

THE NEWS.

A windstorm swept through the Northwest, demolishing a number of houses and injuring fifteen people in Collinsville, Mo. In St. Louis a number of dwellings were wrecked and two people were killed.

William F. Miller, the absconding head of the "Franklin Syndicate," of Brooklyn, a concern which promised to pay investors ten per cent, a week, was brought to police headquarters in New York.

The Hartford Theological Seminary has received reports from forty-five colleges and universities in twenty States, showing the religious conditions in them.

The steamer Gato City, from Savannah for Boston, went ashore near Moriches, Long Island. All the passengers and crew are reported safe.

In a wreck on Beech Creek division of the New York Central, at Gordon Heights, three men were killed and three injured.

The funeral of William Goebel, in Frankfort, was attended by great crowds of people, but there was no disturbance.

The Southern Hosiery Yarn Spinners met in Charlotte, N. C., and adopted a schedule of prices.

William Truesdale, colored, was hanged in Charlotte, N. C., for the murder of his sweetheart.

George H. St. Clair, colored, was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Mrs. Alice White.

The Wilson Line steamer Iago reached Boston, after being out for two months.

The Democratic legislature of Kentucky met at Louisville and the Republicans at London. Neither side had a quorum, so they adjourned.

At South Bend, Ind., William H. Stiles, seventy years old, was arrested, charged with embezzling \$40,000 from the estate of the late Samuel Halstead, of New York.

A report is current that Andrew Carnegie and other capitalists intend establishing an immense shipbuilding plant in New York. The report cannot be confirmed.

Contractor McDonald's bond in connection with the building of the underground road in New York has been agreed upon.

John Winemuller, a student at Dickinson College, was seriously injured in a fight with William M. Keller, also a student.

In a collision on the Hoeking Valley Road at Carey, Ohio, a brakeman was killed and two engineers and one passenger were wounded.

The body of General Lawton lay in state in Indianapolis.

In the Molineux case the defense announced that no evidence would be submitted by that side.

The funeral of Major John A. Logan will take place at Youngstown, Ohio.

Allan Spotts, a B. & O. brakeman, was killed near Grafton, W. Va.

Alonzo Walker, who had been held a prisoner for planning a legal notice on the door of Governor Taylor's office, at the state capitol, at Frankfort, Ky., was released. It is said that pressure from Washington caused Governor Taylor to permit the man to walk out.

Adjutant General Collier said, however, that the man had simply been released pending arrangements for his trial by court-martial.

The United States and Great Britain have reached an amicable agreement regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the Nicaragua Canal. The United States will have sole control.

Mrs. Missouri Brown, of Woodford, S. C., charges that Charles Fertick, after carrying one of her daughters, married another woman, and subsequently married another of her daughters.

Property valued at over one million dollars was destroyed by fire in St. Louis. Three blocks of buildings were burned. One fireman was killed and eight others injured.

Benjamin Hich, head of the Mormons in the South, at Chattanooga, says ex-Congressman King, a Democrat and a Mormon, will be elected to succeed Roberts.

The charred body of Nancy Eckman, a recluse, was found in her burning home, near Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. Albert S. Ashmead, of New York, declared that a leper colony exists in Mott street.

Mrs. Effie Powell was arrested at Yougstown, Pa., on the charge of bribery.

An unknown white man attempted to assassinate James Mitchell, a farmer, near Buckroe Beach, on the Chesapeake.

Two skaters, on the river in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, were drowned and one had a narrow escape.

Winfield S. G. Walker shot Margaret Davis, his sweetheart, in Philadelphia, and killed himself.

The French oil tank steamer Le Lion put into port at New York with a broken rudder.

George Shotwell was blown to pieces by an explosion at a powder mill, near Jessup, Pennsylvania.

It is generally admitted that the strike at the Cramps shipyard has been declared off.

Mrs. Edith Quirk, accused of murdering her husband in Peru, Ind., was acquitted.

Joseph Kelly was arrested in New York on the charge of robbing letter boxes.

Governor Taylor's counsel had a conference with Goebel's lawyers and friends, and proposed that the case of the two governors be submitted to the State Court of Appeals, with the right to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Goebel men rejected the proposition, being unwilling to let the matter go beyond the State courts.

