

COURT-MARTIAL

FOR GEN. SMITH

Was the Commander in the Samar Campaign.

THE TREACHERY OF THE NATIVES.

Charged With Conduct Prejudicial to Good Order and Discipline—The General About to Sail for the United States When Stopped at Manila by the Orders From Washington for the Investigation.

Manila, (By Cable).—A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was in command of the United States troops on the Island of Samar. Gens. Lloyd Wheaton, Samuel S. Sumner, James M. Bell and William H. Bisbee and Colonels Chambers McKibbin, William A. Rafferty, William E. Dougherty, Alfred C. Markley and Jesse M. Lee compose the court. The judge advocate is Major Harvey C. Carbaugh. Col. Charles A. Woodruff will appear for the defense.

The charge brought against General Smith is conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. Gen. Frederick D. Grant cables from Samar that he believes the insurgents are acting in good faith, but he has found it impossible to collect the entire force. The Filipino leader, Guevarra, has signed an agreement to surrender his entire command April 27. He describes them as well fed, well dressed and contented.

General Smith was in command on the Island of Samar at the time Major Waller, of the Marine Corps, is said to have executed natives of that island without trial. He was to have sailed for home on the transport Buford, but disembarked at Manila upon learning of the order for the investigation.

Major Waller was tried by court-martial recently and acquitted. General Smith claims that, to the best of his belief, the officers and men of his command in Samar had to face insurmountable difficulties, that the hardships they encountered were almost unbearable, and that the treachery of the natives of the island is unequalled in the history of warfare. He says that the American soldiers acted in the circumstances with the greatest forbearance shown in the war in the Philippines.

A GREAT AIRSHIP.

C. T. Hoffmann, of Milwaukee Claims Maxim's \$250,000 Prize.

Milwaukee, Wis. (Special).—C. T. Hoffmann, of this city, the inventor of an airship which he says is certain to answer all expectations, is out with a claim for the premium of \$250,000 offered by Sir Hiram Maxim, of London, to the inventor of a useful airship for military purposes.

Mr. Hoffmann proposes to give \$125,000 of the prize to any capitalist who will back him in building his vessel, and to put up \$50,000 more for a challenge exhibition with the Chicago Air Navigation Club.

One patent covers the invention made by Mr. Hoffmann. He claims to have devices enabling him to start and go upward under any conditions, to move in any direction, to maintain an equilibrium under all circumstances, and to alight safely anywhere.

Silver Touches Bottom.

New York, (Special).—The price of silver in London dropped 3/4 of a penny to 23 1/2-16 pence, and in New York 1 1/4 cents to 50 1/2 cents, the lowest point on record. The slump is said to be due to selling of the metal by China, incident to the payment of the indemnity. The taxes in China being collected in silver and the supply of exchange being insufficient to make the remittance of the indemnity, the silver has to be sold to make the exchange. This in connection with the fact that the United States is selling, has demoralized the London market, but it is believed the minimum has been reached.

Electric Chair for Three.

Hudson, N. Y., (Special).—The jury in the case of Burton, Willis and Frederick Van Wormer, charged with the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Halenbeck, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against all three of the accused. The youths were sentenced to be electrocuted at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, in the week beginning May 30. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, notice of which will act as a stay of execution.

Sick Queen Is Weaker.

The Hague, (By Cable).—An official bulletin from Castle Loo announces that Queen Wilhelmina's typhoid fever is following its normal course and that no complications have supervened, although her strength is diminishing. She remains fully conscious. In consequence of the Queen's illness the birthday of her husband, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, passed practically unnoticed. Telegrams of sympathy with her in her illness are pouring in from all parts of Europe.

Bulgaria Biases Turkey.

Sofia, Bulgaria, (By Cable).—The Bulgarian Government has issued a circular to its agents in Turkey, declaring its disapproval of the disorders among Bulgarians in Turkey. It has, at the same time, informed the powers that Bulgaria is unable to maintain tranquility in the Balkan peninsula unless conditions in Turkey are bettered. Another fight between Turkish troops and 18 Bulgarians has occurred near Kildindir. Eight of the Bulgarians were killed. Turks say three of the dead men wore the uniform of the Bulgarian army.

