

General Schofield wants the United States Army increased to 100,000 men.

In some of the Pacific Coast States a horse is not worth so much as a sheep dog.

William Carrol, of Brooklyn, who has 107 years' experience of the world's affairs, says that it is steadily growing better.

With the exception of Belgium, whose debt has not yet been incurred for internal improvements, every European National debt is in great part a war debt.

The New York Mail and Express remarks: "It is a hopeful sign when more than 1,000,000 industrial workers receive an advance of wages averaging about ten per cent., during the first half of the year 1895. And the figures are official."

A prominent physician thinks it amazing to see so many people traveling for their health with a rapidity that suggests they have been shot out of a gun. He thinks it rather remarkable that so few of them kill themselves in trying to get well.

The first practical attempt to raise journalism to the height of a learned, acknowledged profession in Germany is being made at Heidelberg University, where Professor Adolph Koch, the historian, is delivering a series of lectures on the history of journalism and of the press.

The capital employed in banking in the principal countries is as follows: Great Britain, \$4,020,000,000; United States, \$2,655,000,000; Germany, \$1,425,000,000; France, \$1,025,000,000; Austria, \$830,000,000; Russia, \$775,000,000; Italy, \$455,000,000; Australia, \$425,000,000; Canada, \$175,000,000.

The Atlanta Constitution observes: The new directory of St. Paul gives that city a population of 130,000, whereupon the Minneapolitans exclaim: "Oh, wait till you hear from our directory man. He's not slow. He will rise to the occasion." With these rival cities it is a question of which directory comes out last, or, as Colonel Carter, of Western Texas, used to say: "I like to hear the other fellow lie first. I then know just how far I must go to annihilate him."

How many of the people who use the "pump-handle" handshakes know its origin? asks the Pathfinder. A Westerner hit the idea of its discomfort when he said it was "for all the world like shaking paws over a barbed-wire fence." The truth of the matter is that it was originated by the Prince of Wales when "that august personage" was suffering from a boil under the arm, necessitating the awkward movement. Doesn't Shakespeare say, "New customs, though they be never so ridiculous, nay, let them be unmanly, yet are followed."

Speaking of the harvest outlook, the New York Herald says that winter wheat fared very badly, but the loss is considerably repaired by spring wheat, the average condition of which is 102.3, and for all wheat the average condition is 76.2—figures which indicate that the total wheat yield will be over 400,000,000 bushels, from three-fourths to four-fifths of an average harvest. The average condition of corn is 99.3, and the acreage 107.8, as compared with the area planted in 1894. The largest corn crop ever produced in the United States was 2,060,000 bushels, in 1891. But if the present estimates of the Department of Agriculture prove to be correct the corn crop of 1895 will break even this record.

The New York Ledger maintains that the secret of China's downfall is in her insularism, which has lasted for thousands of years, and strongly repelled all exterior influences. She marked time while the West marched past, and her rude awakening has come from Western forces via Japan; that is the exact truth of the situation. Perhaps the agonies she has endured in the late war may be the birth-thrown of a nobler National existence for China. Certainly, if the rulers were not so blind, there is not a more patient, quiet, enduring man than the Chinaman, and unpopular though it may be to say so, we believe that the last word has not yet been spoken, nor the last gun fired, in the struggle for Asiatic supremacy. The Jap is the Frenchman of Asia; the Chinaman is the German. Germany knew the bitterness of Jena, and saw Napoleon enter Berlin. But she also knew how to wait, and Sedan followed on Berlin. History has always repeated itself. If China really awakes, she will be heard of in an irrefragable style

Provision has been made for teaching the Japanese language in the Chicago University.

The Atlanta Constitution wants some scientist or other to explain the unusual meteorological conditions of the year.

The telegraph messenger boys of Washington and Baltimore have been provided with bicycles, and every boy in those cities wants a position as messenger.

The New York Recorder announces that Great Britain has resumed silver coinage, producing the new "British dollar"—same weight as the Mexican—for colonial use only.

Almost everywhere the question is how to account for the increase of crime. Occasionally, as in Holland, a slight decrease may be noted; but it is only in England, avers the New York Independent, that the study of the statistics demonstrates a noteworthy decrease.

