

# A PLEASURE YACHT SUNK

## A FATAL DISASTER ON LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

The Rachel Sherman Ran Upon a Sunken Pier and Went to the Bottom With All on Board—Passengers Battle for Life in the Darkness.

About 9 o'clock, a few nights ago, a pleasure party, while going to a dance at the lower end of Lake George, N. Y., met with a terrible accident.

The steam yacht Rachel, owned by D. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Pearl Point House, was carrying twenty-nine people up the lake. The little vessel was turned toward the One Hundred Island House and was gliding toward the landing when the passengers were thrown forward by a sudden shock.

In the dark the vessel had run upon a sunken pier, and before assistance arrived from the shore it sank with all on board. It was only a few minutes after the shock when the yacht careened to one side and went down in eighteen feet of water.

The shrieking, struggling passengers battled for life in the darkness. Womankind was seen and sunk beneath the surface. When brought ashore they were dead. Deeds of heroism were performed by the men.

When all in sight had reached the shore it was learned that nine persons, all women, except a boy of nineteen, had been drowned. As soon as possible an attempt to recover the bodies was made. After strenuous efforts all the bodies were brought to the surface.

The dead are: Miss Hattie Hall, Brookline, Bertha Benedict, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Edith Harding, Haverhill, N. Y.; Miss H. M. Burton, Jersey City; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, C. Mitchell, Lizzie Corley, Clara Black, Burlington, Vt.; Lizzie Clark, Bridgeport, Conn.

Some of the passengers were caught under the shade deck and were drowned quickly. It seemed hours before help arrived, though a dozen men were on the water in rowboats almost before the smokestack sank out of sight.

The rescued passengers were taken ashore and a count of the number taken. At first it was reported that only three were drowned, then the number was increased to five, then seven, and finally nine.

Young Mr. Benedict, son of the New York jeweler, who was on the boat, is an expert swimmer. He tried to save his sister, and dived for her once. Frank Mitchell, aged nineteen, of New York City, lost his life trying to save his mother, who was also drowned. Robert Sims, of Glen Falls, and others who assisted in the search for the bodies, did not give up until they had found them.

### LATER NEWS.

The farmers near Huntingdon, Penn., are in despair over the great loss they have sustained by an invasion of grasshoppers.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND left his summer home at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for Washington, accompanied by Secretary Lamont, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney.

THE exodus of Colorado miners continues through Kansas, and is proving a heavy burden to the Western farmers and a source of great annoyance to the railroads.

VAN LOON, bank robber and murderer, was hanged a few nights ago in the Columbus (Ohio) Prison.

WALTER F. SEAW, the murderer of his mother and aunt, was hanged in the court yard at Houston, Texas. Joseph A. Howell was hanged at Benton, Mo., for the murder of Mrs. Nettie Hall and four children near Brookfield, Mo.

THE Executive Committee of the Board of World's Fair Directors ordered a payment of ten per cent. on the entire bonded indebtedness of the corporation.

NELSON VAN KIRK, a Board of Trade operator, shot himself to death in his office in Chicago. He was seventy-five years old, and was a member of the firm of Van Kirk & Osen, which went bankrupt about a month ago.

RECEIVERS were appointed for the James H. Walker Company, wholesale and retail dry goods dealers in Chicago. The liabilities are reported to be \$2,400,000, of which about \$2,000,000 is due to New York firms.

THE President appointed E. Ellery Anderson, of New York, one of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners in place of Mr. Dinmock, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, but resigned the office.

A FINANCIAL panic, caused by the condition of the silver market, prevails in Costa Rica.

FORTY HUNDRED men have been killed during the siege of La Plata, Argentina, in the engagements between the provincial and revolutionary troops.

THE blockade of Bangkok, Siam, has been formally raised by Admiral Humeau.

### EXPLOSION OF A GRENADE.

#### Two German Lieutenants and Seven Seamen Blown Up.

A disastrous explosion occurred on board the German armor-plated steamer Baden at Kiel. Lieutenants Oelmsler and Zembach and seven seamen were killed and seventeen persons were wounded.