Rathbone Released on Bail.

Havana, (Special).—A corrected official copy of the power of attorney held by Senor Martinez to act as agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which offered the bond for \$100,000 for the appearance on appeal of Estes C. Rathbone, the former director of posts of Cuba, sentenced to imprisonment and a fine in connection with the postal frauds, was presented to the Supreme Court and Rathbone was set at liberty.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Judge Hollister, in Cincinnati, issued an injunction to restrain the American Federation and local unions from interfering with the business of the brewers and the contracts made by brewery proprietors with their employes.

Wealthy Miss Mowatt, who died in Newburgh, N. Y., had provided that an engraved invitation should be issued to her funeral, and that only those invited should be allowed to attend.

President-elect Palma says he will combine the Cuban post and telegraph services under one head and make General Figueredo director of the united department.

Edward Batson was found guilty in Lake Charles, La., of the murder of the Earl family, and is to die on the scaffold.

Five negro children are reported to have died from starvation in Haywood County, Tenn.

The chief of police of San Francisco announced that the murderer of Nora Fuller was C. B. Hadley, who disappeared at the time and has never since been seen.

The plant of the Monongahela Tinplate Works, covering five acres of ground, in Pittsburgh, was saved from destruction by fire.

The Rockdale Lime Company, of Toms Brook, Va., sold its entire plant to J. C. Paxton, of Boutetourt county, for \$23,075.

While playing Wild West, Carroll Willis, 15 years of age, was stabbed in Winchester, Va., by Robert L. Gray, Jr., another youth.

Fourteen competitors submitted models for the Jefferson Davis memorial arch to be erected in Richmond, Va.

The arrival of a lot of non-union linemen at McKeesport resulted in a fight with the strikers in which the police took a hand. Several men were injured, including F. B. Mattox, who said his home was in Baltimore.

The brig Jennie Hulbert, of Baltimore, was towed into Savannah after a terrible experience in a storm. The captain was crushed to the deck by a falling spar. The first mate and several of the crew were also injured.

Peter Van Vlissingen wrote an open letter to the President, quoting from a number of treaties to show that mules have been considered by this government to be contraband of war.

A colored man was arrested in Morgantown, W. Va., being the ninth to be taken into custody on suspicion of having murdered Alfred Jones.

Mrs. Lottie G. Dimon secured a verdict against the New York Central Railroad Company for \$60,000 in New York. Thomas Crystal still lives in Helena, Mont., despite the fact that his spinal cord has been severed by a bullet.

Abraham May was shot and killed in Kingston, Tenn., by his wife.

General Chaffee had a talk with the Datto Grande of the Moros and told him the American sovereignty must be respected. The transport Hancock, with soldiers, has been sent to enforce demands, if resisted.

Foreign.

While the Queen of Portugal and others of the royal family were engaged in a boar hunt the boar attacked the Duke of Orleans, but Princess Louise saved his life by shooting the beast.

All the stock in the big steamship combine allotted to the British members of the syndicate has been taken up. They would have taken more had they been able to get it.

A court-martial has been ordered at Manila for the trial of General Smith, who was in command of the American forces in the Island of Samar.

Turkey has rejected Russian proposals for certain navigation rights on the ground that it is bound by arrangement with an English company.

The British government will be asked in the House of Commons to appoint a commission to inquire into the trust evil in England.

Prince Henry of Prussia received congratulations on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering the German Navy.

J. P. Morgan will finance an underground railroad project in London to rival Yerkes' scheme.

Many distinguished Frenchmen will be included in the mission to be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument at Washington, May 24.

King Edward has taken up his quarters in Buckingham Palace and extensive improvements are being made to the grounds surrounding it.

The observance of Primrose Day in London showed that the admirers of the late Lord Beaconsfield are as numerous as ever.

Pietro Calogano, an avowed anarchist, is a candidate for a seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Henry XIII., reigning prince of the Federal State of Reuss-Greiz, Germany, is dead.

The Duke of Wellington, president of the National Service League of Great Britain, has issued a manifesto showing that the league's purpose is to urge that naval and military training for national defense shall be made compulsory for all.