The discovery of wood pulp as a substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper will, it would seem, soon have to be followed up by the discovery of a substitute for wood pulp. It is estimated that 800,000,000 feet of spruce logs will be needed to fill the requirements of the mills for this year.

Germany does not make appropriations to cut down weeds for farmers, observes the Louisville Courier-Journal, but its schools are provided with wall maps representing weeds in their natural colors and showing how their seeds are scattered. German farmers are taught to make war on all weeds with a minimum of labor.

According to the New Orleans Picayune "rounds of applause" was the generous reward given by the liberal passengers of an express train to a young woman who ran through a storm to flag their train and save their lives, at Rich Hill, Mo., the other night. Their extravagant generosity left them "poor, indeed."

The War Department of Japan, in its report on the war with China, gives the actual fighting strength of the expeditionary force which did the campaigning as follows: First Army Corps, 39,097; Second Army Corps, 19,919; other troops, 1963, or a total of 60,979. The losses were: Killed in battle, 734; died of wounds, 231; died of disease (including 1602 by cholera), 3148.

Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has unusual architectural skill, and designs his own palaces. Stone and marble, both of which are to be found in considerable quantities near Cabul, enter largely into their construction, and they contain many things specially manufactured in Europe for the Afghan Court, including electric lights, pianos and the phonograph. The Ameer's gardens are elaborately and tastefully laid out, and when he entertains at night the display of fireworks on his grounds would do credit to London or New York.

The London newspapers record the death of Robert Pate, an Australian millionaire. Few people to-day will recollect the circumstances which made Pate so much talked about at one time. About forty years ago, relates the Atlanta Constitution, he was a dashing lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars, which is always commanded by the heir to the throne. He was popular in society and apparently had a bright future, but one day he yielded to an insane impulse and struck Queen Victoria with a cane when she was leaving the death bed of her uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge. The blow fell on the Queen's face and left a mark which is still visible. It was a gross insult, and in some countries Pate would have been sent to the galleys or to prison for life. He lost his commission and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude in Australia. In a few years he was released on a ticket of leave, but was ordered to remain where he was. He worked hard, made good investments and in time became a leading millionaire. But this convict cultured, rich and respectable in the colony, was virtually a prisoner. He was closely watched by the police until the day of his death, although he enjoyed unlimited freedom so long as he remained in Australia. It was generally believed that Pate had no motive in striking the Queen, and that he was the victim of a momentary attack of insanity, but the good conduct of a life time could not gain for him permission to visit his native land. During the last thirty years of his life, however, he was a man of influence, and lived in luxury.

## CUBANS SURE OF SUCCESS

Everything Seems Now to Favor the Patriot Cause.

### FEVER FIGHTING THE SPANIARDS.

The War as Far Advanced in Five Months as Was the Last One in Five Years—More Patriots in the Field and Fewer Spaniards—The Calling Out of the Spanish Reserves Considered Significant

With the enthusiasm which is the natural inheritance of those in whose veins flows the blood of a Latin race, the Cubans in New York were inclined to celebrate the landing of the patriots in the province of Santa Clara. It would be difficult now to find a Cuban who does not believe that the Revolutionists will ultimately win. This belief is based not only upon the success which attended the landing of the latest expedition and upon the number and condition of the Revolutionary troops, but also upon the fact that the First Spanish Reserve has been called out. The Cuban reason that, if the reserves were available, the troops, the reserves would not now be called for. The last revolt continued for ten years, and the reserves were not called until the war was more than half over. During the five months that the present revolt has continued the Cubans, it is said, have made as great progress as they did in the first five years of the revolution of '68. At no time during the former struggle were the Cubans as numerically strong as they are now. The largest number of men which they had in the field at any one time during that conflict was 12,000, and these were poorly armed. There are said to be 25,000 patriots in the field now.

