

FATAL COLLISION OF CARS IN ALBANY.

Five Persons Were Killed and Over Forty Injured.

FRIGHTFUL WRECK ON TROLLEY LINES

Cars Filled With People, Running at a High Rate of Speed, Collide, and One Car Telescopes the Other—Women, Children and Wreckage Hurled into an Indiscriminate Mass—One Motorman's Legs Cut Off.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Electric cars racing for a switch while dashing in opposite directions at the rate of 40 miles an hour cost five lives in a terrific collision, in which over 40 persons were injured, some fatally and all seriously. The lobby of the postoffice building here was filled with dead and wounded, hysterical women and children looking for relatives and surgeons administering temporary relief.

The scene of the accident was about two miles from Greenbush, on the line of the Albany and Hudson railway. The place where the cars met on the single track was at a sharp curve. So fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motorman had no time to put on the brakes before the southbound car had gone almost clean through the northbound one and hung on the edge of a high bluff, with a load of shrieking, maimed humanity. One motorman was pinned up against the smashed front of the southbound car with both legs severed and was killed instantly, the other motorman living but a few minutes.

Fully 120 men, women and children formed a struggling, shrieking pyramid mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of the cars. Some of the more slightly injured men extricated themselves first and began to pull people out of the rear ends of the two cars. Almost all on board were taken out in this way.

The few women and children who had escaped injury and death were hysterical. They added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones, dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces tried to assist others who were more helpless. Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity, with the dead for a gruesome and silent company, was loaded on extra cars and brought to Albany. Here ambulances and physicians had been summoned and the postoffice was turned into a morgue and hospital. As fast as the physicians could temporarily fix up the wounded they were taken to their homes or to hospitals.

SINGERS MEET TRAGIC FATE.

Inez Leonard and Edgar Beaulieu Shot and Killed in Key West.

Key West, Fla. (Special).—Hearing two reports of a rifle at a cottage occupied by the D'Ormond Fuller Opera Company, members of the company rushed into Miss Inez Leonard's room and found Miss Leonard in a dying condition. She was gasping for breath and died without regaining consciousness. She was shot through the left side, just below the heart, the bullet coming out on the right side.

Edgar Beaulieu was lying on the opposite side of the room, his face covered with blood. He was dead. An examination showed that he had shot himself through the mouth and the bullet remained in his head.

A .48-caliber rifle and two empty shells were mute evidence of the tragedy. The rifle, stained with blood, was lying by Beaulieu.

When questioned as to the cause for the tragedy Manager D'Ormond said it was a mystery to every member of the company.

Inez Leonard and Edgar Beaulieu were engaged and expected to be married as soon as they went north. There had apparently been no quarrel, or anything approaching a quarrel between them.

The Eagle, Not the Hen.

Chicago (Special).—The eagle will hereafter be the model and emblem of the American Woman Suffragists. Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, daughter of the woman's rights leader, Lucy Stone, in an address to her associates here during a reception to delegates en route to Minneapolis, said: "Hereafter the American woman must be a hen which could do no better than cackle and scratch. She must cease to be a mere nightingale that can only feed her young and warble. She must be the eagle mother and her slogan must be, 'Woe betide the male chicken hawks which swoop upon her offspring.'"

Mad Mullah Again Heard From.

Aden, East Africa (By Cable).—It is reported that the Mad Mullah has formed an alliance with the Majertan tribe, and now has 80,000 soldiers in his army. The British Somaliland force is preparing for an attack, and as the natives are well armed a big battle is expected.

The Mad Mullah was last heard from on May 11, when he was reported to be preparing for a march on Berbera, the capital of Samaliland. The British headquarters are at Aduleh, four days' march from Berbera.

Boy's Skull Crushed by Burglars.

San Francisco (Special).—Robert Hislop, a 13-year-old boy, was brutally murdered by burglars at his father's residence on Haight street. He was alone in the house and in bed, and the burglars, fearing, presumably, that he would raise an outcry, repeatedly struck him over the head with a blunt instrument, crushing his skull. They then ransacked the house and made their escape, securing little of value.

Vermont Official Under Arrest.