Professor Slaby and Count Arco, who have a wireless telegraphy system, will send in a bid for the establishment of a system of wireless telegraphy which the United States proposes to establish in Alaska.

It is now announced that Queen Wilhelmina is suffering with typhoid fever, and the government of the Netherlands is considering the question of establishing a regency.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 34, rejected the proposal to revise the constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage.

The protocol was signed by both parties re-establishing diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which had been broken off since 1895.

Four men were arrested in Paris for destroying the effigy of a saint in a parish church where it had rested for several hundred years.

Financial.

The subtreasury statement shows the banks have gained \$678,000 during the past week.

The price of crude oil has been advanced 5 cents a barrel to \$1.20 for the Pennsylvania product.

The Amalgamated Copper Company directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent, a reduction of one-half per cent.

The directors of the American Telephone Company at its regular monthly meeting did not take up the question of a new stock issue.

STEAMER BURNS

AND SCORES PERISH

Sixty People Lost or Missing in Terrible Disaster.

MANY OF THE CREW MISSING.

Steamer City of Pittsburg Destroyed Near Turners Landing, on the Ohio River—The Flames Break Out at 4 o'Clock in the Morning, and Soon Envelop the Vessel—The Passengers Become Panic-Stricken.

Cairo, Ill., (Special).—The side-wheel steamer City of Pittsburg, bound from Cincinnati for Memphis, was burned to the water's edge at Turner's Landing, on the Ohio River, near Ogden's, Ill., 24 miles from this city.

It is reported that 60 lives were lost and that many others were badly burned, but the list of losses is not yet definitely determined.

All available boats from Cairo went to the scene for relief. The steamer Maud Kilgore brought the survivors here at 6 P. M. and clothing was given them.

Capt. John W. Phillips says 30 of the passengers are missing and the same number of the crew. Eighty of those who were on board have been accounted for.

Most of the passengers were still in bed when Clerk Oliver Phillips gave the alarm. The fire began in the forward part of the boat. The engineers at once started all the pumping engines, while the crew brought all the fire hose into play.

Amid streams of water on all sides, flames from the lower deck and dense clouds of smoke, the passengers rushed from their staterooms and a frightful panic ensued. The appeals of the officers and crew could not appease the terror-stricken crowds. They interfered with those throwing water on the flames, as well as with those working with the lifeboats. Few could adjust life preservers or do anything to help themselves.

The smoke was stifling. Great clouds floated through the blazing steamer, choking the passengers and adding to the terror. Children cried pitifully, begging that they might be saved. Lifeboats were manned and every effort was made to save the passengers from the floating furnace.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

Help, except from persons living near by, did not arrive until 2.30 P. M. Passengers having only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

From the river banks the sparks from the burning craft and the dense clouds of smoke, tinged with flames, made a strange spectacle.

Boats were sent from shore to help in the work of rescue. Laden to the limit with passengers in scant attire, these boats returned to the river bank. As fast as they could be emptied they returned to the ill-fated steamer.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank, but many passengers were forced to jump from the stern. In trying to swim ashore through the swift current a number were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. About 20 women were taken off in a yawl.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Geary Law Will Be Extended

The members of the House who have been chiefly interested in advancing the Chinese Exclusion bill after informal conferences decided to accept the Senate substitute continuing in force the present laws and applying them to the insular possessions.

Representative Kahn, of California, who introduced the drastic Exclusion bill in the House, and Representative Coombs, of California, who aided in perfecting it, both expressed the view that the Senate measure should be accepted as the best measure obtainable within the few days remaining before the Geary law expires by limitation. This view was made known to Representative Perkins, of New York, who reported the House Exclusion bill from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and an informal understanding was reached that if the California members were willing to accept the Senate substitute this course would be taken by the committee and the House.

Products of the Farms.

The Census Office has issued reports that in 1899 the total number of farms reporting wheat production was 2,836,204, with 2,038,952 acres and a product of 273,328,307 bushels, valued at \$98,387,614. New York leads with 395,640 acres and a product of 38,060,471 bushels, valued at \$15,019,135.

