

# EIGHT MEN KILLED, ELEVEN INJURED

## Conductor's Blunder Results in a Terrible Collision.

### WRECK ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL. A Passenger and a Freight Come Together With Great Force, the Occupants of the Smoking Car Being Pinned in by the Locomotives—Only Three of the Half Dozen Escaped.

Rockford, Ill. (Special).—Failure on the part of a conductor to obey orders is supposed to have been the cause of a head-on collision on the Illinois Central, between Irene and Perryville. The two trains were the eastbound passenger train and a through freight from Chicago going west. As a result eight people are dead or missing and 11 injured.

The trains met in a slight bend in the track, both running at full speed. The smoking express and baggage cars were piled on the locomotive, pinning in the occupants of the smoking car. Only three of the half dozen in that car escaped. The others were pinned in, and if not instantly killed, were roasted to death and their bodies, with those of the engine crews, were entirely consumed. All efforts of the survivors to reach the victims were unavailing.

The temperature was 30 degrees below zero, and an icy wind was blowing. The point where the wreck occurred being in a shallow cut afforded no protection. The injured were without hats and wraps and suffered terribly. By the united efforts of the survivors, one car was pushed back from the wreckage to escape flames, and the wounded were placed on the banks inside.

Two hours elapsed before any relief was at hand. The engine from the east pulled the car to Irene, three miles distant. A relief train was started from Rockford at 1:30 A. M. with medical aid. It arrived at the scene of the wreck 20 minutes later. In the meantime the injured had been brought back from Irene and were transferred to the relief train and brought to Rockford.

# STORM'S HAVOC

## Streams in New York and Pennsylvania Rise Above Danger Line.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—The bitter cold wave from the northwest and the furious easterly storm this side of the Alleghenies checked the latter, but not before the tremendous downpour of rain and terrific winds had caused losses to property aggregating millions of dollars in the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

In addition to the enormous damage to manufacturing plants by floods, a number of lives were lost. Washouts caused damage and delays on the various railroads in Pennsylvania and New York. The Lehigh river overflowed the canal at Bethlehem, Pa., and forced the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads to suspend traffic. About 200 houses in Bethlehem were flooded.

The havoc in the Pennsylvania coal regions is enormous, and the loss to railroads and to the coal business is estimated at millions of dollars. The Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna and Juniata rivers have risen as high as 15 feet above their levels, and all of their tributaries have overflowed, inundating the surrounding country in more than a dozen counties. In the Schuylkill Valley 48 mines were flooded, and in the Lehigh and Lackawanna regions the destruction is equally great.

# FEAR UPRISING OF FILIPINOS.

## Army Officer Says Rebellion in Rife in Island of Luzon.

Peking, (By Cable).—A private letter received here from an American general at Manila, whose position gives his statements the highest authority, says that secret service reports from all the provinces of the island of Luzon show a remarkable and widespread revival of the spirit of rebellion there. This letter says the American army expects a general outbreak throughout the island of Luzon, and is taking vigorous measures to repress it. Manila is the center of discontent.

General Cilaoff has frequent parades of the garrison through the city's streets to display American strength and fearing an attempt at a general massacre of Americans.

Arrangements have been perfected to concentrate American women and children in the public buildings on short notice.

# JUDGE HITS EX-CONGRESSMAN.

## John J. Lentz Assaulted in Court at Cleveland, Ohio.

Columbus, Ohio, (Special).—There was a sensational scene in Judge Bigger's court when Judge D. C. Badger assaulted former Congressman John J. Lentz. The episode was the outgrowth of the appointment of a receiver for the Wolfman Guaranty Company by Judge Badger. Lentz had, as agent for Mr. Wolfman, filed an affidavit in Judge Bigger's court alleging prejudice on the part of Judge Badger, and asking Judge Bigger to hear a motion to vacate the receivership. Judge Badger happened into the courtroom while the matter was being laid before Judge Bigger, and he accused Lentz of having misstated the facts. Lentz entered a denial. Judge Badger then assaulted the ex-congressman. Lentz made no attempt to retaliate, but told Badger that inasmuch as he was a judge he would not strike him.

# Pardon of Miss Eastwick Refused.

London, (By Cable).—The Home Office notified counsel for Miss Josephine Eastwick, of Philadelphia, under sentence of six months' imprisonment for forging a railroad certificate, that the petition for her pardon on the ground of insanity could not be granted. No reason is given. This action of the Home Office was taken in spite of great pressure brought to bear on Miss Eastwick's behalf by the officials of the American Embassy.