Some of the men had just removed from the magazine a grenade measuring twenty-six centimetres in diameter. Through some cause not yet explained the grenade exploded, killing or wounding nearly every person in the immediate vicinity.

The Baden is a vessel of 5000 tons. She was launched in 1890. She mounts eight heavy guns, and her armor is ten inches thick at the water line. Prince Henry, of Prussia, Emperor William's brother, and Vice-Admiral Schroeder were standing together on the bridge at the time of the explosion. They ran to the scene of the accident and Prince Henry did much to assist in relieving the wounded.

### Wanted a Chance to Tell the Truth.

The remark of the hardened criminal who was brought up before Wickham in the Beaver Courts recently, when the oath was given him might seem excusable in the mind of a man who watches the juggle of words that lawyers in our courts use in cross-examination. After the clerk had read the oath and had asked him if he would tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," he replied: "I will if they will let me." He had evidently been in court before.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

#### Eastern and Middle States.

JAMES HARVEY, one of the oldest and most experienced detectives on the Syracuse (N. Y.) police force, was shot and instantly killed while arresting two desperate criminals. The murderer, who was soon under arrest, gave himself as George M. Barnes.

MANY mills and factories in the Eastern States, including the big Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., have shut down.

The United States cruiser New York was placed in commission at Philadelphia.

SAVINGS banks generally throughout New England and New York gave notice that the time rule would be enforced.

YORKERS, N. Y., had the worst fire that the city has experienced in years. It was in the heart of the business section, and before it was checked it had destroyed eight buildings, damaged two dozen more and burned out fourteen stores. The total loss was about \$100,000.

ADDISON BEEBE and his wife were struck by a train crossing at Panama, N. Y., and instantly killed. Beebe was a prominent farmer.

LEUTENANT SELDEN C. CLOBRIDGE, of the Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, was arrested upon the charge of complicity in the rebate frauds in the tax department of Brooklyn.

SECRETARY CARLISLE left New York City for Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., after consulting with the Custom House Investigating Commission, with special Treasury agents about Chinese admissions and with Assistant Treasurer Jordan. He avoided all banks.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CARLISLE arrived at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., on Monday. He was met at the station by Mrs. Cleveland and driven to Gray Gables, where he took breakfast with the family, and then consulted with the President on the message to Congress.

CHIEF JUSTICE BLACKLEY, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, a widower more than seventy years old, married Miss Chloe Herring, of New York City.

**South and West.**  
A HEAVY rain and lightning storm visited Denver, Col., and vicinity, doing vast damage. It rained for several hours, and a part of the Denver and Rio Grande track and occasioned the wrecking of the eastbound California express. The engineer, "Tom" Andrews, was killed.

ON "Engineers' Day" at the World's Fair several thousand mechanical engineers took part in the celebration. They went out in a body on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, and under an escort of Exposition officials were shown the wonders in the way of engineering skill in the White City.

THE World's Fair is now half over, and the total paid attendance for the first three months numbers 7,000,000 persons.

WILL THOMPSON, Tom Preston and Handy Keigler, all colored, have been lynched in Lexington County, South Carolina, for assaulting Mrs. Siglitter, the wife of a farmer.

NEAR Montgomery, Texas, three colored men attacked the house of M. Marsh, killed him, assaulted his wife, murdered his infant child and cut out the tongue of his seven-year-old child. One colored man was caught and lynched.

THE Chicago provision deal collapsed. John Cudahy and several commission houses failed; there was wild excitement on the Board of Trade; Charles Wright and X. K. Fairbank lost heavily.

IT was practically settled that the gates of the World's Fair would be opened on Sunday during the rest of the Exposition.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, a well-known Chicago banker, suspended. Liabilities, \$1,000,000.

THE people from the frozen land of the Czar of all the Russias celebrated at the World's Fair their special day. A reception was held throughout the day in the Russian Pavilion in Manufacturers Hall. A concert of Russian music was given in Festival Hall.