Santiago de Cuba, the extreme eastern province, is the scene of the most active hostilities. It is in that province where Captain-General Campos has his headquarters. In all the territory over which he presides there are only about 125,000 troops, as compared with the 250,000 men General Campos had under him during the last revolt. It is asserted that the prejudices of the inhabitants of the province for the cause of the revolt. It is in only the three western provinces that there is anything like loyalty to the Spanish. Before the outbreak of the revolution there were 5000 armed Revolutionary men in Santa Clara, and now it is believed that the original number of patriots will be increased by from 3000 to 5000.

Another reason which makes the Cubans believe their cause will win is their belief of the ability of the patriots to live comfortably upon the fruit, roots and herbs of the country. The Spanish, they say, are poorly fed and starved from Porto Rico and from Spain. A substantial meal of bananas, avocados, guavas, plantain, or avocados (alligator pear), is enough, they say, for a Cuban to fight cheerfully upon all day. On the other hand, a Spaniard, they believe, would fall from exhaustion.

The treasury of Spain is well nigh empty. It looks now as if the Spanish Government would be unable to secure the loan that it has attempted to twice and failed. Spanish soldiers will not fight when they are not paid. It is only a matter of time when there will be nothing to pay them with. There can be no free Cuba. The Cubans have 35,000 men in the field. They need, they say, ammunition more than men. Private telegrams confirm the story of the safe landing of the largest and best equipped insurgent expedition that has reached Cuba. The expedition was commanded by Generals Roloff, Sanchez and Rodriguez. They carried 280 men, 28,500 rounds of ammunition, 450 rifles, 4700 pounds of dynamite, one Gatling gun and one cannon. Dr. Valdes Dominguez went as Colonel. The expedition was organized by a committee started from Harbor Key, about thirty miles from Key West, Fla. Cubans state that the safe landing of the expedition has put new life into the Cuban cause, and its failure will not bring any loss of heart or slow. The expedition was so well planned and executed that few, even of the Cubans, knew anything about it.

The Spanish troops in Cuba are suffering from lack of food and clothing. They are unable to get a request for 1500 pounds of quinine, to be shipped at once, as the supply taken with the troops was almost exhausted. The War Department sent 450 pounds of quinine, but the blockade is so strict that during the rainy season in Cuba quinine was more indispensable in the field than powder and lead. The general opinion in Havana is that a successful campaign against the insurgents will be possible only after their connections with the outside world, especially those with the United States, shall have been cut off. This must be accomplished by blockading the ports. The blockade of Spain has been bought or ordered to be built a large number of gunboats. These are vessels, together with the old ones, will make up a considerable fleet for service in Cuban waters. The blockading squadron, as now planned, will consist of seven cruisers, seven torpedo cruisers and twenty-five gunboats.

### A MINIMUM FINE OF \$135,500

May Be Imposed on a Cold Storage Dealer Under the Game Laws.

H. Clay Merritt has been tried before Justice Pyle, at Kewanee, Ill., on a charge of violation of the game laws. The prosecution, which is in charge of the State Warden, was instituted by the Sportsmen's Association. The defendant admits having in his possession 27,000 game birds. If the illegality of this is proved, the minimum fine is \$135,500 and the maximum \$675,500. Many sportsmen were present, as well as several cold storage dealers who have establishments similar to Merritt's in Chicago and elsewhere.

Justice Pyle rendered his decision finding the defendant guilty of the illegal sale of game. In his remarks the Court stated that the law clearly justified the decision. Merritt immediately filed notice to appeal, and his bond was fixed at \$10,000.

Poisoned His Whole Family.

H. H. Edwards, a Los Angeles (Cal.) photographer, who was despondent and out of employment, poisoned himself, his wife, and two children with cyanide of potassium. All were found dead, and the body of the youngest girl, upon whom the poison had failed to act.

The family went to San Francisco from Los Angeles, and the father passed a day in vain seeking work. He evidently intended his wife to agree to suicide, she wrote a letter to a woman friend informing her of their design. The couple destroyed all their papers.

## CLOUDBURSTS IN THE WEST.

Colorado and New Mexico Visited by Fatal Downpours.

