

MCKINLEY'S VAULT GUARD ATTACKED.

The Sentry on Top of the Tomb Fires at a Man.

SOLDIER'S CHALLENGE UNHEEDED.

He Had Been Watching a Lurking Figure in the Bushes—The Vandal, One of Whom Was Masked, Made His Escape—Believed That an Attempt Was to Be Made to Blow Up the Tomb.

Canton, O. (Special).—A strange story comes from West Lawn Cemetery, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guarding the vault in which the body of the late President McKinley lies. It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot at one who refused to heed his challenge, that the shot was diverted by another man who appeared from another direction and that an effort was made to stab the guard.

Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matters connected with their service, and for this reason Captain Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the camp. He will make a full report to his superiors at once. Reliable authorities made the following statement:

Private De Prend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below and the approach from the rear.

Shortly before 7:30 he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree about 40 feet from his post.

He watched it for 20 minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree 10 feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer.

De Prend leveled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man who came toward him from the opposite direction caught the gun, threw it up and the bullet was spent in the air. This same man struck De Prend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an "L" gash in his overcoat an inch and a half long each way and a smaller one in his blouse. He was then broken, but bruised under the cuts in the clothing. De Prend in the struggle fell and rolled down the side of the vault.

Lieutenant Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault and rushed to the top hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members of hearing the shot hurried to the vault, and besides searching the cemetery the guard was increased.

COZLOGS SENTENCED.

To Die in Electric Chair Week Beginning October 28.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Leon F. Cozlog, the assassin of President McKinley, was sentenced to be executed in Auburn State prison in the week beginning October 28, the earliest time permissible under law.

Before sentence was passed the assassin showed a desire to speak, but he seemed unable to get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court by the counsel.

"There was no one else but me," he said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about that crime and I never thought anything about the murder until a couple of days before I committed the crime."

Groans With Terror at Auburn.

Auburn, N. Y. (Special).—At 3:14 o'clock Friday morning the train from Buffalo bearing Leon F. Cozlog, assassin of President McKinley, pulled into the Central Station here.

Cozlog was taken to the main hall of the prison and seated on a long bench. He allowed his head to fall on the bench, his eyes closed, and he began to groan. While his handcuffs were being unlocked his muscles twitched and his whole body quivered.

The handcuffs unlocked, Cozlog was raised to a sitting posture, but he had not strength to support himself. Prison keepers raised him to his feet, but his legs hung limp and he was half dragged, half carried, moaning as if in agony, into the office of Deputy Warden Tupper, a dozen yards away. Keepers began stripping him of his clothes, and he groaned louder than ever.

Warden Meier's total collapse and summoned the prison physician, Dr. Gerin, but by the time that officer arrived Cozlog was clad in the regulation shoddy suit for condemned men and after treatment was apparently better.

TO SPY ON ANARCHISTS.

Secret, Out-Bound Organization is Started in Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—To stamp out anarchy and anarchists in Chicago a number of men have joined hands and formed a secret out-bound organization which they hope will be the nucleus of a secret fraternity with branches in every city throughout the United States.

Incorporation papers were issued for it at Springfield. The name of the new organization is "The Republic." It will include one grand lodge and a number of subordinate lodges.

The principal object of the organization as expressed in the papers of incorporation are "to protect life and property from anarchists; to battle with the anarchist propaganda; to guard and protect the institutions of this country from anarchists and their agitation."

It is planned to include a regular system of detective work upon the anarchists and prosecution of every one of them at every opportunity.

Philippine Official Accused.

Manila (By Cable).—Juan Cardona, who until recently was President of Gerona, Province of Tarlac, and who was appointed secretary of the Tarlac provincial government, has been arrested on the charge of accusing persons of crimes for the purpose of extorting money from them.

More than 50 persons declare they have been robbed by him in this way, some saying they have even surrendered title deeds to property. Cardona has been considered one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views.

Shot by a Marine.

