a respectable farmer's wife, in Oklahoma.

The crime was a revolting one, and the criminals were punished in a revolting manner. Mrs. Simmons was assaulted and murdered. Her body was horribly mutilated. The entire populace turned out to hunt down and punish the guilty parties. The trail led to the home of McGeisey, near Maud, a small town in the Seminoles, where McGeisey and Simpson were arrested.

After securing their prisoner the mob set fire to McGeisey's house and barn, and did not leave until they saw all of his earthly possessions reduced to ashes. The prisoners were then carried back across the line into Oklahoma territory, and near the scene of their crime they were executed by Judge Lynch's order in the most horrible manner that human minds could devise.

They were burned at the stake. The Indians met their doom with the usual stoicism of their race. After life was extinct the mob allowed the fires to die down, and then quickly dispersed to their homes.

No secret was made of the fact that the Indians had been burned to death, and their charred bodies, burned beyond recognition, were found lying in the ashes of their funeral pyre. Everybody in the vicinity seems to know that the Indians were executed for the murder of Mrs. Simmons, and everybody appears to be entirely ignorant of the individuals who composed the mob.

Great uneasiness exists along the Oklahoma border, and the impression prevails that much more bloodshed will follow the work of the mob.

Later Details of the Crime.

Another report of the lynching says that the crime which led to the burning of the two men was committed on last Thursday. Marcus McGeisey was the owner of some property. On his land lived a white family named Simmons. During the absence of the husband on Thursday, McGeisey went to the Simmons' cabin, and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Simmons was at home with her four small children. The Indian was given the water, and he then asked for a saddle. On being refused the saddle, McGeisey grabbed the woman, who had her baby in her arms, and dragged her out of the house. When the woman attempted to run away, the Indian seized a Winchester rifle and dealt her a blow on the head, crushing the skull. The woman died instantly. The murdered woman's husband did not return home Thursday evening, and the children were unable to remove the body into the house from where it had fallen in the yard. The little ones stayed up and watched their mother's corpse until the bitter cold compelled them to relax their vigil, and seek shelter from the weather in the cabin. During the night the body was almost devoured by dogs.

The news of the murder spread rapidly, and the populace for twenty miles around was aroused. About twenty Indians were arrested. The oldest child told the crowd that McGeisey was the guilty man, and a posse of twenty determined men went to arrest him. Simpson was at McGeisey's home when the posse arrived, and both were taken into custody. A rope was procured and the prisoners were strung up by the neck. On being let down, and given an opportunity to talk, both confessed to the crime, and named four others who they declared were equally guilty. It developed that the Indians desired to get rid of certain white settlers, and that McGeisey was hired to do the murder.

Poses were at once sent in search of the other four Indians, as it was decided to have a wholesale lynching as soon as they could be captured. As night came, however, and the other four were not captured, the citizens changed their plan, and determined to dispose of McGeisey and Simpson without further delay. The feeling was so bitter that the crowd would not be satisfied with the ordinary method of lynching, and it was voted to burn them at the stake. The victims were accordingly chained to an oak tree. Fence rails and dry wood was piled high above them, and in a few minutes the Indians were wrapped in roaring flames, while timbers cracked beneath their feet. Never a word did the Indian utter while being roasted alive. The crowd was composed of not over thirty men, and the work was done in a quiet, but thorough manner. Poses continued the search for the other four Indians, and it is very probable that, if captured, they will be dealt with in a like manner.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are pulp flowers. Mexico makes fireworks. Paper bottles are for ships.

Asia buys Alabama pig iron. London has 103,400 paupers.

Russia has 41,000 coal miners. Australia is to cultivate tobacco.

Japan makes electrical machinery. Detroit has 200 union bricklayers.

Detroit has 48,000 Polish residents. Japan boasts an engineering school.

Duluth is to have a Labor Exchange. Ireland has 90,000 linen operatives.