Adelade, Col., a flourishing mining town on the line of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, about seventy-five miles from Cripple Creek, was struck by a series of cloudbursts that flooded the entire district and devastated over fifty houses. Three persons were drowned and swept away by the rush of water and many narrowly escaped drowning to be rendered homeless. Those drowned are R. M. Gove, Dick Dolan, Frank Williams, the late Mrs. J. Carr, proprietress of the Adelade Hotel; Lea Travey, a waiter; John Watson, a cook. The first rush of water occurred at about 7 o'clock a. m., and came down Eight Mile Creek in the shape of an immense wave. This resulted from a cloudburst at the head of the creek, fifteen miles north of the town. The Adelade Hotel was carried away before the vast volume of water, guns scrambling and their contents in a mad rush to save themselves. Carried along in the swirling water were timbers from cabins along the creek, which tended to make the work of rescue more dangerous. The deluge was followed by a second one, and again another, which razed many buildings to the ground, including stores and residences. The damage to the town will exceed \$100,000. The cloudburst was followed by a cloud from the west near Snake Ranch, eight miles from Socorro, New Mexico. The wave was twenty feet high and came down in the Arroyo and submerged Chilchiquil, and all the small suburbs, washing down houses and rushing through others. Women and children were struggling in the waters. Eight bodies were recovered. There were many narrow escapes. Mr. A. M. Taylor and his brother were washed away, but rescued. Forty houses were destroyed, a hundred more that will fall and others badly damaged. Water three feet deep and all the principal streets are strewn with furniture and large buildings. The water main of the Socorro Water Company was badly damaged and no drinking water was to be had. Hundreds of people are in distress. Damage to the town is estimated at \$700,000.

### WERE MEXICAN COLONISTS.

Pitiable Story of Deception Told by Colored Victims.

A special from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, says: One hundred and seventy colored colonists arrived from the City of Mexico in a box car. Quarantine Officer Evans has isolated them in cars under guard, where they will be held until all danger is past. United States Consul Sparks wired for more railroads, as several hundred more were expected to arrive of the 700 who took passage in the exodus from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southern States, passing through Torreon last February to make their fortunes through the aid of a colonization company.

Nearly 400 of them, starved, half naked and diseased, have been camped for the past few days near Torreon. Such a miserable, hungry, barefooted lot will be hard to equal. They tell a pitiable tale of deception. They were assured that the place was on a railroad, a good house to live in, five acres of land to cultivate their own vegetables, etc., plenty of game, and all were given a contract which, upon a closer inspection, they found to be a contract for six acres, each to take care of—fifty in cotton and ten in corn. After their arrival they vainly endeavored to get the contracts signed, but it seemed that the contracts were never signed or fulfilled. The houses were miserable adobes. The water was vile and killed a good many with a species of malaria and swelling of the limbs. The death rate averaged five a week, and they claim nearly 100 died there, principally owing to the water and lack of medicine and medical attention.

They were told that they had no interest in the crop, and that the company would pay them a day. They were kept for two weeks, when it was cut to thirty-seven cents a day. If they were sick they received nothing, and if what they say is true, many a one died crying for something to eat. The manager about this time, it is alleged, told them the company had broken its contract and he could do nothing, and advised them to "go."

This, after planting and raising one of the best crops of cotton ever grown in the State of Durango. Then they left. Many of them, in order to do so, had to sell their personal effects, bedding, furniture, etc.

It is estimated that there are about 170 more at Tabuaini and twenty-five at Mepimi station awaiting transfer.

### KILLED IN A RIOT.

Bloody Outbreak at Brookside, Ala., Between Colored and White Miners.

Brookside, a mining camp twenty miles west of Birmingham, Ala., was the scene of a bloody riot that resulted in the death of a half a dozen men, and the wounding of many more. Mine Boss Culverhouse, of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, discharged a colored mine driver, Jim Smith. Smith cursed the boss when he was ordered to leave the company's premises. This he refused to do. A quarrel, in which Smith was trespassing was obtained. Deputy Sheriff A. T. Woods went to serve the warrant, accompanied by Special Deputy Joel Baxter. Smith, who had heard of their coming, had called in his friends, all of whom were armed. As the officers approached, the colored men fired upon them, and killed both. Woods was shot in the head and heart and Baxter in the abdomen.