Vergennes, Vt. (Special).—Lieut. Gov. F. M. Allen, vice-president and director of the Farmers' National Bank, which recently suspended here, and J. W. Ketchum, a representative to the Legislature from this place, were arrested by United States officers under indictments charging them with conspiracy with Cashier D. Q. Lewis in wrecking the bank. The indictments, which were found by the United States grand jury last week, are in two counts, charging complicity in embezzling the funds of the bank and falsifying the accounts.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the report recommending the revision of the creed, after a conciliatory amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Moffatt had been adopted.

Miss Sarah Parker was killed at Gladly Fork, W. Va., by her lover, Samuel Reed, who was jealous because she received attentions from another man. Frank Johnston and James Dillon were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1000 for robbing the postoffice at Orange, Va.

John Speciale, Herbert Hubbard, Frank Green and Paul Sanders were arraigned in New York on the charge of counterfeiting.

The United Presbyterian General Assembly, in session in Des Moines, Ia., refused to discuss the subject of women's suffrage.

Rev. Louis Zahn, pastor of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, in Quincy, Ill., died while speaking at a corner stone laying.

Ward Copp, 19 years old, killed himself in Vineland, N. J., with a pistol he did not know was loaded.

Christian Stahl, a farmer, living near Navarre, Ohio, was killed by masked burglars.

Col. C. W. Briggs, of Washington, died suddenly in Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

At the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians the committee reported in favor of repealing the section in the Confession bearing on the deceased wife's sister question.

The steamer Ohio, arrived at Boston, reports collision at sea with the Norwegian bark Elise. The bark was sunk, and it is reported that 14 men were lost.

Picnicers on the Cumberland mountains, in Virginia, found an unknown man hanging from a tree. He is supposed to have been killed by moonshiners.

Senators Tillman and McLaurin have both resigned as United States Senators, effective September 15, and both go into primary for re-election.

Joseph T. Hale, city treasurer, and Charles E. Smith, city clerk, of Colorado Springs, were arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, president of the W. C. T. U., says army officers are in conspiracy for the restoration of the army canteen.

Chas. Lutes was arrested in Moundsville, W. Va., on suspicion of having murdered Johnson Hammond.

The thirtieth anniversary of the American Baptist Education Society held in Springfield, Mass.

The National Convention at Havana adopted resolutions in opposition to the Platt amendment.

Puddlers' wages were increased from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per ton at the York (Pa.) Rolling Mill.

Edward N. Willcox, of Portsmouth, Va., was drowned near Weidon, N. C.

President McKinley reviewed two regiments of infantry, just returned from the Philippines to be mustered out of service. He made a speech to the men, which was heartily cheered.

The President also turned the sod on the site in San Francisco where the monument is to be erected in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay.

Governor Allen was given a magnificent reception at San Juan, Porto Rico. In an address to \$5000 people the Governor expressed a desire for co-operation to aid the government in advancing the interests of the island.

Rev. H. C. A. Atwood, pastor of an A. M. E. church in Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty of misappropriating church funds by the Philadelphia Conference, in session in Harrisburg.

Foreign.

A youth named Pietrucci, who attempted suicide in Verona, Italy, confessed that he belonged to a society of anarchists, and had been chosen by lot to kill the Emperor of Germany.

Great Britain's proposition limiting the indemnity to be demanded from China to 450,000,000 taels, will, it is now reported from Peking, be agreed to by the end of this week.

The Duke of Cornwall and York arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., and a Russian cruiser united with the English cruisers in the royal salute.

The Russian government has forbidden the publication of the Novoe Vremya for a week.

In a riot in South Russia civilians, policemen and Cossacks were injured.

Theodore Magers, bedroom steward of the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, has been arrested at Bremerhaven charged with being the man who took three gold bars from the specie room of the steamer on a voyage in April last.

Bishop Hartzell, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, expressed the opinion that a general revolt of the barbaric peoples against Christianity has begun.

Emperor William, tired of the trouble in China, is desirous of the withdrawal of the German forces as speedily as possible.

President Altschensky, of the Khar-koff Chamber of Commerce, a noted Russian financier, committed suicide.

A bottle with a message stating that the steamer Croft was sinking at sea with all on board was picked up at Granton and brought to London.

British weeklies make sarcastic references to Carnegie's offer to the Scottish universities.

The eight-hour movement is spreading in Russia. Strikers who attacked an armor-plate works outside St. Petersburg, were fired upon by general arms and several killed.

Sir Alfred Hickman, in the British House of Commons, protested against railroad companies controlled by the government continuing to buy American locomotives.