The president of a bank which is a depository for Kentucky State funds refused to honor vouchers signed by Governor Taylor, and the warden of the penitentiary refused to release a convict whom Governor Taylor had pardoned. The militia still guard the capitol grounds and building, with instructions to receive no orders from Goebel. The condition of Goebel continues critical. Gov. Taylor sent a telegram to President McKinley declaring that he was doubtful of his power to control the situation, and asking that the President recognize him as governor.

The funeral train bearing the remains of Major General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong started for the east from San Francisco.

While trying to save children from a fire in a parochial school building in St. Louis, a Catholic sister perished with one of her little pupils.

Former Bank President Charles H. Cole, of the Glotte National Bank of Boston, gave bail in \$50,000 to answer the charge of embezzlement.

The fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa, Fla. Several passengers were killed and others injured.

Miss Filimon D. Genova leaped from the third-story window of a burning tenement in New York and was killed.

Mrs. Louisa Schaeffer was killed in Chicago by Nicholas Hotzler, whom she had refused to marry.

Fire in the manufacturing district of Dayton, O., caused a loss of \$500,000.

TRAIN WRECKED.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND NINE OTHERS INJURED.

CAUSED BY A BLIZZARD.

A Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Train in a Rear-End Collision at Ford River Switch—A Heavy Freight Train—The Passenger Car—Fire Adds to the Horror of the Disaster.

Escanaba, Mich., (Special.)—Chicago and Northwestern passenger train No. 21, known as the Felch Mountain accommodation train, was wrecked in a rear-end collision at Ford River switch at 6:30 P. M. Nine persons were killed, three are reported missing, five seriously and four slightly injured.

Fast freight train No. 249, northbound from Green Bay to Ishpeming, drawn by Engineer James Green and Fireman John Nee, was making about fifty miles when it passed Narocra for Ford River switch, seven miles west of this city. The engine was forcing ahead through a blizzard, which made it impossible to see signal lights but a short distance ahead. When within one hundred yards of the switch at Ford River, Green saw the rear lights of a train directly ahead and, with a warning cry to his fireman, jumped.

The next instant the heavy freight struck the passenger coach of the accommodation train and telescoped it and the baggage car ahead. The dozen or more passengers in the car had not a moment's warning before the crash came, and a moment later the cries of the injured could be heard above the roar of escaping steam and crackling flames, which soon enveloped the wrecked cars and made the work of rescue doubly hard. As fast as the injured were removed they were taken to a store a short distance away, while the train crew fought desperately, assisted by the uninjured passengers, to gain control of the fire, which threatened the destruction of the wreck before all the injured could be removed.

BLIZZARD'S HAVOC.

Buildings Demolished and People Injured—Drop in Temperature.

Chicago, (Special.)—Thursday proved to be the most remarkable February day in the history of the Weather Bureau of Chicago since 1876. From 62 to 3 degrees above zero was the record made in seventeen hours. The day was opened here by a temperature which reminded one of spring. Shortly after midnight a heavy rainstorm began and continued until the afternoon, when it changed to snow, and for several hours there was a blizzard, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty-two miles an hour. Toward midnight the wind subsided and the temperature commenced to drop and had nearly reached the zero mark at night.

Telegraphic reports from various cities in the Northwest were to the effect that the cold was accompanied with blizzards, which were greatly interfering with traffic. At Minneapolis all telephone and telegraph wires were down, and trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road had been abandoned. Throughout Northern Iowa business was practically suspended, and the stock interests suffered great loss. All wagon roads were blocked, and service had been abandoned on the street cars.

At St. Paul the worst blizzard in years was raging. In Northern Wisconsin the storm was general.

STORM VISITS ST. LOUIS.

Two Persons Killed and Trees, Signs and Buildings Wrecked.

St. Louis, (Special.)—Considerable damage to property in this city and vicinity was wrought by a windstorm that reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Previous to the windstorm a terrific thunderstorm had raged for several hours, the rain falling in torrents. The rainfall was 1.9 inches.

Mrs. Susie Thompson became entangled in a live wire which had been blown down at Winnebago street and Marine avenue and before she could be rescued was killed. Anton Heister, aged 62, was blown from his door onto a stone walk and was killed.

The greatest damage was to property in the burned district, between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets. At 827 North Third street the four-story building occupied by the Geo. Benton Commission Company and the Sage & Richmond Commission Company and filled with produce, was blown down.