The total number of farms reporting sweet potatoes was 1,001,877, with 537,447 acres and a product of 42,526,696 bushels, valued at \$10,876,200. The largest yield was in North Carolina, which had 68,730 acres and a product of 5,781,587 bushels, valued at \$2,119,926. Georgia follows with 70,620 acres and a product of 5,087,674 bushels, valued at \$2,354,390. The other principal state is Virginia, with 40,681 acres and a product of 4,470,602 bushels, valued at \$1,720,188.

The total number of farms reporting onions was 244,370, with 47,083 acres, and a product of 11,791,123 bushels, valued at \$6,637,625.

Farms reporting vegetables other than potatoes and onions numbered 3,515,470, having 2,115,545 acres and a valuation of the product of \$113,883,553.

Cuban Bill Passes House.

The Cuban reciprocity bill, as passed in amended form by the House, authorizes the President, as soon as may be after the establishment of an independent government in Cuba, and the enactment of said government of immigration, exclusion and contract labor laws as restrictive as those of the United States, to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba, by which, in return for equivalent concessions, the United States will grant a reduction of 20 per cent. from the Dingley rates on goods coming into the United States from Cuba, such agreement to continue until December 1, 1903.

During the existence of such agreement the duty on refined sugars and all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard is to be 1.825 cents per pound.

An analysis of the vote shows that 124 Republicans and 123 Democrats voted for the amended bill, and 42 Republicans and 10 Democrats against it.

Price of Panama Canal.

The Colombian (Panama) canal protocol, which was delivered at the State Department on April 1, and afterward recalled by Minister Concha for modifications, was again presented to Secretary Hay. The proposal as to price is set out as follows:

One year after the exchange of ratifications of a treaty, the United States shall pay Colombia the lump sum of \$7,000,000. This figure will represent 14 years' rental at \$500,000 a year. At the end of the 14 years' period the price which the United States shall pay each year is to be fixed by consent of the two countries. In case the parties cannot agree upon a sum it will be left to an arbitrator selected between the two governments.

The protocol provides for the appointment of a joint commission which will arrange for all matters pertaining to the administration of affairs within the proposed canal belt, including the membership of the mixed tribunals for the administration of justice. It is provided that the policing of the strip shall be performed by both American and Colombian constables.

Census Report on Tobacco.

The Census Bureau has issued a report on the tobacco crop of 1899, showing that the production of tobacco had increased 1,101,483, with a total production of 868,163,275 pounds, valued at \$56,993,003.

Kentucky, with 384,805 acres, produces 314,288,050 pounds, valued at \$18,541,082. North Carolina, with 203,023 acres, producing 127,503,400 pounds, valued at \$8,038,601.

Then comes Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania is seventh with 27,760 acres, producing 41,502,620 pounds, valued at \$2,959,304.

Cuban Planters Overloaded.

The Secretary of War sent to the Senate a communication from General Wood again asserting that the planters and Cuban sugar dealers hold the bulk of Cuban sugar.

The amount held is so great, he says, that they must unload very soon. He says this large amount, when thrown on the market, will greatly reduce the price and that delay of action toward reduction of the duty on sugar in the United States is playing directly into the hands of the sugar combine.

Killed on the Rail, 725.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a bulletin showing for the three months ended September 30, 1901, a grand total of 725 persons killed and 2,622 injured in train accidents of all kinds in the United States.

The total number of train collisions was 1,247 and derailments 1,002, causing damage aggregating \$1,842,224 to cars, engines and roadways, exclusive of damage to merchandise.

Capital News in General.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution declaring it the sense of the Senate that the sedition laws enforced in the Philippines should be repealed.

The United States Supreme Court granted leave to the State of Washington to file a bill against the companies involved in the big railroad merger.

Another reciprocity bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dietrich.

Without a word of discussion the Senate passed the River and Harbor Bill, carrying in appropriations about \$70,000,000.

MORGAN'S GREAT

SHIP COMBINE

The "Community of Interests" Idea Extended to Ocean Transportation.

TO BE CAPITALIZED AT \$150,000,000.