Successful experiments have been made between Berlin and Hamburg with the late Professor Rowland's system of rapid telegraphy.

Financial.

It is predicted that Wabash securities will sell much higher.

Chemical National Bank of New York shares sold at \$241 last week.

After this week money is expected to be easier in London for the summer.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently purchased \$9,000,000 bonds par value.

The arrival of 3,500,000 tons of pig iron from Canada has caused a sensation in England.

Gross earnings of 61 railroads in the second week of May increased 10.6 percent.

GOVERNMENT WINS IN INSULAR CASES.

United States Supreme Court Decides Congress Has the Power to Raise Revenues—Porto Rico Domestic Territory.

Washington (special).—The government has won its contention on the more important issues involved in the insular cases. Owing to the number of cases decided and the number of opinions and dissenting opinions read, there was the greatest doubt in the minds of the hearers as to the full effect of the decisions; but a careful study of the words of the justices shows that so far as the important issues involved in the insular cases are concerned the administration wins a victory. The opinion of the court as delivered by Justice Brown gives Congress authority to legislate for the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam or any of our possessions that may be annexed hereafter as it deems best in the interest of the people of the territories and the interest of the United States.

In other words, while territory annexed becomes domestic territory by the act of annexation, Congress has power to make provision different from the revenue laws as they govern the States. The decision of Justice Brown distinguished between the United States as regards its relations to foreign countries and the United States as regards that portion of it comprised of organized States; provided, however, that the inalienable rights of a foreign territory and such other rights as are necessary accompaniments to a civilized government are granted under the laws. The court expressly stated, however, that those rights did not include the right of suffrage.

The Decisions Summed Up.

Solicitor General Richards, of the Department of Justice, who had charge of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, made the following statement containing his interpretation of the decisions of the court:

The important question involved in these cases was whether the cession of territory contained in the Treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution requiring "all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States." The court held that the cession simply made Porto Rico and the Philippines domestic territory of the United States, subject to the full control of Congress, which control could be exercised without reference to those limitations. This limitation the court held was intended to apply to the States of the Union, and does not apply to acquired territory unless by treaty and by subsequent act of Congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United States. The decisions are substantially a victory for the government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of the administration.

The court holds that the Constitution did not of its own force at once apply to those ceded territories, placing their people, their products and their ports on an immediate equality with ours, and

conferring upon them all the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by the people, products and ports of the several states. While their fundamental rights are preserved by those underlying principles of the Constitution which apply everywhere the status of their citizens, and the nature of the customs and commercial regulations are to be determined by Congress in the exercise of the power vested by the Constitution in Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States.

At the same time that the court has sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the government in these cases, it has decided, as a matter of statutory construction, that the Dingley Act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico because by cession Porto Rico became domestic territory of the United States, and, therefore, ceased to be "a foreign country."

Relief After Suspense.

There was considerable dismay caused by the announcement of the first decision of the insular cases, which was that Porto Rico, by the terms of the treaty of peace, became domestic, as distinguished from foreign territory. Justice Brown's opinion was lengthy in this case, and referred to the situation in Porto Rico during the period between the ratification of the treaty of peace and the passage of the Foraker Tariff Act. The dissenting opinion by Justice McKenna, who represented Justices White and Shiras, was also long. After this opinion was delivered most of the lawyers in the courtroom and the public men present were convinced that the decision of the court would be against the government, or in other words, that the Constitution followed the flag. Solicitor General Richards, however, who conducted the cases for the government, and who, by the decision of the court, has won a great victory, was the first one to discover that the government had won its contentions. He stated emphatically that the government had not lost. He stated that the decision delivered by Justice Brown did not touch upon the powers of the President or Congress over the territories. A few minutes later, in announcing a decision in another one of the cases involving some other point, Justice White said that the court held that the Foraker Act, imposing duties on goods imported from Porto Rico into the United States, was constitutional. That announcement was the first knowledge that a majority of the lawyers or any of the people in the courtroom had that the government had been sustained. When that announcement was made a sigh of relief was heard. Shortly thereafter Justice Brown announced the decision in the Dowds case, which involved the direct question of the constitutionality of the Foraker Act. This decision gives the President and Congress explicit authority to legislate for our new possessions.

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST?

Bark Elise Believed to Have Been Sunk by Steamer Ohio.