New York (Special).—Charles P. Meiner, of Yonkers, N. Y., one of a batch of military prisoners who were being escorted aboard the steamer Hamilton, bound for Norfolk, tried to escape and was shot above the right hip by one of the marine guards, Edward Early. The bullet passed through Meiner's body. Meiner was conveyed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and after Early had reported at the Leonard Street Police Station he was allowed to proceed with the rest of the guard, in command of Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

A passenger train on the Wabash Railroad was wrecked 11 miles southeast of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Three persons were fatally injured, 16 seriously hurt and a number of others slightly injured.

Citizens of Chicago have started a secret organization known as the "Republic," which is to be extended over the country with the view of protecting life and property from anarchists.

James P. Thomas, cashier of the Ledyard C. Partridge Bank, of Ovid, N. Y., was indicted on the charge of embezzlement.

Mrs. Lyon Pullman secured a divorce in Chicago from George M. Pullman, who is now in San Francisco.

Mrs. Howard Brockway, wife of a well-known musician of New York, and daughter of Otis B. Boise, recently appointed to the chair of harmony and composition at the Peabody Conservatory of Music, was killed by a fall from a railroad train on the New York Central Railroad. She had been afflicted with melancholia.

Shaffer accepted Gompers' challenge and named Simon Burns as his member of the committee to decide upon his charges against the president of the Federation of Labor and the United Mineworkers.

An inquiry into the steamer Islander disaster, held in Victoria, B. C., it was testified that both the captain and pilot were drunk.

Smith Jones, 13 years old, was sentenced to prison for life in Booneville, Ind., for killing a lad of the same age.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Mitchell, of the Mineworkers' Union, joined in an open letter to Shaffer, saying they would resign if he could prove the charges he made against them.

A steamer has been chartered to carry the first cargo of Pennsylvania anthracite coal ever shipped from the United States to Europe. The coal will go to Berlin for use in American-made stoves.

The National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, met in biennial session in Buffalo. A. J. Colburn, of Pennsylvania, was elected president.

Leon Cozlog was visited by his father, brother and sister, but he also denied to them that anyone else was concerned in the killing of President McKinley, declaring that he alone was responsible.

Details of the kidnaping of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and her assistant by Bulgarian bandits were received by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The National Council of the United Order of American Mechanics, in session in Hartford, Ct., passed resolutions denouncing anarchy.

Patrolman O'Neil, who was the cause of Devery's arrest, was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Murphy.

There is reported to be a rebellion in Samoa over the way island is being governed.

Instructor J. S. Crowell, in the State School of Mines at Rolla, Mo., killed Miss Powell, a student, through jealousy, and then fled. A mob is after him.

Seth Low was nominated for mayor by the Republican city convention of New York. His candidacy was also endorsed by the Citizens' Union.

The British mule transport Monterey landed a number of despatch telegrams at Newport News in violation of the law.

Foreign.

London newspapers continue to report that Lord Kitchener will resign as commander-in-chief in South Africa because, as one paper puts it, he desires more medals to be bestowed and wants better reinforcements.

Major Burnham, the American scout, who was on the staff of Lord Roberts, has been given the honor of a companionship of the Distinguished Service Order.

General Gaselee, who was commander of the British forces in China, praises the American military authorities for their well-equipped hospitals and commissariat in China.

King Edward received Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, at the Marlborough House and renewed his expressions of sorrow for Mr. McKinley's assassination.

The Chinese Government is considering a Russian offer for the purchase of the Pei Yang Squadron, consisting of 20 warships.

The Bulgarian bandits who kidnaped Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, demanded £25,000 for her release.

The Cunard steamers Campania and Lucania communicated by the wireless telegraph at sea a distance of 65 miles.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist and poet, is critically ill.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, is said to be in failing health.

Further details of the engagement between the Colombians and Venezuelans at Corozona September 14 state that 300 Venezuelans and 4 cannon were captured, and 600 killed, wounded or missing; also reported that a brother of President Castro was wounded.

Venezuelan authorities will send 3000 men to guard the frontier on the Guayra Peninsula.

A Paris newspaper states that, as a result of the conference between the Czar and President Loubet, the European cabinets are exchanging views with the object of taking action against Turkey.

A French newspaper publishes a story of trouble between Great Britain and Turkey, which is denied in London and Paris official circles.