As soon as the white miners heard of the murders they gathered and attempted to arrest the murderers. A collision occurred between the colored men and whites. More than 100 shots were fired, the colored men being put to flight. Several years ago was the shooting continued at intervals for two hours. It is said the dead bodies of four colored men were found, and many men were wounded.

### GREAT BOOM IN IRON TRADE.

Demand is So Great That Pittsburgh Plants Are Refusing Orders.

Pittsburg's industrial boom has reached such proportions that its enormous iron and steel plants are unable to fully meet the demand. The flood of orders upon local billet manufacturers is so great that buyers were forced to go to Philadelphia during the week for a supply. Local manufacturers decline to take orders for immediate delivery and no contracts are being taken for shipment before September. Billet prices for contracts are within fifty cents of the figures of three or four years ago, \$21.50 being asked at the mills. The rate on which the high wage contract was based several years ago was \$22. If billets continue rising the plate manufacturers will be forced to suspend, as it would be impossible to pay such high prices and meet foreign competition.

Prominent People.

Professor Stickle, of Jena, the orientalist, is still lecturing at ninety-one. James H. Kessie, the owner of Domino, was a school teacher in his youth. There is no truth in the reports that the sons of Captain-General Martinez de Campos were wounded in Cuba. Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, weighs 280 pounds, and suffers with neither insomnia nor indigestion. Mrs. Stanford will sell the Palo Alto stock in order to raise money for founding the Stanford University during the next term.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Baron Harden-Hickey protested to Secretary of State Olney against England's occupation of Trinidad.

It was announced at the State Department that the Spanish Cabinet has agreed to pay the Mora claim in three instalments. The ballistic test of a turret, representing those to be used on the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon, will be made at the naval proving ground, Indian Head, in the near future.

The State Department took action in reference to the arrest of Louis Stern, of New York, at Kissingen, Germany. His arrest, at the instance of Baron von Thuengen, created a storm among the hotel guests, many of whom threatened to leave the resort.

William Willis, President Cleveland's coachman, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, is dead.

Shamokin, Pa., was visited by a heavy rain, which caused the water to rise in a rapidity that suggests they have been shot out of a gun. He thinks it rather remarkable that so few of them kill themselves in trying to get well.

Richard M. Hunt, the noted architect, died in Newport, R. I., after a brief illness. In the run of the New York Yacht Club from New London, Conn., to Newport, R. I., the Defender outdid the Vigilant by more than twelve minutes.

The New York City Police Board appealed for 325 intelligent and able-bodied recruits for the force.

Frank Burgett was nominated for Governor by the Mississippi Populists at Jackson and a full State ticket was put in the field.

Simon Wermer, member of the banking firm of L. & S. Wormser, died suddenly from heart disease on the street in New York City.

Everything was reported to be quiet at the scene of the threatened Indian disturbances in the region. At the coroner's inquest into the death of Lillie Low in New York City no mention was made of the three persons arrested in connection with it, and after the jury had returned a verdict of suicide they were discharged.

The Defender was outlasted by the Vigilant, and under weather conditions in which her owners claimed the new boat would romp right away from the old cup defender. There was a strong wind and a heavy sea. Four miles from the finish the Defender's steering gear became deranged. This probably saved her from defeat.

The Cunard steamship Aurania was found disabled in midocean by two steamships, but declined assistance, as her captain decided to make repairs and bring the vessel into New York under her own steam.

Secretary Herbert arrived on the Dolphin and inspected the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A large number of colored women assembled in Boston and formed a National League.

The doors of the Union Bank, Denver, Col., were closed and that institution is in the hands of the Government. It was sued by a demand for \$75,000 of public funds. The County Treasurer's office was closed also.

The silver debate between Rowell G. Horr and William H. Harvey, in Chicago, ended.

Sergeant Franklin T. Germann, of New York City, while on duty got word that his wife and oldest boy, George, eight years old, had been drowned in Spring Lake, New York, while out boating.