FELIX POOLE, a notorious character of Ohio County, Kentucky, was lynched there for assaulting a young woman.

### Washington.

THE President appointed Charles B. Norton, of Maine, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice John K. Lynch, of Mississippi, resigned.

SECRETARY CARLISLE wrote to Collector Hendricks, of New York City, declining to modify his order of July 13 regarding the date of authentication by the customs authorities of certificates of identification issued by the Chinese Consul at New York.

THE colzae executed at the United States mints during July was very light, being only 2,165,500 pieces of the value of \$391,900.

IT was officially announced that Count de Sponneck, Danish Minister to the United States, had been appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary. Count Beverlow, First Secretary of the Danish Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to succeed Count de Sponneck in Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE notified the Acting Director of the Mint to order the setting of silver bullion that from and after this date deliveries on sales to the Government must be completed within five days of date of acceptance. The time heretofore has been ten days.

THE circulation statement of the United States Treasury shows an increase in all classes of money in circulation on August 1 over July 1 of \$17,372,696.

OWING to the disinclination of the National banks of the country to part with their currency at this time it is probable the pensioners who are to be paid this quarter will experience a slight delay in receiving their money.

MINISTER BLOUNT's long expected report on Hawaiian affairs was received by the Secretary of State.

### Foreign.

OFFICIAL returns show a marked increase in the ravages of cholera in the parts of the Russian Empire where the disease is epidemic. The epidemic exists in the Governments of Yarkutsk, Kazan, Oufa, Simbirsk, Orel, Podolia and Tula.

FRANCE decided not to raise the blockade of Siam until all her demands were complied with.

THE American yacht Nahawok won the race of the Royal Southampton (England) Yacht Club; Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, won the Queen's Cup on time allowance, the Valkyrie, which finished first, being disqualified.

THE Siamese Government gave the guarantees demanded by France for fulfillment of the terms of ultimatum.

THE blockade of Bangkok has been raised and France and Siam have settled the difficulties between them.

THE Government of Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, has surrendered to the Italians or Belgians.

THE cholera has existed in epidemic form at Marseilles for three months past, but the local authorities have succeeded in concealing the fact even from the French Government. The condition of things at Naples, Italy, is also stated to be very serious, there being now as many as fifty new cases a day.

### THE FAIR IN PARAGRAPHS

#### PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

#### The Javanese Village in the Midway Plaisance—Receptions and Dedications—Educational Congresses in Session in Exposition Grounds—Other Notes of Interest.

Java village in Midway Plaisance has been rightfully classed among the meritorious enterprises and exhibits at the World's Fair. Situated in the most prominent section of this truly wonderful street, and covering a stretch of ground only equaled by one other concessionaire, the buildings of the little people from the Eastern Archipelago have for months attracted the attention and admiration of the thousands of people who daily travel over the white roads.

The promoters of the enterprise had two motives in view when they accepted the invitation of the United States Government to exhibit at the World's Fair the resources of the island and the customs and manners of the people. The first was to make a vigorous effort to introduce into the United States the delicious and unadulterated coffee and tea grown upon the big estates of the island.

The other motive was to show to the people of other countries visiting the Fair the customs and manners of the inhabitants of the island of Java. No expense was spared in preparing the building material with which the village was to be constructed, or in the equipment of 125 natives with the paraphernalia necessary for a correct representation of their dances, religious ceremonies and athletic sports.

Like the coffee and tea sold in the bamboo house in the center of the colony, there is nothing in the construction of the village that is not genuine. Every house is built of native woods and grasses, and was first set up in Java before its removal to Chicago. Then, too, native workmen put the buildings together without the use of ten pounds of nails.

One of the striking features of the village is the theatre—a large and by far the best appointed in Midway. The performances are of a most refined character, and provoke hearty demonstrations of approval. The orchestra is composed of a score of natives, who wear red jackets and sit in tiers back of the performers.