The London Daily News publishes an unexplained rumor that Lord Kitchener has resigned as commander-in-chief in South Africa.

Extraordinary precautions were taken in England to protect the King and Queen upon their return from the Continent.

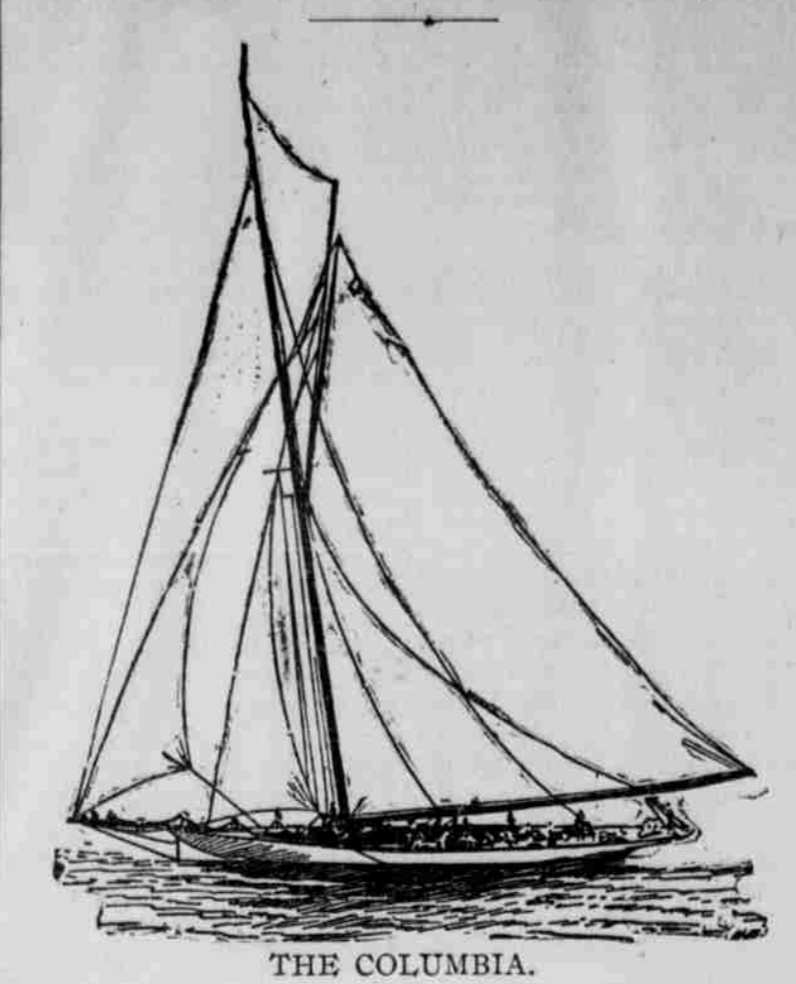
The Russian Prince Macekatchidze and his wife were arrested in Rome as anarchists and ordered to leave the country.

The railroads of this country lost \$3,216,500 by fires last year.

The pools in the New York street railways are actively at work again. It is stated in New York that New Jersey Central is earning 20 per cent. on the stock.

COLOMBIA WINS FIRST CUP RACE.

Challenger Led by 41 Seconds at the Outer Mark—The Contest the Most Exciting in History.



THE COLUMBIA.

New York (Special).—In the closest and most soul-stirring race ever sailed for the old America's Cup the white flyer Columbia beat the British challenger over a windward and leeward course of 30 nautical miles by the narrow, heart-breaking margin of 39 seconds.

As a spectacle the contest was superb. From the time the two sky-scraping racers crossed the starting line until they fled across the finish line, four and a half hours later, the result was in doubt, and the excitement aboard the excursion fleet increased until men became frenzied and women almost hysterical.

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So evenly matched were these two scientific racing machines that never after they started were the rival skippers out of each other's sail, and more than three-quarters of the time they were so close that Charlie Barr, who had the tiller aboard the American, could have tossed

a biscuit to Captain Sycamore on the Shamrock. For miles as they beat their way to the outer mark the black shadow of Shamrock's huge club-topsail was painted on the big mainsail of the Columbia for an hour on the run home.