Dr. George Drury, of Brooklyn, was summoned to an empty house to attend a case of illness, and was there set upon by three men, bound, gagged and robbed.

Fire at Rockville, Conn., destroyed six buildings. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. M. E. Cummings, Cashier of the Utah Commercial Savings Bank of Salt Lake City, is alleged to be a defaulter to the extent of over \$100,000.

Santa Barbara, Cal., experienced an earthquake shock. The first of a fleet of iron canal-boats to navigate Lake Erie and the Erie Canal was launched at Cleveland, Ohio.

At Ceredo, W. Va., Mrs. Wm. Pierce and her son Franklin were drowned at the public landing. They were strangers in the city, having come there from Middleport, N. Y.

At San Francisco, Cal., William Fredericks had hanged for murder. He made a short speech from the gallows. He shot down Cashier Herriek in a San Francisco bank.

Tillie Hein, in attempting to change her seat in a pleasure boat, in midstream, at Otter Dam, north of Burlington, Iowa, overturned the boat, and, with Joseph Neite and Arthur Walters, was drowned.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church opened its annual convention at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Foreign Notes.

A severe earthquake occurred at Krasnovodsk, the most noted military post in the Trans-Caspian region of Russia. Fifteen houses were thrown down, burying twelve persons in the ruins.

San Salvador was declared under martial law, and the streets were closed. "Death to Gutierrez and Castellanos!" Students of the Union, in Moscow, have again been caught conspiring against the Czar of Russia.

Bulgaria will accept the Greek Church, in order to be under Russian protection. Returns, almost complete, of the English election showed a Conservative majority in the House of Commons of nine over any possible coalition.

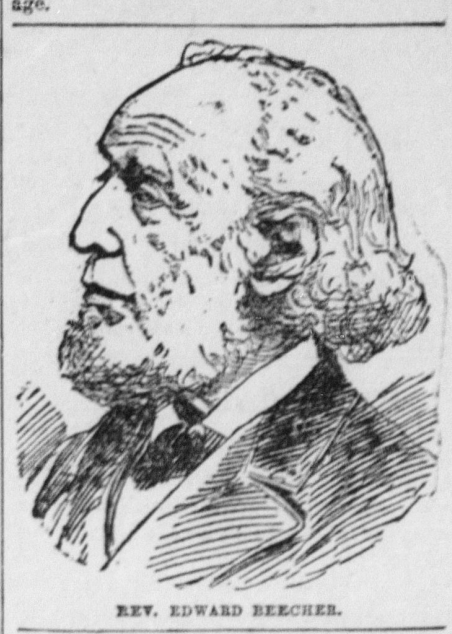
In Krickwiese, Silesia, Germany, a septuagenarian weaver named Jungnitsch, was murdered in his sleep by his insane daughter. She cut her father's body to pieces and made food of him for several days, until discovered by neighbors.

A violent hurricane was reported to have swept the coast of Japan, during which many vessels were wrecked and their crews drowned. The loss of life on shore is large.

## REV. EDWARD BEECHER DEAD

He Was the Oldest Member of the Distinguished Family.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, died at his home, No. 182 Mason street, Brooklyn. He was ninety-two years old. His death was due to old age.



REV. EDWARD BEECHER.

Dr. Beecher was born at Easthampton, L. I., August 27, 1803. He entered Yale at fifteen and was graduated four years later. He then took a course in Andover Theological Seminary, and after serving a tutorage at Yale at the age of twenty-seven became the first President of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill. He remained at the head of the college for twelve years. He then accepted a call to the Salem Congregational Church, in Boston. He preached in several other churches. When seventy years of age he came to Brooklyn at the solicitation of his brother, Henry Ward. He became an active member of Plymouth Church and devoted much of his time to writing.

After his brother's death Dr. Beecher accepted a call to the Congregational Church of Parkville, a suburb of Brooklyn. While returning from a service at that church five years ago he slipped from the platform of the Calver station. His left leg was crushed by a car wheel and had to be amputated.

Mrs. Beecher, who survives him, is eighty-eight years old.

### GRAVEYARD INSURANCE SCHEME

Ten Citizens of Beaufort, N. C., Arrested for Complicity in It.