All of the Large Transatlantic Companies Will Be Either Actually Owned by the Syndicate or Will Be Brought Into Working Agreement With It—British Steamers Still to Fly That Flag to Retain Their Subsidies.

New York, (Special).—The announcement in London dispatches that J. P. Morgan, who is now abroad, had consummated a plan to combine all the leading transatlantic steamship lines, was confirmed at the Morgan banking house. The companies to be consolidated will, it is understood, include the American and Red Star lines, White Star Line, Dominion Line, Atlantic Transport Line and the Leyland Line. The two last-named lines have been under Morgan control for some time. Probable additions to this list are Cunard, Wilson and Holland-American companies, and it is understood that a "working agreement" will be reached with the other leading transatlantic companies, including the North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, General Transatlantic (French) and Allan and Anchor lines.

Mr. Morgan has given the matter much of his time since his arrival on the other side. In this country the more important details have been in the hands of Clement A. Griscom, of the American Line, while Charles Steele, Mr. Morgan's partner in this city, has had charge of the legal preliminaries.

It is yet too early to give the exact scope of the scheme, but as now outlined there will be an American holding company into which all the steamship companies which propose to enter the combine will put their stock holdings—"pool their issues"—in exactly the same way that the various concerns embraced in the United States Steel Corporation threw in their holdings, receiving in return stock of the main or parent company.

Just what the capitalization of the company will be is not yet known, but the amount is likely to be well in excess of \$150,000,000. This phase of the project will depend entirely upon the number of steamship companies taken into the combine.

One of the most interesting features of the plan deals with the subsidy question. The White Star and Cunard lines receive liberal subsidies from the British government. These subsidies would be withheld or abrogated if the ships of these lines changed their flag from British to American. Because of this the ships of the White Star, Cunard and the English subsidized companies will doubtless continue nominally under British control.

DEATH OF MAJOR PRUDEN.

For Years Was Assistant Secretary to the President.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Major Oscar L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the President, died at the Garfield Hospital. Major Pruden was taken to the hospital about two weeks ago, and his death had been expected at any moment since then.

Major Pruden was born at Dover, N. J., in 1843. His boyhood was spent at his home in that city. At the age of 18 he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment, early in the Civil War, and was sent immediately to the front to participate in the Virginia campaign.

In 1877, under the administration of R. B. Hayes, Major Pruden was made assistant secretary to the President. This place he continued to hold until the time of his death.

Major Pruden's special work was in connection with nominations, and it was part of his duty to deliver to Congress all messages of the presidents. Through this Major Pruden became one of the best-known attaches of the White House.

TO RAISE PRICE OF POPLAR.

The Lumber Manufacturers of Southern States Organize.

Lexington, Ky., (Special).—At a meeting here the Yellow Poplar Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States was organized. Ninety per cent of the poplar manufacturers of the country were represented.

It was decided to advance the price of all grades of poplar lumber \$2 per 1,000 feet on an average. The supply of poplar lumber is said to be 800,000,000 feet short this year. The purpose of the association is to maintain uniform prices and recognize one standard of grades. Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, the Carolinas, Florida and Mississippi are the States chiefly interested.

Among the directors elected are E. C. Concord, of St. Albans, W. Va.; C. B. Curtin, Sutton, W. Va.; S. L. Lieberman, Nashville; A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, and M. F. Green, Nashville.

Five Children Starve.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special).—The death of five negro children from starvation is reported from Haywood county, about 40 miles north of Memphis. They were the children of Jim Mills, who left them several weeks ago ostensibly to find work. The family lived in an isolated spot, and their condition was not discovered until they were beyond help.

Scholarships Accepted.

Berlin, (By Cable).—It is announced that Emperor William has notified the executors of the will of Cecil Rhodes of His Majesty's acceptance of the trust relative to the German scholarships at Oxford.

Killed in Saving His Grandchild.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—David Anderson, aged 56 years, was killed at Jims Run, on the Ohio River Railroad, when in the act of trying to save his grandchild, a mere infant, who was on the track. The grandfather and child had gone out to gather wood along the road, and the southbound express was approaching when the child ran on the track. Anderson dashed toward it, pushed it off the way and