Fall River has 3,000,000 cotton spindles. America has 44 women plumbers.

Japan buys South Carolina phosphates. California has a free State employment bureau.

Bellaire (O.) Unionists want postal-savings banks.

Wisconsin life-insurance agents have formed a State union.

Today the art of becoming rich is the art of keeping your neighbor poor.—Ruskin.

A debate is the feature of each meeting of the Potters' Brotherhood, of Wheeling, W. Va.

The Crawfordsville (Ind.) City Clerk and Union has among its members the City Clerk and other officials.

The next convention of the Customs Tailors' National Union will be held in August, 1901, and thereafter national meetings will take place every four years.

FOREIGN AFFAIR.

The London Standard says it is now rumored that Great Britain will lend China \$16,000,000 direct, without the issue of a guarantee loan.

The German Naval Department has ordered that a translation of Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power in History" be supplied to all the public libraries, schools and Government institutions.

During a fire at Hatrie's chemical works Glasgow, there was an explosion which killed four firemen and injured a number of other people. The damage done is estimated at £50,000.

Lady Henry Somerset has again tendered her resignation of the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association on account of prolonged ill-health.

The wheat crop in the northern district of Australia is estimated to be between 14 and 15 bushels per acre.

The tug Tilton landed at Falmouth (England) the captain, mate, cook and a seaman of the British steamer Clarissa Batcliffe, which was abandoned on January 1 near Cape Finisterre in a sinking condition.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a decree providing for the augmentation of the Treasury bonds by 200,000,000 pesetas, secured by the customs.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to increase the number of consulates of Spain in China and in certain islands of the Pacific.

The Russian military adviser, Colonel Narinoff, engaged by China, has arrived in Pekin with two subalterns.

Kiao Chau has been leased to Germany for fifty years only, although Germany demanded a ninety-year term.

It is rumored in Havana that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will accompany General Blanco when the latter takes the field.

It is reported from Havana that Captain-General Blanco will seek an interview with Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader.

A fanatic fired several shots during service in the Cathedral in Havana. The bullets struck a statue of St. Peter, but injured no person.

The Captain-General of Madrid has received all the documents necessary for proceeding against Lieut.-Gen. Valeriano Weyler.

Francis Thonet, senior member of the Vienna firm of Thonet Brothers, manufacturers of bentwood furniture, is dead, aged seventy-six years.

TRYING TO SOLVE A MYSTERY.

The Southern Express Company Receives \$3,700 From Some Unknown Person.

The Southern Express Company has just acquired \$3,700 in a peculiar manner, which it refuses to receive as a quit claim. Last week Postmaster Hertz, at Macon, Ga., received a large package. On opening it he found a small note addressed to the agent of the express company. The Atlanta bundle was forwarded, and on examination was found to contain \$3,700. Not a line or a scrap of paper was on the inside to furnish a clue to the remitter, and the company is forced to believe that the money is from some conscience-smitten employee, who took this means of making restitution.

The company has laid it aside in their vault, and put detectives vigorously to work, as they will not touch the funds until they obtain some idea of the sender's identity.

Starvation in Cuba.

Advices from Major George L. Donald, Jr., of Mississippi, now in Cuba, on whose information the Mississippi State Senate passed a strong Cuban resolution, say that 90,000 persons have perished by starvation in the Province of Santa Clara alone since January 1, 1897. Major Donald says one cannot go twenty steps without meeting some poor starving woman or child begging for something to eat, and that a person cannot sit down to a meal without being asked for bread by starving children.

TOOK POISON.

Kentucky Girl Kills Herself Because of a Quarrel.

Mattie Buckley committed suicide at Temple Hill, Ky., by taking strychnine in the presence of Joseph Simms, her lover. They had had a quarrel, having been sweethearts for years, and this was the first time he had called on her for months.

She drank the poison from a glass of water, and almost immediately fell to the floor screaming with agony. Death quickly followed. Miss Buckley was only 22.