# A Girl's Leg Ground Off.

Connellsville, Pa., (Special).—Bessie Winebrenner, a white girl aged about 13 years, daughter of Mrs. Winebrenner, this city, had her left leg ground off by an engine while picking coal from the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Miss Winebrenner is expected to die.

# Kitchener in the Field.

London, (By Cable).—Now that Gen. Ian Hamilton is here, the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph cables, "Lord Kitchener has personally taken the field and is directing the movements of the troops."

# SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

## Domestic.

### Carl Athene, a hypnotist, awoke in Omaha after a six days' sleep, but went into another trance when confronted by an alleged deserted wife.

The American Federation of Labor, at Scranton, Pa., declared in favor of trade autonomy, but refused to endorse socialism. The old officers were re-elected.

Manufacturers of copper wire announced a reduction in prices that will average one cent a pound. Prices of brass are expected to fall this week.

From the estate of his uncle, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, the President will receive from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

In the convention of the American Federation of Labor the proposition to increase the number of vice-presidents from six to eight was defeated. A resolution instructing unions to hold aloof from State militia was tabled after sharp discussion. It was decided to increase the per capita tax of the unions; that of members of local unions from 5 cents to 10 cents, the increase of 5 cents a month to go to a defense fund.

The relations between President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, and Chairman E. B. Thomas, of the board, are said to be greatly strained, and that they no longer speak to each other. Mr. Underwood will likely become president of the Northern Pacific.

James Wilcox, former suitor of Nell Crosey, in a letter to her father, Louie Crosey, again declares that he had nothing whatever to do either directly or indirectly with the girl's disappearance.

The United States Steel Corporation instituted a civil service merit system on its lake steamer lines, on which 2,000 men are employed. The captains and chief engineers will share in the dividends.

George Morgan, president, and Geo. Blum, Jr., treasurer, of the Continental Security Redemption Company of Birmingham, Ala., were arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

Charges of maltreatment at sea were brought against officers of the naval cutter Nero by a seaman. The charges were dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence.

Laura Billion, the female companion of Ben Kilpatrick, the Mentum train robber, was sentenced to five years in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Various papers advocating the principles of peace were read before the American Friends' Peace Conference, in Philadelphia.

The government thermometer registered 45 degrees below zero in Fergus Falls, Minn., today.

The United States Steel Corporation will increase the capacity of its steel works, and by a new method the American Tinsmith Company will be able to compete with foreign manufacturers at home and make the United States the greatest tinplate manufacturing country in the world.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, together with nine companions, was tried and convicted of conspiracy and sentenced in prison three years and four months in prison. Seven of his companions were sentenced to four months.

Mrs. Valentine Wiselaker was found dying at her home, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, her skull having been crushed by blows from a poker. Her son's body was found in a stable. It is supposed she killed his mother and then committed suicide.

Arthur Goebel has lost by fire the papers relating to the death of his brother, William Goebel, and the trials of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers and others.

In the halms corpus case of Lawyer Patrick in New York, the court decided that an early trial must be had; otherwise he would release the defendant.

A fierce gale was reported to be sweeping the English and Irish Channel.

Heavy storms have swept over France and England. A number of small wrecks are reported. Telegraph communication between ports in England and Scotland is still interrupted. A large new Austrian steamer, the Neritka, has been driven on the rocks off the English coast.

At a concert given by Paderevski in Berlin for the benefit of persons imprisoned as an outcome of the Wenschelstein case, the pianist was presented with bouquets tied with the Polish colors.

Besides the impending action of Germany to enforce claims against Venezuela, an uprising is threatened in that country.

The appointment of Monsignor Palenico as papal delegate to Washington to succeed Cardinal Martinelli is now assured.

The Hungarian Premier explained in the Diet that there being no international decision that horses are war material, their shipment to South Africa for the British Army cannot be stopped.

A Chinese edict bestows honors upon the late Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching and decorates Yung Lu, who commanded the troops against the allies.

The New York Subtreasury statement shows the banks lost \$2,750,000 last week.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 20 and 1/2 per cent, extra.

President Whitney has, it is said, disposed of his controlling interest in Dominion Steel & Iron Co., to Montreal capitalists.

The United Fruit Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable January 15, to stock of record December 31.