The music is delightfully weird, the mellow boom of the great gong and the measured rattle of the xylophones breaking melodiously upon the ear. Among the performers are sweet-faced girls from the royal theatre of the late Sultan of Sura, and from the households of native chieftains in the

vicinity of the Sultan of Sura, and from the households of native chieftains in the vicinity of the Sultan of Sura, and from the households of native chieftains in the vicinity of the Sultan of Sura.

From the side of the Agricultural Building a bridge leads over to a little headland, upon whose summit droopily rests a counterlieut of the old monastery of La Rabida, a monastery widely known to scholars as "the corner-stone of American history," and a

place associated perhaps more closely than any other with the career of the great discoverer.

The original monastery, says the New York Post, is situated near the town of Palos, in Spain, the port from which Columbus sailed to find a New World, and had had an eventful history before its hospitable doors were opened to the wayward Christopher and his little son, Diego.

According to tradition, it was first erected as a temple to Proserpina during the reign of Trajan. In the eleventh century it was occupied by the Knights Templar, and later, after the expulsion of the Moors from Andalusia, it passed into the hands of the Franciscan monks. After the time of Columbus it was considerably enlarged, but it restored to the condition in which he found it on the occasion of his first visit.

It was after an unsuccessful journey to the coast of Portugal, and while Columbus, penniless and disheartened, was making his painful way to Corceva to seek the aid of Ferdinand and Isabella that he was sheltered by the kind Franciscan, Father Perez. Prior of La Rabida, himself a man learned in the science of geography, became greatly interested in Columbus and his theories, and having been at one time confessor to Isabella, was able to give him letters and advice which were of great, indirectly instrumental in his success.

The interest attaching to this facsimile of the old building is multiplied by the priceless collection of relics which have been gathered here within its walls by the industry of the late William Henry Curtis, and which were sent immediately to Columbus and his voyagers. The Vatican, the Spanish State Department, the Dukes of Berwick and Alva, and the Duke of Veragua have opened their stores, and, in fact, the earth has been ransacked until nearly every object of historical interest connected with the great mariner has been amassed for the pleasure and instruction of those who dwell in the world which he discovered.

All the objects which recall the great navigator, from out the dim past, perhaps none do so forcibly as a little crystal pocket watch, which, it is believed, contains some of his very ashes. Before 1877 it was supposed that the bones of Columbus were interred in the cathedral at Havana, having been removed thither from Santo Domingo with great pomp in 1795, when that colony was transferred from Spain to France, but in 1877 a casket was discovered in the cathedral of Santo Domingo, which makes it probable that a mistake was made in 1795 and that the real remains were not removed. It is from the latter now carefully guarded casket that the ashes in the pocket watch were originally taken.

One of the most interesting relics is the actual commission from Ferdinand and Isabella, under their hand, given Columbus at his departure upon his first voyage. It is dated at Granada, April 30, 1492, and in it Columbus is named Grand Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Vice-King and Governor-General of all the lands he should discover or conquer, and generally given large rights, powers and fees.

### THE NATIONAL COMMISSION, THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS, REPRESENTATIVE OF FOREIGN STATES AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE FAIR, AT HER BUILDING THE OTHER AFTERNOON.

THE National Commission, the Board of Lady Managers, representative of foreign States and all members of the Fair, at her building the other afternoon. The reception was given by the State Board in honor of those connected with the Exposition in its official capacity, and the invitation included the Exposition, city, and State officials.

The Council of Administration held a final conference with Collector Clark and the duplicates of exhibits. The council has issued an order forbidding any exhibitor from selling any merchandise at the Fair. Orders may be taken, but they cannot be filled at Jackson Park until after the close of the Exposition.

Turners' day at the Fair included a parade of the gray suited athletes through the Exposition grounds and a gymnastic drill in the stock pavilion at 2 o'clock. A great many people congregated in the pavilion to see the performance and welcome the athletes with loud cheers as they marched inside. Over 3000 Turners took part in the exhibitions of athletic science.