THREE HUNDRED DEAD.

Awful Result of an Earthquake at the Capital of Amboyna.

An official dispatch from Batavia announces that the capital of Amboyna, one of the Moluccas Islands has been completely demolished by an earthquake. Fifty persons were killed and 200 injured.

The correspondent of the London Standard at The Hague says a private dispatch received there asserts that three hundred persons were killed by the earthquake in Amboyna.

More Men for the Navy.

Secretary of the Navy Long sent a recommendation to the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase in the force of enlisted men in the navy by 1,000 men, and asking for an increase of the apprentices in the navy by 700. The committee is going over the official estimates for appropriations in the bill about to be drafted, and the Secretary wants the increased force provided for in that measure.

DURANT CREMATED.

The Murderer's Ashes Delivered to His Parents in Los Angeles.

The body of murderer W. H. T. Durant was cremated at the crematory of Reynolds & Van Noy, at Altadena, Cal.

No one saw the inside of the crematory except the employes and the Durants.

A few gathered around the outside, but everything was done so quietly and quickly that their curiosity was soon appeased, and before the ashes were removed those few had disappeared.

TO PREVENT WAR.

China Explains Why Fort Arthur Was Ceded to Russia.

A special dispatch received in London from Shanghai is responsible for the statement that the Chinese Minister of War, Jung-Lou, has explained to the Viceroy that Fort Arthur was ceded to Russia, because a war cloud was looming and the Powers had cast envious eyes upon Chinese ports.

California Storm-Swept.

A cold storm has swept almost the entire State of California. Snow has fallen in many counties, the semi-tropical belt notwithstanding. Rain, which was badly needed, has come in sufficient quantities to gratify all growers of cereals. Fruit growers are confident that no injury will result.

SLAIN WITH AN AX.

Farmhouse the Scene of a Horrible Tragedy.

HIRED MAN SUSPECTED.

He Has Been Missing Since the Commission of the Crime—Loving of Unfed Cattle the Sound of Alarm—The Crime Discovered by Neighbors—Premises Thoroughly Ransacked.

A despatch from Worcester, Mass., says:—Francis D. Newton, a prosperous farmer of Brookfield, his wife, Sarah, and their 10-year-old adopted daughter, Ethel, were found murdered in their bed Monday.

The crime was discovered by neighbors whose curiosity was aroused by the howling of the unfed cattle. The three had been killed with an ax.

A hired man who has been employed by Newton is missing, and the authorities are making a search for him. He was known only by the name of Paul. He was last seen Friday night just before midnight by a neighbor who was returning from a grange meeting. He was then more than a mile from the Newton house, and was going in the direction of Brookfield.

From this it is believed that the murder was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock Friday night.

Newton was 45 years of age, and his wife was three years younger.

When the Newton house was entered by the neighbors it was evident that the premises had been thoroughly ransacked. The furnishings were in disorder and drawers had been opened and their contents thrown about.

In a small bedroom at the rear of the house, and on a blood-stained bed, lay the bodies of Mrs. Newton and the little girl. They were dressed, but their clothing was torn and blood-stained. In the abdomen of the child were several cuts and near the bed was a blood-stained ax, which evidently was the weapon used.

The men hurried on through the rest of the house. Upstairs in the chamber usually occupied by Mr. Newton, which connected with that occupied by the hired man Paul, lay the body of the farmer on the bed.

All about were evidences that he had been dealt with as had the other members of his family. He also was dressed. The cover of the bed had been drawn about his head so as to conceal any wounds which might be thereon.

The bed in Paul's room had been occupied, but there was no other trace of the hired man.

As soon as possible the authorities at Brookfield were notified of the murder. Constables were soon at the house, but they refused to touch the bodies until the Coroner had viewed them as they lay.

The motive for the crime is not known. Robbery has been referred to as a probable cause, but that it is thought does not account for the slaughter of the whole family. Moreover, Mr. Newton's gold watch was found in his vest, which hung over a chair back in his chamber.