Signs and trees were blown down all over the city.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Misunderstanding of Orders Causes a Serious Railroad Collision.

Williamsport, Pa., (Special.)—Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision between fast freight trains on the Beech Creek division of the New York Central Railroad at Gordon Heights.

The dead are: Oliver C. Bennett, engineer, Williamsport; Mark McFarland, engineer, and A. M. McAvema, fireman, Jersey Shore. The injured are P. C. Creighton, brakeman; John Liquest, P. Keman, and Thomas Kane, fireman, all of Jersey Shore.

Both engines were demolished and thirty-seven cars wrecked. The trains were running at highest speed and there was no opportunity for the trainmen to jump. The wreck, it is said, was due to a misunderstanding of orders. The tracks were blocked for hours. The wreck was the worst in the history of the Beech Creek division.

GEN. FRENCH USES LYDDITE.

Trying to Silence Boer Guns Which Have Been Active.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, (By Cable.)—The Boers' position was vigorously shelled with lyddite for an hour by General French's guns, eastward from opposite Slingerfontein and westward from the top of Cole's kop.

A 15-pound shrapnel gun paid special attention to the sites of the Boers' guns, which have been unusually active lately.

The Boers hold a position half way on the direct road between Rensburg and Colesberg. They shelled Forter's hill ineffectually.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CLOSED.

Bolivia Makes a Demand Upon Brazil—The Cause of the Trouble.

Rio Janeiro, (By Cable.)—The Bolivian minister had a conference with the officials of the Foreign Office and again demanded that the Brazilian government should restore the authority of the Bolivian officials in Acre, alleging that the state government of Amazonas is responsible for the trouble which has occurred. Brazil will limit her action to sending a squadron of gunboats to protect Brazilian property.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Cotton has reached eight cents a pound throughout the South. Cotton-growers and shippers are enjoying the outward and visible sign of improvement in the cotton situation, which do not seem to interfere seriously with the enthusiasm of the prophets of an enormous cotton crop who purvey to the necessities of "cotton farmers" of Manchester and Liverpool, who sow not, but who in years past have managed to gather considerable annual crops. In the face of proffered bullishness as to quantity, but bearishness as to quality, the cotton market is presenting statistics demonstrating the fallibility of imaginings which began five months ago with prophecies of 11,000,000 bales. So important is cotton to American industry and commerce that a survey of the field at this time is particularly interesting.

This is given in this week's Manufacturers' Record by Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, who, after reviewing the conditions in the New York market up till Tuesday night, says: "Spot" quotations were advanced to 57-16 for middling uplands, being the highest figure of the season and the highest price since September, 1896. Prices in the Southern market, however, are relatively higher than in New York, so that cotton can not now be brought here from the South. The advance was largely due to the final abandonment by many European dealers in cotton of the idea of an immense crop, to which they have tenaciously clung since last August. The efforts of our European friends and their allies in this country to depreciate the value of cotton began in August by the circulation of exaggerated estimates of the size of the crop. The plain and palpable facts respecting actual conditions were ignored or absolutely misrepresented in order to imbue the general public with the idea that the crop would be the largest on record and the resulting supply of cotton for the season would be greatly in excess of requirements. This phase of the campaign against cotton, though urged with a persistence worthy of a better cause, has utterly and ignominiously failed. No one now thinks of a 12,000,000 crop even in his dream. No man mentions, even in the most confidential whisper, his belief in 11,000,000 or even 10,500,000. 11,000,000 is mentioned it is usually apologetically.