Boston (Special).—The Norwegian bark Elise, Capt. C. Morch, from Moss, in Christiania Fjord, April 1, for New York in ballast, probably was sunk last Thursday night south of Cape Sable by collision with the Wilson Line steamer Ohio, which just arrived here from Hull, England.

The steamer was proceeding at fog speed, when suddenly out of the mist appeared the outlines of a bark sailing on the wind with full topsails, courses and staysails set. She struck the steamer on the bow and after stopping momentarily drifted astern.

Captain Hadaway watched her until she disappeared in the fog. The shock to the steamer was not very great, but on examination two of her bow plates on the starboard side were found to be punctured.

A lifeboat was lowered and left the steamer to give assistance if necessary. A call for help was heard and a vessel's boat with a young sailor in it was

picked up. He could give but little information intelligibly.

No signs of wreckage were seen. The sailor was brought here and an interpreter secured. He said he was 16 years of age and named Christian Paulsen by name. He said that when the vessels came together he jumped into the rigging, while the remainder of the crew of 14 men were all on deck.

Collar and Cuff Trust.

Boston (Special).—Eight large collar, cuff and shirt firms have signed an agreement to enter a combination. This agreement signed authorizes the incorporation of a company to be known as the American Shirt and Collar Company. The plants of the various concerns are to be taken over on July 1, at a valuation fixed upon by a committee of appraisers. Those who are said to have signed the agreement are: Cluett, Peabody & Co., H. C. Curtis & Co., Holmes & Ide, George P. Ide & Co., International Shirt and Collar Company, Searle, Gardner & Co., Wilbur, Campbell Stephens Company, United Shirt and Collar Company.

SCORE OF MEN KILLED AND NINE TERRIBLY BURNED.

Dayton, Tenn. (special).—At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, two miles from Dayton, a terrific explosion of gas formed by a collection of coal dust resulted in the death of twenty-one men, all white, and most of them married and with families. The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a "blown blast." It is the custom of the miners to place blasts and fire them off at quitting time each afternoon, leaving the coal thus thrown down to be loaded and hauled from the mine next morning.

The Richland mine is destitute of water, and hence great volumes of fine particles of coal dust, invisible to the naked eye, accumulated at the roof of the mine, forming a highly inflammable gas. Monday afternoon at exactly 4.30 o'clock a dynamite cartridge was placed in position in one of the rooms for a blast. The miners had just started for the mouth of the mine.

The blast did not explode, as intended, but instead a long flame shot out of the blast hole and ignited this accumulation of dust. Instantly a terrific explosion occurred, and a seething mass of flame shot to the mouth of the mine, and extended 300 feet into the open air, scorching the leaves from the nearby trees.

There were 34 men in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with slight injuries. Twenty-one were killed, and nine were terribly burned, most of them fatally.

The force of the explosion caused great masses of coal and slate to cave in from the roof of the mine, and many of the ill-fated miners were completely buried. Word quickly reached Dayton, and rescue forces were at once organized and proceeded to the mine. One by one the blackened and horribly disfigured bodies were taken from the debris and carried to the mouth of the mine, where they were loaded into a locomotive and carried to Dayton.

The two undertaking establishments at Dayton were turned into improvised morgues, where the mangled bodies were dressed and prepared for delivery to their families.

First Yacht Race September 21.

New York (special).—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club has cabled the New York Yacht Club an approval of September 21 as the day for the opening contest in the cup race, and that date is finally and definitely fixed. The cablegram received by Secretary Oddie reads as follows:

Belfast, May 26.
Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, New York:
September 21 has been decided upon as the date for the first race.
SHARMAN-CRAWFORD,
Vice-Commodore.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY RETURNING.

Mrs. McKinley Strong Enough to Endure Transcontinental Journey.

San Francisco, Cal. (Special).—President McKinley and party, after a sojourn of nearly two weeks in this city, have left for Washington. Physicians in attendance on Mrs. McKinley, whose illness curtailed the trip, held a consultation and announced that Mrs. McKinley was strong enough to endure the transcontinental journey. Mrs. McKinley seemed elated at the prospect of soon being at home. She was conveyed from the Scott residence to the Oakland ferry in a closed carriage by a circuitous route, chosen so the invalid might pass over only smoothly paved streets. She was accompanied by the President, Dr. Rixey and a trained nurse. The rest of the party proceeded directly to the starting point.