With the two yachts flying like scared deer before the following wind, they ran almost beam to beam, as if they had been harnessed together.

The memory of the races between the Genesta and the Puritan, in 1885, and Lord Dunraven's first Valkyrie and the Vigilant, in 1893, which have been treasured by yachtsmen up to this time, will be forgotten after this magnificent duel. It will live forever in the memory of those who witnessed it.

In the years to come the yachtsmen of the two nations will recount the thrilling story of the celebrated first race between the Columbia and the Shamrock II, sailed off New York harbor in the first year of the new century.

Yacht Start. Finish. Time. Shamrock...11.00.14 3.31.58 4.31.44 Columbia...11.00.16 3.31.23 4.30.22

The next race will be over a triangular course ten miles to a leg.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S WILL.

Estate of \$225,000 Bequeathed to His Wife—Annuity of \$1,000 to His Sister Helen McKinley.

Canton, O. (Special).—Secretary Cortelyou came here to assist Mrs. McKinley in disposing of matters connected with the late President's estate.

After meeting Mrs. McKinley the question of filing the will was taken up. The trying task of reading it to her was undertaken by the faithful secretary, Mrs. McKinley made a heroic effort to bear up, and succeeded in doing so, although the ordeal was difficult for her.

All legal formalities necessary for her to subscribe to were disposed of.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Judge Day and Secretary Cortelyou went to the office of the probate judge and offered the will of President McKinley for probate. They carried with them the following:

"I, Ida S. McKinley, widow of William McKinley, deceased, hereby decline the administration of his estate and recommend the appointment of William R. Day and George B. Cortelyou as administrators with the will annexed."

This recommendation bears the date of September 27, 1901.

Following is the text of President McKinley's will as published here.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—I publish the following as my latest will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills:

"To my beloved wife, Ida S. McKinley, I bequeath all of my real estate, wherever situated, and the income of any personal property of which I may be possessed at death, during her natural life. I make the following charge upon all of my property, both real and

personal. To pay my mother during her life \$1000 a year, and at her death said sum to be paid to my sister, Helen McKinley. If the income from property be insufficient to keep my wife in great comfort and pay the annuity above provided, then I direct that such of my property be sold so as to make a sum adequate for both purposes. Whatever property remains at the death of my wife I give to my brother and sisters, share and share alike. My chief concern is that my wife, from my estate, shall have all she requires for her comfort and pleasure, and that my mother shall be provided with whatever money she requires to make her old age comfortable and happy.

"Witness my hand and seal, this 22d day of October, 1897, to my last will and testament, made at the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"The foregoing will was witnessed by us this 22d day of October, 1897, at the request of the testator, and his name signed hereto in our presence and our signature hereto in his presence.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "CHARLES LOEFFLER.

It is given out on authority that the McKinley estate will total \$225,000 to \$250,000. Aside from this insurance, the estate consists of real estate here and contiguous to Canton and of deposits in Washington banks. The will is in the President's own handwriting, and is on Executive Mansion letter paper.

To send the Schalk-Burger letter to the Imperial Government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace. He then proceeds to charge that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history."

Lord Kitchener quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony Assembly declaring that "the time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he "cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new regime."

More Gold Comes In. Vancouver, B. C. (Special).—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Skagway with 314 passengers. Crowds are now coming out from Dawson, and 200 were to have arrived in Skagway on the day that the Seattle left. The steamer has \$300,000 worth of gold. Among the passengers was Consul McCook, of Dawson, who is on his way to Washington on Government business.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—A through passenger train on the Wabash railroad from St. Louis to Omaha, was wrecked 11 miles southeast of Council Bluffs. The entire train, consisting of mail and baggage cars, two day coaches, a chair car and a Pullman sleeper, rolled down an 18-foot embankment and turned bottom-side up, the engine alone remaining on the track, and stopping with the forward trucks on the edge of the bridge over Indian creek. The train carried nearly 300 passengers. Three persons were hurt, two fatally injured, 16 severely hurt and a score of others received minor bruises.