"All the extravagantly large guesses of last summer and fall, based usually upon nothing but the desire to depreciate the value of the property of the holders and growers of cotton that the 'crop guessers' and others might profit at the expense of the South, have gone where 'the woodbine twined.' The plan of campaign has been changed, and figures are now being poured out in profusion to show that the consumption of cotton is going to shrink to conform to the smaller crop, and that after all there will be an abundant supply for the mills and a fairly good surplus at the end of the season. In a recently issued circular, the substance of which was copied from the Standard on February 22d, my good friend, Mr. Thomas Ellison estimates the consumption by European mills for the three months ending December 31st as the same as the previous year, but thinks their consumption during the remaining nine months of the season will be 300,000 less than last season in consequence of the advance in cotton. If the advance in cotton is going to seriously check the consumption by European mills, would there not have been some evidence of it to December 31st. As highly as I esteem Mr. Ellison, I can not accept his view that the European mills will consume less cotton than last season. I firmly believe they will consume considerably more. They have greater capacity and are making money. And the voluntary curtailment of a profitable active business is something entirely out of the ordinary course of business. "Last season 174,000 bales of cotton were exported to Japan from this country. During the sea on about 250,000 bales have already been shipped, and I quite agree with my Japanese friends that 450,000 more will be shipped, making 550,000 bales for the season. Last season 439,000 bales were shipped to Japan from Bombay, but owing to the serious shortage of the India crop (estimated at over a million bales) it is thought that the shipments from Bombay to Japan will be quite inconsiderable this season, and that much of this shortage will be made up by increased purchases of American cotton. My impression is that the European mills will consume fully 150,000 more bales of cotton more than last season, and in view of the shortage in the India crop it will be chiefly of American cotton. In deference to Mr. Ellison's views, however, I will leave the matter of an increase of European consumption out of consideration, but an unwilling to admit of any voluntary increase. "Some cotton has already been shipped from here to Bombay and more will follow. Several thousand bales have gone to China. Calling the increased consumption of our own mills 450,000 bales and the increase of shipment to Japan, India and China 200,000 bales, we have in these items alone an addition for this season of 650,000 bales of American cotton to the world's consumption last season of 10,900,000 bales. I wish to be conservative, but it looks as if about 11,500,000 bales of American cotton would be needed for consumption during the season. In December of cotton the commercial crop was 9,500,000 bales, and regarded that a full estimate. This added to the 1,900,000 supply of American cotton in the world on September 1, (1,900,000 bales) would give a supply for the season of 11,400,000 bales. It looks as if there might be a scramble ere long for what is left of our crop, and the certainty that at the end of the season the visible supply and the invisible supply (or stocks at the mills) will be smaller than for many years and so inconsiderable as to keep spot cotton at a good price during the early fall without much regard to the size of the crop or the course of the future's market."

MILLIONS MORE FOR WAR.

A Reported Call to the Commons for \$100,000,000.

London, (By Cable.)—A supplementary army estimate to March 31 was laid before the House of Commons, but was not made public.

It is reported that the call is for \$100,000,000, which would make the cost of the war up to that date \$150,000,000. The maintenance of 300,000 men at the front, it is estimated, costs over \$40,000,000 a month.

General Otis Wants a Rest.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Root stated that the War Department has never considered the subject of relieving General Otis at Manila. The foundation for the report, to the contrary, was a personal letter from the officer, signifying a desire to obtain a leave of absence to come home and recuperate from the debilitating effects of two years in a tropical climate under severe strain. It is said that General Otis wishes to be respected as soon as made known officially, but that he will not start homeward for several months at least.

GOEBEL IS DEAD.

BECKHAM PROMPTLY SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

CEREMONY HELD IN HOTEL.

Senator Blackburn and Other Democratic Leaders Present—A Dramatic Scene, in Which the Young Lieutenant Plays the Leading Part—Orders Troops to Return Home.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. The only persons present at the death bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormick. Justus Goebel, another brother, who was being hurried from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon, in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling from Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here, it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

Move for a Monument. Among bitter partisans of both parties grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the Statehouse grounds where he was shot.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. It is understood that a request will be made on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort that Mr. Goebel's last resting place be left to the cemetery here, where he buried Daniel Boone and Vice President Andrew Johnson.

At Mr. Goebel's request, former Congressman Hendrick was called, and Mr. Goebel asked for some of his legal advisers, with whom he wished to confer. Shortly after ten o'clock he suddenly grew worse.

The hiccoughs and nausea returned with increased violence, much to the wounded man's distress, and his pulse ran up alarmingly. Drs. McCormack and Humes were hastily summoned, and hypodermic injections of whiskey and strychnine, and afterward of morphine, were given him. At Mr. Goebel's request, Chaplain Wallace, of the Kentucky penitentiary, an intimate friend, was sent for, and the two had a short conversation.

"Law," said Mr. Goebel, "I wish to announce to the world that I do not hold myself in open violation to the word of God."

Gives Up the Struggle. The hypodermic injections afforded some temporary relief, but the sufferer, for the first time in his long weary struggle for life, had apparently lost his indomitable courage.

"Doctor," said he feebly, to Dr. McCormack, who stood at his bedside, "I'm afraid now that I'm not going to get over this."