An immense crowd had assembled at the ferry depot of the Southern Pacific Railway. The large open space at Market and East streets was a solid mass of humanity, through which the police kept open a passageway for the President and his party.

Heads were uncovered as the carriage bearing Mrs. McKinley approached and there was a visible effort to restrain an outburst of applause as the carriage passed slowly through the throng. All respected the frail condition of the sufferer, and the enthusiasm was suppressed.

There were no formal ceremonies at the depot. Good-byes were exchanged by the President, Cabinet members and others of the party with the friends who had come to wish them Godspeed, and the travelers boarded the ferry for Oakland. As the steamer drew out of the slip hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and as it swung clear into the stream the shipping in the harbor dipped their colors in salute. Tunnels of cheers broke forth on shore and were borne out across the waters—San Francisco's farewell.

At the Oakland mole, where the train was in readiness, the enclosure was roped off. Mrs. McKinley was tenderly helped out of the carriage by the President. When she had been made comfortable in her car he appeared upon the platform and waved adieu to the throngs beyond the ropes.

The following is the eastward route of President McKinley's train: Central Pacific to Ogden, Union Pacific to Omaha, Chicago and Northwestern to Chicago, Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington.

The journey will be made slowly on account of the condition of Mrs. McKinley. The large cities on the route of travel will be passed through without stopping.

Dynamite Explosion.

Dover, N. J. (Special).—Eight hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine blew up at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenil, six miles from Dover. No one was injured. The building was a frame structure, 20 feet by 36. A hole in the ground marks the place where it stood. The nitro-glycerine that exploded was in the freezing house, where it was to undergo a second separation from the spent acid by a process of refrigeration. The explosion was caused by accidental overheating of the nitro-glycerine.

Captain Hall Vindicated.

Washington (Special).—The record of the court martial in the case of Capt. Newell Hall, United States Marine Corps, who was charged by Minister Conger with cowardice in connection with the defense of the legations at Peking, has just reached Washington. Admiral Remy has promulgated the finding in a special order, which completely exonerates Captain Hall from the charge and finds that the only matter of substance sustained in the charges is an error of judgment in connection with the withdrawal of his troops at a critical moment from the Tartar wall.

Fire in New York Capital.

Albany, N. Y. (Special).—Volumes of black smoke pouring through the corridors of the Capitol caused great excitement among the hundreds of employees within the building. State officials, clerks and others hurried from the various departments to ascertain the extent of the fire, which was burning in the waste paper dump in the cellar at the wall of the Assembly chamber. A bucket brigade attempted to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful and the fire department was called. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

Cervera's Gloomy View of Spain.

Madrid (By Cable).—Speaking before the Naval Congress on the subject whether or not Spain should be a naval power, Admiral Cervera expressed fears of the disintegration of Spain into a number of small states. "I do not wish," he said, "that the interests of the navy should predominate at the expense of the other interests of the country, but, observing as I do what is going on at the present day, I am afraid Spain may become like the Italy of the Middle Ages."

Wheeling to Have New Theater.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—The contract for the building of the new \$50,000 Board of Trade Theatre and office building was let at the full estimated price of \$149,477. The contract calls for the building to be completed and ready to open the theatre January 1, 1902. The plans call for one of the handsomest theatres in the country, the great bulk of the money being expended on this part of the building.

Scores of Miners Lost.

London (By Cable).—An explosion occurred at the Universal Colliery, at Senghenydd, in the Rhondda Valley. About a hundred men were in the pit at the time of the disaster. A number of bodies have been taken out and 70 men are still entombed.

Floods in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—Governor Aycock says all the lowland crops on the state penitentiary farm, known as "Caledonia," was destroyed by the raging Roanoke River, including 200 acres of wheat. He says the flood damage in the state amounts to millions of dollars. All streams in this section are rising.

The Disaster in Java.

The Hague (By Cable).—An official dispatch from Batavia, Java, says three Europeans and 178 natives perished as a result of the recent eruption of the Volcano of Kelot.

GERMANS CLASH WITH AMERICANS.

Sentry of the American Guard Shoots German Soldier.

AN INVESTIGATION BEING MADE.

The First Trouble Experienced by the United States Legation Guard—German Officers and Soldiers Refuse to Comply With Regulations—A German Officer Draws His Sword, but Is Quickly Brought to a Halt.