Trains Goes Over a Bank. Chicago, Ill. (Special).—It was announced here that the National Bureau of Identification, at present located in this city, will be removed to Washington, D. C., where it is claimed superior facilities for the work are to be had. The date of the change will be set at a meeting of the board of governors in Washington next month.

Jack Haverly Dead. Salt Lake City (Special).—John H. Haverly, the famous minstrel and theatrical manager, died here of heart disease.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Brevet for Roosevelt.

Adjutant General Corbin says that the Board of Brevets, recently appointed to meet at the War Department, would devote its attention primarily to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaigns in China and the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with respect to the case of officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign.

The latter class of cases was disposed of by a similar board, which concluded its sessions over a year ago.

While the fact that a brevet had been recommended to Congress for Colonel Roosevelt was published at the time the nominations were sent to the Senate, it appears that the facts that there were two separate recommendations, and the exact basis for the board action were not made public.

Therefore the Adjutant General furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board:

"Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be brevetted colonel United States Volunteers for gallantry in battle, Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898."

"For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be brevetted brigadier general."

Customs Receipts in Cuba. The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared for publication a statement of receipts from all sources at the several custom houses in Cuba for the seven months ended July 31, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900 and 1899.

The statement shows that the total receipts from all sources during the seven months ended July 31, 1901, were \$9,180,339.17 for the same period of 1900 \$9,340,299.44, and for the same period of 1899 \$8,111,762.59.

Official Mourning. Secretary Cortelyou announced that President Roosevelt would not hold any official functions at the White House until the public reception on New Year's Day. After that date they will be as formerly.

Formal calls to the organizations and officials in a body will be deferred until after 30 days from the date of the late President's death. The flag on the executive mansion will fly at half mast, and mourning papers will be used by the heads of the departments for a period of 30 days.

No Authority to Compromise. The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no authority to compromise suits growing out of the enforcement of internal revenue laws, which are brought against the government.

His authority to compromise, if it is held, is limited to suits brought by the government.

Cotton Ginned in the United States. The Census Bureau report just issued on the cotton ginned in the United States shows the crop of 1900 to have been 4,865,148 commercial bales (bales as marketed), equivalent to 10,123,027 bales of the 500-pound standard, or 5,061,513,294 pounds. This is an increase of 840,174 commercial bales, or more than 8 per cent. in excess of the 1899 crop.

No McKinley Postage Stamps. The Postmaster-General has decided that the proposition to issue stamps for general use in commemoration of the late President McKinley is impracticable in view of the length of time required for preparing the issue and other difficulties.

No such stamps, therefore, will be issued.

Presidential Appointments. The President has made the following appointments: State—George N. Dale, of Vermont, United States consul at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada.

War—Lucien Breckenridge, second lieutenant, artillery corps.

Capital News in General. Members of the Senate committee made arrangements to file the charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. H. O. S. Heistand.

President Roosevelt has assured the friends of Commissioner of Pensions Evans that he will not be removed.

Some unknown person sent \$6150 in cash to Secretary Gage, the amount he had defrauded the government in customs duties.

Assistant Secretary to the President Barnes asked to be transferred to a position in one of the executive departments.

The Census Bureau issued a bulletin showing the paper and wood pulp industry to be capitalized at \$167,507,713. The receipts during August from the War Revenue Act were \$6,000,000.

General Corbin returned to Washington and expressed himself as highly gratified with the conditions in the Philippines.

Our New Possessions. Gen. Isidoro Torres, who surrendered some months ago, was arrested in Manila and will be tried on the charge of having ordered the murder of Corporal Fisher, of the Twelfth Infantry, at Malolos, Province of Bulacan, last October.

Colonel Atienza, with his entire staff, has surrendered to Captain Pitcher in Luzon, who has been in close pursuit of him since Lieutenant Hazzard captured the deserter Howard in his camp.

To Operate McKinley Mines. Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—There was organized in this city at the Mines Building of the Pan-American Exposition a company which will assume control of the McKinley mines, situated in White Pine county, Nevada.