No less than fifteen separate educational congresses were in session the other day at the Art Institute. Colleges and universities claimed the attention of one congress, while others considered secondary education, elementary education, high schools, school supervision, art education, the training of teachers, technology and manual training and other issues relating to the general subject.

The World's Fair is not exactly the place in which one would expect to find a pinning exhibit. But such an exhibit is there. It is in the northeast corner of the Forestry Building, where there are a number of glass cases containing the "insect enemies" of all kinds of vegetation, from the oak to the potato-vine.

The opening of the fourth biennial singing festival of the United Scandinavian Singers of America was attended by a large audience. These singing societies brought to the two concerts in Festival Hall 1000 voices and a group of distinguished soloists.

The military era of the World's Fair opened with the month of August. Militia from all parts of the United States will be in attendance. The West Point Cadets will also pitch their tents along the Lake Shore, in front of the Government Building.

THE records show a larger attendance of people from the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Kansas and Western Illinois than from any other area.

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### SIAM ACCEPTS TERMS.

#### SHE PAYS FRANCE A HEAVY PRICE FOR PEACE.

#### The Original Ultimatum in Full Submitted To—Vast Territory Yielded and Indemnity Guaranteed—The French Ministry Accepts Siam's Concession of France's Demands.

SIAM has yielded, and the incident is therefore at an end, and thus ends the prospect of fighting in Asia, with the almost certain result of plunging France and England into war and finally drawing all Europe in the struggle. It has had, as its practical and material consequences, the increasing of France's colonial power in Asia and still further straining the relations of France with England.

A cablegram from Bangkok says: "The Siamese Government has accepted the full terms of the French ultimatum. It is stated that England protested to France that her threatened blockade of the Siamese coast would not be a legal act, and that France conceded the point made by Great Britain. The Cabinet Council at which the decision to grant all the demands of France's ultimatum was made was called at the royal palace. The King presided. His two brothers and all the Ministers were present. After sitting several hours the Council approved the views of the peace party. Instructions were then telegraphed to Prince Yathana, Siamese Minister in Paris, that the Government accepted the ultimatum, regardless of all observations previously formulated."

All the newspapers in Paris got out extras announcing the news under flaming headlines. Election proceedings on the boulevards. The following semi-official statement was given to the press: "The Siamese Government having reconsidered its former attitude now accepts all conditions of France's ultimatum without reserve. The acceptance gives complete satisfaction to France and all who were not desirous of the Siamese difficulty the occasion of fresh colonial enterprises."

The meeting of French Ministers to consider the French acceptance of France's ultimatum was held at the Elysee. President Carnot came from Mary-Loire, president. After deciding to accept Siam's concession of the French demands, the Ministers ordered further definite action until measures had been taken to guarantee Siam's fulfillment of the French demands. They took steps, however, to inform M. Pavie, French Minister Resident, now at Koh-Si-Chang, of the acceptance of the ultimatum. The conference of the Ministers was prolonged by a discussion of the steps which might be necessary in settling the boundary question between France and Great Britain. A certain amount of difficulty is expected to embarrass this part of the negotiations.

The ultimatum presented by M. Pavie, the French Minister at Bangkok, to the Siamese Government was in substance as follows:

1. A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong River as far north as the twenty-third parallel of latitude.

2. The evacuation within a month of the forts held by the Siamese on the east bank of the river.

3. The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

4. Indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

5. The immediate deposit of 5,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims for the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit.

Forty-eight hours were allowed for Siam to make answer to the French demands. Next day Siam replied, stating that the King was at a loss to understand what the rights of Annam and Cambodia were on the left bank of the Mekong River. The King expressed his willingness to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights could be proved, and called attention to the fact that five months previously he had submitted to all the contested territorial questions to international arbitration.

In the interests of peace, however, the King offered to surrender the territory as far north as the eighteenth degree of latitude, but no further, and proposed that the islands in the Mekong River be used in common by Siam and France. All the other points of the ultimatum were conceded.