Ten citizens of Beaufort, N. C., all prominent in business and social circles, have been arrested on warrants issued on the affidavit of J. W. Aiken, special agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of 309 Broadway, New York City, for defrauding six insurance companies. The accused are: Dr. T. B. Delamar, ex-Treasurer of Beaufort and Justice of the Peace; Medical Examiner Charles R. Hassell, Selden Delamar, ex-Mayor of Beaufort; Jacob C. Delamar, general insurance agent; the Rev. Stephen L. Turner, William H. Turner, David W. Parker, William Fisher, Albert Wigfall, and Levi T. Noe.

O. D. Baldwin, Superintendent of the Death Claims Department for the Mutual Reserve, said: "This swindle, while by no means new, presents some features of interest. Early in 1894 a Mrs. Roundtree, who, according to the application forwarded to us by our local agent in Beaufort, was a white woman in perfect health, insured with us for \$2000. In six or seven months we received notification of her death, backed by a number of affidavits. On investigation we found that the claims had been presented to suspicious other companies on this same date. The affidavits seemed so peculiar that we instructed Mr. Aiken to make further investigation."

"We learned that Mrs. Roundtree was a colored woman who has been for many months in poor health. Her husband knew nothing of her insurance. Her brother was named as beneficiary. On the strength of these facts, all the companies refused to pay, and the claim never has been pressed. The evidence has been presented to the District Attorney, who is prosecuting the matter for the local authorities, and the arrests followed."

Charles W. Camp, Secretary of the Mutual Reserve, said: "I do not recall the details of the case, but we were at once convinced that it was a fraudulent claim. At the time we seriously considered withdrawing all our business from Beaufort. Our agent at that point was changed. This is but one of many fraudulent claims which we, in common with other companies, have been called upon to pay in the Southern States."

### TAILORS ON STRIKE

Nearly 20,000 Costmakers in New York City, Brooklyn and Brownsville Out.

Nearly 20,000 tailors went on a strike in New York City, Brooklyn and Brownsville, a suburb of Brooklyn, to prevent a return to the sweating system.

In New York City more than 8000 tailors laid down their work in protest against an alleged effort to force them back into the conditions of labor under which they toiled until a year ago. Four thousand men and women struck in Brooklyn and Brownsville, and about 1000 in Newark, N. J. Besides these there were about 2000 persons in New York and 1000 in Brooklyn and Brownsville who were idle because they could not work without those who were on strike, so that the total of those affected amounted to nearly 20,000 persons.

The principal cause of the strike, according to Schoenfeld, its leader, is the refusal of the contractors to renew last year's agreement, which provides that fifty-nine per cent of the cost of the work shall be the minimum rate of wages shall be as follows: Basters, \$13 a week and upward; pressers, \$10 a week and upward; bushers, \$13 and upward; trimmers, \$13 and upward; and finishers \$9 and upward. None but members of the union are to be employed, and permission is given by it to representatives of the Brotherhood to examine the cards of members, abolish the time-work system, and permits no settlement with any contractor who employs men in tenements or sweat shops.

Sweethearts Die Together.

Edward Keavin, of Dayton, Ky., fatally shot Mary Schneider, of Alexandria, Ky., and then shot and killed himself. The girl came to Cincinnati some weeks ago and went to live with a family in Clinton. She had no company except Keavin, and, tiring of him, notified him not to call any more. He pleaded, but she would not relent. This is the cause of the tragedy.

He left a lone identifying himself, and saying: "It does not do to fool a person." The murderer and his victim were each about twenty-five years old.

### Three Boys Killed by the Express.

Waters Blanton, aged thirteen; J. Guy Brown, fifteen, and Charles E. Lynch, thirteen years old, were killed near Liverdale Park Station, seven miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The boys were walking on the northbound track. To avoid an approaching train they stepped on to the southbound track, directly in front of a fast moving Royal Blue Express train. All three were instantly killed.

8000 Deaths From Cholera in Japan.

Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan there have been 8000 cases of the disease and 8000 deaths. The duty for running the Korean and the Kio Tug.