Dr. McCormack endeavored to cheer the fast-falling man, but the latter soon relapsed into a condition of semi-consciousness. About one o'clock he aroused himself again, and calling Dr. McCormack to his side, said, "Doctor, am I going to get well? I want to know the truth, for I have several things to attend to."

"Mr. Goebel, you have but a few hours to live," replied Dr. McCormack.

Mr. Goebel was silent for a moment; then, calling his brother, Arthur Goebel, to his side, he asked that the physicians and nurses retire. Then, for twenty minutes, the dying man was left with his brother and sister, Mrs. Braunacker.

The Last Scene. Soon after this he again fell into a stupor, and at two o'clock his condition was considered so alarming that, as a last resort, oxygen was given in an endeavor to keep the dying man alive, if possible, until the arrival of his brother, Justus Goebel, from Arizona, who was due shortly after six o'clock. The pulse of the patient had in the meantime run up to 140 and his temperature to 102, while his breathing became rapid and more labored.

The treatment resulted in an improvement, but the rally was so slight and slow that to the weary watchers at the bedside it was apparent that the end was not far off, and Rev. Dr. Talliferro, of the Methodist Church of Frankfort, was sent for. He came at once. Softly entering the death chamber, Dr. Talliferro crossed over to where Mr. Goebel lay gasping for breath, and kneeling at the side of the bed, prayed earnestly, with tears streaming down their faces, Mrs. Braunacker and Arthur Goebel knelt at the bedside also.

Then Dr. Talliferro arose, and opening his Bible, read a few selected verses from the Epistle to St. James.

It was decided to hold no formal inquest over the remains. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the dead Democratic leader.

Governor Taylor's Regrets. Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Governor Taylor was notified at his office over the telephone of the death of Mr. Goebel. He said: "I deeply regret his death."

BECKHAM GOVERNOR.

Orders the Removal from Office of the Adjutant General.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Exactly one hour after the death of Mr. Goebel J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as governor of the state, the oath being administered by S. J. Shackelford, clerk of the Court of Appeals.

It had been determined to keep secret the news of the death of Mr. Goebel until Mr. Beckham should have been formally inducted into office, and the delay was made greater by the inability of Dr. McCormack to leave the bedroom of Mr. Goebel and make the proper certificate of death. Until this had been done the Democratic attorneys were unwilling that the oath of office should be administered.

The ceremony took place in a small room on the same floor as that in which Mr. Goebel died, but a few doors to the west of it.

"BILL TOM" HATFIELD. Convicted of Murder and Sent to Prison for Life.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special.)—"Bill Tom" Hatfield, a member of the notorious clan bearing his name, and who was kidnapped in Mingo county and taken to Pike county, Kentucky, almost a year ago, was convicted at Pikeville of first degree murder and sentenced to prison for life. Hatfield's crime was committed almost fifteen years ago, he being an accomplice in the burning at the stake of two members of the McCoy family.

AGREE TO SEAT BECKHAM.

Peaceful Settlement of the Kentucky Affairs—Gov. Taylor Withdraws the Troops from State Building.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—If the agreement drawn up at two o'clock Tuesday morning at the conference of representatives of the Republican and Democratic administrations held at the Galt House, in this city, is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past few weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight, and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after two o'clock when the conferees separated. The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Daniel Lindsay and Attorney David Fairleigh gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor. The agreement provided for that in order to leave no question as to the title of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, the general assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating the action on that subject, since the legislature has been prevented by troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the legislature does this, Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned. The Democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court.

These matters are to be held in abeyance. The Republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately, and no filibustering or other attempt of this character is to be resorted to by the Republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the legislature.

It was finally agreed to leave to General Daniel Lindsay, one of the Republican conferees, the decision as to how many troops should be left to prevent a clash as a result of the Goebel funeral, the Republicans to begin at once the withdrawal of troops from Frankfort. It was agreed that the Board of Election Commissioners sitting as a contest board should be allowed to meet at Frankfort without molestation, the Democrats agreeing that no summary action be taken on these contests, and that nothing be done without the hearing of evidence and argument.

MILLIONAIRES BURNED TO DEATH. Two Aged Eccentric Bachelor Brothers Cremated.