The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and will be incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Mrs. McKinley will hold \$50,000 worth of the stock.

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THE INSURGENTS' DEADLY BLOW.

Thirty-Seven American Soldiers Killed and Eleven Wounded.

THE COMPANY WAS AT BREAKFAST.

Troops Are Overwhelmed and Compelled to Retreat—Stores and Ammunition and All But Twenty-Six Rifles Captured—Captain Thomas W. Connelly and Two Other Officers Among the Survivors.

Manila (By Cable).—A disastrous fight between United States troops and Filipino revolutionists took place at Balangiga, on the Island of Samar.

A large body of Filipinos attacked Company C of the Ninth Infantry, killing 48 and wounding 11. The company made a determined resistance, but the natives were in overwhelming numbers.

The 24 survivors have arrived at Bassey. They include the 11 wounded. The strength of the company was 72.

The survivors included Capt. Thomas W. Connelly, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the Ninth Infantry, reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the natives. The latter captured all the stores and ammunition of the company, and all its rifles except 12.

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, of the Twenty-first Infantry, reports a sharp engagement with Filipinos near Candelaria, Luzon, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Washington (Special).—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Chaffee, confirming the news of the disaster at Balangiga: "Hughes reports following from Bassey, Samar: 24 men Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry—11 wounded—have just arrived from Balangiga; remainder company killed. Insurgents secured a company supplies and rifles except 12. Company was attacked during breakfast morning September 28; company 72 strong; officers Thomas W. Connelly (captain), Edward A. Bumpus (first lieutenant) and Dr. R. S. Griswold (major surgeon) escaped."

ONE DEAD AND TWO DYING. A Woman Poured Oil in a Kitchen Stove With Terrible Result.

Pittsburg (Special).—As a result of an attempt to use oil to hurry along the kitchen fire Mrs. Barbara Sturgent is dead, her husband, Andrew Sturgent, and their son George are dying, and two other children—Barbara and Andrew—are very badly burned.

The family occupied two rooms of a tenement house at 1102 Washington avenue, Braddock. Mrs. Sturgent, while getting the breakfast, started to pour oil on the kindling wood in the stove and immediately there was an explosion. The room was filled with clothing hung on a life to dry. In an instant the two rooms were a blazing furnace. Mrs. Sturgent was burned to death, while her husband and son were literally cooked. The other families in the building were rescued by prompt work by the firemen.

THIRTEEN MEN DROWNED. Prospectors Were Caught in Cloudburst in Texas.

San Antonio, Texas (Special).—News has just been received here of a terrible disaster in Presidio county, near the Rio Grande river. Thirteen men who were prospecting for cinnabar lost their lives in floods caused by a waterspout or cloudburst.

The men were in two parties camped one mile apart in a dry ravine known as Alamito creek, in which there had been no water for 15 months on account of the drought. They were asleep at 9 o'clock. There was a cloudburst several miles up the ravine. A volume of water 20 feet high washed down the channel of the ravine and swept over the men in the camp. They were not aware of their danger. All were drowned, and only six bodies have been recovered.

MOTHER'S AWFUL DEED. Threw Four Children into a Well and Followed Them.

Cleveland (Special).—The town of Little York, a station on the line of the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Railway, 15 miles south of this city, was the scene of a terrible tragedy.

Mrs. Perry Curtis, the wife of a farmer, was in a dry saw mill when she threw her four children into a well and then committed suicide by jumping in after them.

Her husband was in Cleveland with a load of potatoes and knew nothing of the tragedy until he read an account of it in the newspapers. Mrs. Curtis was released from the Massillon Insane Asylum recently as cured and it is thought that it was while suffering a relapse that she committed the terrible deed.

Cruiser Cleveland Launched. Bath, Me. (Special).—Great interest attended the launching here at the Bath Iron Works of the United States cruiser Cleveland. The spectators occupied every available place from which the ceremonies could be viewed.

At a few minutes before noon the christening party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, Senators Hanna, Frye and Hale and Congressman Littlefield, mounted the platform at the bow of the cruiser, and almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cord, releasing her into the water.

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