This answer was not satisfactory to France, and subsequently M. Pavie withdrew from Bangkok, and the French war ships in the Mekong River went to Koh-Si-Chang, an island near the head of the Gulf of Siam, where they joined the French fleet, under command of Admiral Humann. Francothen determined to blockade the Siamese coast.

The acceptance by Siam of the terms of the ultimatum means that she will cede to France some 55,000 square miles of her territory, including a province which was ceded by Burma to Siam upon the condition that it should not be ceded to any other power, and 50,000 square miles of northeastern Siam, into which the French have never advanced.

### FAIR DIRECTORS FINED.

#### Guilty of Contempt for Closing the Fair on Sunday.

Judge Stein, of the Superior Court of Chicago, decided that the World's Fair Directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the Exposition gates Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingan petition, and were consequently guilty of contempt.

He ordered that Directors Gage, Hutchinson, Henrotin, McNally and Kerfoot be jailed until the fine was paid.

In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson, the Court held that the officer had voted in belief that the injunction had lapsed and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigation of circumstances a fine of \$100 was imposed. Director General George R. Davis was fined less directly responsible and was fined \$250 with the same provision regarding payment.

Messrs. Massey, Forbes, St. Clair and Higginbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments for the execution of the Director's ruling, and were discharged. Attorney Eddy, representing the Fair Company, moved for an appeal from the Court's ruling, which Judge Stein granted. The Directors and their officers were all in court.

### BIG BARN BURNED.

#### Ex-Vice-President Morton Suffers a Great Loss at Rhinebeck.

The large barn on ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton's place at Rhinebeck, near Rhinecliff, N. Y., was burned at 4 o'clock a. m., with the chicken house, carpenter shop and other buildings. Nine horses, eighty head of Guernsey cattle, several hundred tons of hay, a number of reapers and mowing machines, and other valuable property were consumed. The total loss will be nearly \$200,000.

The barn was one of the largest in the country, being 300 feet long. It was a new one, having been completed but a few months ago. The old barn was burned about a year ago. The fire started in the large barn. The cause is not known, but it is thought to have been of incendiary origin. There have been several incendiary fires lately in Dutchess County, at Wappinger Falls, Channyville, and other places.

### A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

#### Forty Miles Square of Asiatic Turkey Torn Up by an Earthquake.

Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul at Sivas, Turkey, reports to the State Department that he had just returned from a visit to the almost inaccessible district in Asiatic Turkey which was devastated by an earthquake three months ago, and his tells of suffering almost unprecedented.

The effects of the disturbance, he says, were confined to a mountainous territory about forty miles square of which Malatia and Adilman are the principal villages. Two thousand houses were entirely ruined, 3000 others were rendered unfit for habitation, 913 people were killed and a much greater number wounded, and 5700 cattle, horses, sheep and goats perished.

Weeks of severe suffering have followed the catastrophe, aggravated in that mountainous country by snow and rain. A result of the exposure has been the death of a large number of children.

The Turkish Government sent army tents and issued daily rations of bread to the stricken people, and the Sultan sent pecuniary assistance. The suffering is by no means ended, as the loss of human life and of workable cattle will prevent the reaping of reasonable crops.

### WITH AN AXE.

#### William Nonemacher Kills His Wife and Three Children.

William Nonemacher, a farmer, living nine miles southeast of Antigo, Wis., murdered his wife and three children about 10 o'clock the other night, and then tried to take his own life.

At the inquest Nonemacher gave a full confession. He said the crops were poor, and he was afraid of starving; that his wife's parents were in Quebec, where they had come all the way from Germany, and wanted money, and he had none to send.

After the family was asleep he went out and got an axe and returned to the deed. He said he killed his wife first by three swinging blows on the left temple.

He then went into the next room and killed Joseph, six years old, and Willie, four years old. He struck both boys on the head twice.

Returning to the room where his wife lay, he picked up his year-old baby, held her in one arm, and struck her on the top of the head.