Pekin (By Cable).—The new United States Legation guard here has had its first trouble since it was formed.

The street is being repaired near the American Legation, and an American sentry was stationed at the place with orders to direct persons around by a side street. Everybody obeyed the request except the Germans, both officers and soldiers, who, it is declared, have caused the American sentries much trouble.

One of the German officers drew his sword and charged an American soldier, who brought his bayonet to "charge," and the officer then desisted. Subsequently a German soldier charged past the sentry, who fired, hitting another German soldier near the German Legation, a quarter of a mile off. This made only a slight flesh wound. The American sentry has been arrested, and Major Robertson, his commander, has instituted an investigation.

The attitude of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, German Minister, representing the civilians of that nationality, and Count von Walderssee, representing the military, as well as that of other high officials, has been particularly friendly toward the Americans, which makes all the more pronounced the unfriendly feeling declared to be shown by a majority of the German officers and men. This unfriendliness is attributed to the American attitude in retaining control with the legation guard of one entrance to the Forbidden City, which the Germans consider a reflection upon their national honesty, as they control the other entrances.

Emperor Kwang Hsu has instructed agents to prepare the palace for occupation by the Court as soon as the troops depart.

HEAVY STORMS ON GREAT LAKES.

The Steamer Baltimore Goes Down and Twelve Lives Are Lost.

East Tawas, Mich. (Special).—The wooden steamer Baltimore foundered in Lake Huron near Au Sable and 12 of her crew of 14 were drowned. The men were tossed about in the lake for several hours, lashed to a piece of wreckage, and were finally picked up by the tug Columbia and brought here. George McGinnis, a deckhand, one of the rescued, became insane from his experience. The other survivor, Thos. Murphy, of Milwaukee, second engineer, was able to tell the story of the disaster.

It was some time after the Columbia had brought the shipwrecked men into port before Murphy was revived sufficiently to tell his story. The Baltimore foundered about 6 o'clock and he was in the water until late in the afternoon, exposed to the buffeting of a furious northeast sea.

"We were bound from Lorain to Sault Ste. Marie," he said, "and had in tow a large steam drill and scow. When off Thunder Bay last night Captain Place saw that the steamer was making bad weather, for the waves had smashed in the engineer's quarters and the wash rooms and the water was running into the hold.

"Captain Place decided to turn about and run for Tawas for shelter. Everything went all right until we were off Au Sable, when the steamer struck heavily on the bottom. The seas broke over her at the same time and carried away the deckboards, then the after cabin, and finally the smokestack fell. Both rails forward broke in two just aft of the forward deckhouse and we knew that it was only a few minutes before the steamer would go to pieces," continued Murphy.

"It is every man for himself," now shouted Captain Place, continued the engineer. "The look of despair on Mrs. Place's face was something I never shall forget. We took the Captain's advice and every man started to save himself as best he could. Some of the boys took to the rigging, but McGinnis and I lashed ourselves to a ring bolt in a piece of the after cabin, and were washed overboard shortly afterward."

Houses Washed Away.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Reports from remote counties in the mountain districts show great destruction by the storm. In Bakersville 16 residences and the Baptist Church were washed away. Quinter Moore and his son were drowned. Every house in Magnetic City, a village in Mitchell county, was destroyed. At Roan Mountain Station 20 residences were swept away. Six large stores on Big Rock Creek were carried away and one man, John McKinney, drowned, while an unknown man was killed by a landslide.

Cadets Decline Positions.

New York (Special).—Three of the five West Point cadets recently expelled for insubordination—B. D. Mahaffey, Raymond A. Linton and John A. Cleveland—who were offered lucrative places by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, president of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, declined to accept the positions offered them. They told General Greene and Gen. Avery D. Anshutz, both of them West Pointers, that it was their intention to go to Washington and there try to bring about a reversal of the decision which has thrown them upon the world at a time when their prospects seemed brightest.

Death Caused by Sweating Blood.

Peekskill, N. Y. (Special).—Francis Lynch, in his 28th year, was buried here. The cause of his death was purpura haemorrhagica, which is considered quite a rare disease. Young Lynch for some weeks has been actually sweating blood through the pores of his body. Noted specialists from New York saw the case, among them Dr. Woolsey, and pronounced the disease an unusual one, and the case well developed. Lynch held a responsible position as stenographer and typewriter with the Mutual Life Benefit Company, of 137 Broadway, New York.