An attempt had been made to conceal the murder of the Newton family by setting fire to the house. Kerosene had been spilled on the floor of the woodshed, and a lamp so placed as to set fire to the wood.

One stick was burned through, but for some unaccountable reason a blaze was averted. Strength has been added to the theory that robbery was the motive of murder by the discovery of Mr. Newton's empty purse.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Helena has arrived at Funchi, Madeira, en route for China.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee, appropriates \$1,729,000. It follows in general the last appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Fisheries has reported on the bill compelling importers of abandoned goods to deposit them in designated places, and also upon the bill requiring mates of inland steamers to be licensed.

The Secretary of State submitted to Congress the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission on the progress of its work, with a request for an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue the rural free delivery of mail experiments.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has decided to visit a number of points in Florida to investigate the needs of navigation.

Representative Bland introduced a free coinage bill in the House. It makes gold and silver the standard and declares all rules discriminating against the legal tender of such coinage unlawful.

The pension appropriation bill reported to the Senate is presently in the same form it was when it passed the House, except that it carries an amendment appropriating \$30,000 for clerks at pension agencies.

Secretary of the Navy Long sent a recommendation to the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase in the force of enlisted men in the navy by 1,000 men and asking for an increase of the apprentices in the navy by 700.

Senator McMillan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, favorably reported a bill for the construction on the great lakes of a gunboat to cost not exceeding \$250,000, exclusive of armament, the vessel to take the place of the steamship Michigan, now on duty on the lakes.

Senator Morgan introduced a bill providing for the increase of the naval establishment by the construction of four coast defense monitors of the class of the Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock and Terror. The bill provides that the vessels shall be fitted with the pneumatic system similar to that in use on the Terror, and \$400,000 is appropriated to commence the construction of the vessels.

Meat Plentiful at Dawson City.

Richard Morgan, just from Dawson City, throws new light on the food situation there and also on the general conditions and present necessities of the camp. Meat, he says, is now plentiful at about 30 to 40 cents, chiefly because large herds of moose and caribou have lately passed the district and have been slaughtered by the wholesale, one hunting party bringing in as many as fifty-four.

Cutting Teeth at Ninety-Seven.

Harmon Coons, of Albany, N. Y., is now cutting teeth again like an infant of a year old. The new teeth promise to be excellent ones. The strangest part of the story, is that this is the fourth set of teeth Mr. Coons has had.

FOR CUBAN SUFFERERS.

Secretary Sherman Appoints a Committee to Receive All Contributions.

The following proclamation was issued Saturday:

Department of State, Washington, D. C., January 8, 1898.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor, on the 24th of December to make known to all charitably disposed people in this country the appeal of the President for aid, in the form of money or supplies, toward the speedy relief of the distressing destitution and suffering which exists among the people of Cuba.

The gratifying interest which his countrymen have shown in all parts of our lands in that humane appeal has led the President to recognize the need of orderly and concerted effort, under well-directed control, if timely assistance is to be given by the public to the sick and needy of Cuba. He has, therefore, appointed, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of the following members: Stephen E. Barton, chairman, second vice-president of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Schieren, treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Louis Klopfch, proprietor of the Christian Herald.

It will be the office of the committee so organized, not only to receive and forward to the United States consular general in Havana such money and necessary supplies as may be contributed by the people of the United States, but to invoke in its own name and through the three great interests it represents, the concurrent effort of local relief boards throughout the United States, and to invite the kindly aid of the transportation agencies of the country for the prompt conveyance of contributed supplies to the seaboard and their shipment thence to Cuba.

The consular general at Havana is, in turn, assured of the hearty co-operation of every available agency in the Island of Cuba, in order that life may be saved and suffering spared. The Spanish government, welcoming the aid thus tendered, will facilitate the work, and to that end will admit into Cuba, free of duties and charges, all articles otherwise liable to tax, when duly consigned to the consular general.