Portland, Ind., (Special.)—William and John Newton, wealthy bachelor brothers, were burned to death in the home of the former, one mile west of here. The fire was discovered by a neighbor, but when he reached the burning house he was too late to render any assistance.

In the rear of the ruins were a number of chairs and a bundle of papers which had evidently been carried out. All of these were covered with blood. No actual evidence of foul play has been discovered. William Newton was seventy-five years old and one of the wealthiest men in the state, his estate being estimated at \$1,500,000. Both men were eccentric and lived in the most frugal manner.

A TROLLEY FOR TIEN TSIN.

Equipment for the Road to be Bought in America.

St. Louis City, La., (Special.)—Chrys Moller, formerly interested in a cable line in Sioux City, has returned to America for the purpose of getting the equipment for an electric railway to connect the foreign quarter of Tien Tsin, China, with the native walled city. English and Japanese capitalists have secured the franchise, which is the first for an electric railway in the flowery kingdom.

The railway will be three miles in length, and the street along which it will run is one of the most densely populated in the world. The Chinese, Mr. Moller says, have no objection to electric railways.

Robbed the Prosecuting Attorney. Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—Governor Atkinson has issued a proclamation remanding to the penitentiary James Anderson, convicted of robbery in the Kanawha Criminal Court in 1894, and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. Anderson was paroled in November, 1898, by Governor Atkinson. About two weeks ago he jumped a board bill in Winfield, for which he was placed in jail, and it was afterwards learned that he had entered the private room of Prosecuting Attorney Alexander and rifled his trunk of valuable contents. It was on the application of Alexander that the Governor revoked Anderson's parole, on which he had been back to the penitentiary to serve his term of eight months.

Venerable John Palmer Dead. Fredericksburg, Va., (Special.)—Mr. John Palmer died at his home near Massaponox, in Spottsylvania, after an illness of several weeks, aged eighty-one years. He was deceased one of the most respected citizens of the county. He came to Virginia about thirty years ago from Elmira, N. Y., and bought a farm in this county, on which he has resided since that time. He leaves a widow and three sons—Messrs. John and Wylie Palmer, of Washington, and Mr. Geo. Palmer, of this county.

Double Tragedy at a Dance. Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—News has reached here of a double tragedy, which occurred during a dance at the house of a farmer, six miles from Liberty, De Kalb county, in which Charles Blawie was instantly killed, and his brother, Hurtle, mortally wounded by Henry and Joe Davis, brothers. The shooting is said to have grown out of a quarrel over a lantern. The Davis boys escaped, but were captured later. Each brother charges the other with the shooting.

Guiltily of Shooting. Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special.)—Forest Wilson, the 16-year-old boy who shot and dangerously wounded Capt. W. A. Hilton, the veteran riverman, a few weeks ago, was allowed to plead guilty of unlawful shooting, in the Criminal Court. Captain Hilton, whose life hung by a thread for several days, refused to prosecute Wilson because of his youth. He will be given a jail sentence.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS. General Kobbe captured three of the most important towns in the islands of Samar and Leyte, and seized considerable hemp, supplies and ammunition.

The newly elected city officials of Puerto Rico were installed.

In a riot between Federalists and Republicans at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, a number of men were killed and wounded.

There have been twenty-seven deaths from the plague at Honolulu, and the situation is reported to be serious.

FILIPINOS KILLED.

GEN. KOBBE SCATTERS NATIVES IN SAMAR AND LEYTE.

HAD WOODEN SWORDS.

Insurgents Armed in Ancient Fashion—The Troops Killed 75 Natives, 11 of Whom Had Rifles—The American Loss was One Man Killed and Nine Wounded—Town Fled When Troops Approached.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments.

This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp, which had been held at the towns.

A thousand Filipinos armed with rifles and over five thousand armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows were encountered during the trip.

The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The others were villagers, armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured \$9,000 in gold of the Filipinos' money and 43 muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagor and Samar the natives evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Cagalagan Lukan, the Tagalo general, fled the place with Koreans just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire several hours. Thirty stone and 60 other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third Regiment, pursued Lukan to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukan was heading in hopes of escaping. Lukan, by taxing the natives, is said to have accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, island of Leyte, the native evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing non-combatants were killed, including three women.

Seven miles distant, at Palo, Filipinos were found entrenched. Lieutenant Johnston and 12 scouts of the Forty-third Regiment drove out 150 of the natives and captured the town.