By direction of the President, the undersigned appeals to the people in every city and town, to the municipal authorities thereof, to the local boards of trade and transportation, to corporations and others producing the necessities of life, and to all sympathizers, to second the generous effort now being made, and, by well-directed endeavor, make its success truly responsive to the sentiments of charity that have ever characterized the American people.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

X-RAYS FIT TO GOOD USE.

A Thimble Located in a Child's Windpipe and Then Extracted.

Eight weeks ago Ellen Harris, the six-year-old child of Mr. W. B. Harris, of Harrisburg, N. C., swallowed a small brass thimble. She developed bronchial trouble in a few days, and could not swallow. She was fed by means of tubes inserted down the oesophagus. The tubes passed freely up and down the opening, which convinced the physician that the thimble could not be in the oesophagus. After all ordinary means were exhausted Dr. Henry Louis Smith, of Davidson College, N. C., who was the first to operate the X-rays in the South, taking the first photograph after the rays were discovered, was sent for. He located the thimble to the left of the backbone, the small end upwards, pointing toward the left shoulder.

The thimble was seen in the child's body by fifteen or twenty persons. There are two tubes running down the neck—the oesophagus lying immediately in front of the backbone, and the windpipe, which is immediately in front of the oesophagus. As several of the doctors held to the oesophagus theory, an experiment was devised to ascertain beyond a doubt in which of the tubes the thimble had lodged.

The method taken of determining this was by passing a flexible steel tube down the oesophagus. Dr. Black inserted the tube, while Dr. Smith watched it go down from behind the back of the body. At the first experiment the tube seemed to go through the thimble (the thimble being an open top one), but by shifting the body a position was obtained in the steel tube in which it was seen passed clearly outside of the thimble, thus proving that the thimble was not in the oesophagus. The length of the steel tube inserted also determined the distance of the thimble below the mouth. It was located at the bifurcation of the windpipe, about two and a half inches below the larynx. The location was exactly determined by means of the rays and the steel tube experiment.

This morning at the Charlotte Medical and Surgical Institute an operation was performed by Dr. C. A. Misenheimer assisted by Drs. B. L. Gilson and J. R. Irwin. Dr. Smith, who used the rays was also present. The thimble was found just where the rays located it, and was removed. The child is doing well. She has not eaten anything for eight weeks, and was almost a skeleton.

EXPLOSION ON TOW-BOAT.

Six Men Killed and Several Hurt—The Vessel Demolished.

The towboat Perry Kelsey, owned by W. H. Brown & Son of Pittsburg was blown up on the Ohio River near Glenfield, Pa. Six of the crew were killed and several others injured.

The boat was commanded by Captain Leslie Jones, of Shonstown, Pa., and the crew was made up of two pilots, two engineers, two mates, two firemen, a chambermaid, cook and the deck hands, in all about twelve persons. The Kelsey left Pittsburg about eight o'clock for Cincinnati with a tow consisting of several barges and two floats of coal. The boat was literally torn to pieces and the tow scattered and lost.

Captain Jones and three others were picked up alive, but badly injured. One body floated ashore near Neville Island. It is believed that the rest of the crew were killed.

It is not known what caused the explosion. The boat was valued at \$25,000.

Crude Oil For Kindling Fires.

For some time the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company have been experimenting with crude oil for kindling fires in locomotives in the place of using cord wood, and the results obtained have been so satisfactory that it will hereafter be used on the whole line.

During the month of November, 1897, at the company's shops, which are located at Washington, Ind., and Chillicothe, O., 1,228 fires were started with crude oil at a cost of \$173.2, or 1.41 cents per fire. To have started the same number of fires with wood the cost would have been \$306.00, or 24.96 cents per fire. This represents a saving of \$288.63, and is very satisfactory.

BY A CYCLONE.

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