# INQUIRY COURT CENSURES SCHLEY

## But Admiral Dewey Says He Won the Battle of Santiago.

### NO FURTHER ACTION RECOMMENDED

#### In a Nutshell, the Decision is Against Admiral Schley, and from the Standpoint of a Majority of the Court He is Not Vindicated—Admiral Dewey, However, Was in the Main in Favor of Schley.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Blame and praise. This is the verdict of the Schley Court of Inquiry.

It is more blame than praise, because while Admiral Dewey, president of the court, gives him all the credit and glory for the destruction of Cervera's fleet as senior in command at the battle, and the court finds that his conduct was that of a man of courage in the action, the unanimous finding is made that Schley's conduct in the Santiago campaign prior to his suppression by Rear-Admiral Sampson was "characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise."

The investigation, unique in naval annals and of great historic importance, was intended to end a controversy which has not only disrupted the navy, but which has rent the entire country. Instead of the controversy, for while Admiral Dewey gives it as his personal and individual opinion that to Rear-Admiral Schley belongs the credit of the victory at Santiago, Rear-Admiral Benham and Ramsay, the two junior members of the court, decline to append their signatures to such an expression.

# OPINION OF THE MAJORITY.

## Findings of Benham and Ramsay Are Against Schley.

The opinion of the majority is as follows:

Commodore Schley, in command of the Flying Squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and should there have maintained a close blockade of that port.

He should have endeavored on May 23 at Cienfuegos to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum devoted to him at 8:45 A. M. of that date.

He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the Flying Squadron.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the escape of the Spanish vessel. He should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's order of May 25.

He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance to Santiago harbor on May 20 and 21.

He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

By commencing the engagement on May 31 he rendered the battle of the Brooklyn around which the Spanish vessel, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Vizcaya and Colon.

The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessel. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and to back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant A. H. Hodges in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His official report regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the Flying Squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

George Dewey, Admiral United States Navy, President.

Samuel C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General United States Navy, Judge-Advocate.

# ADMIRAL DEWEY'S OPINION.

## Commodore Schley Was the Senior Officer in Command.

Admiral Dewey's opinion is as follows:

to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N. Sam. C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

# THE RECOMMENDATION.

In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign, the Court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N., President.

Sam. C. Lemley, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge-Advocate.

# Schley's Probable Future Course.

It is possible the cause of Admiral W. S. Schley will next be tried in the courts, rather than in Congress.

As the result of the trial, Admiral Dewey concurred in the criticisms of Admiral Schley on all counts of the report which he does not specifically mention in his minority opinion.

At the Navy Department it is said the fact that Admiral Dewey gave Admiral Schley credit for the victory may result in the reports being returned to the court, since that question is held, was not in the precept.

# WHO WON THE PRIZE MONEY?

## Under Dewey's Decision Gough Schley Got Sampson's Share.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Whether Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley should receive the share of the prize and bounty money awarded by the Treasury Department to the commander-in-chief of the American fleet at Santiago is a question raised by Admiral Dewey's opinion that Admiral Schley was in absolute command.

These figures, showing the amount of prize money awarded to each officer in command of a fleet or squadron during the war with Spain, have been prepared by the Auditor for the Navy Department.

Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, \$8,355, share bounty for destruction of Spanish ships at Santiago; \$27,462, share prize money for capture and destruction of independent of Santiago; \$25,797, total bounty and prize money received.

Rear-Admiral Schley, \$3,334, share bounty for destruction of Spanish ships at Santiago; \$49,551, prize money for capture and destruction of his command; \$1,483,533, total bounty and prize money received.

Admiral George Dewey, \$9,579, total bounty for destruction of Spanish ships at Manila.

# ANARCHISTS DEIFY PRESIDENT.

## An Inflammatory Open Letter From Leaders of Chicago Society.

Chicago, (Special).—Open letters and manifestos addressed to President Roosevelt, in which defiance and disrespect are plainly set forth, are now being resorted to by the Chicago anarchists who were arrested at the time of the assassination of President McKinley.

At a conference of anarchist leaders of different cities in Illinois it was decided that a general manifesto should be issued. The advance of the general appeal came in the last issue of the Free Society of Abraham Isaak and his co-workers. It is an open letter, signed by Abraham Isaak, Jr., extending over a page of the anarchist sheet, and addressed to President Roosevelt.

Discussing the President's message to Congress, it tells the President that to be logical "you should consider yourself as one of the first subjects to emigrate to the island of Hawaii."

"Neither your prisons nor penal colonies," it continues, "will stop the onward march of our ideas. Even if you did report to the most barren rocks the adherents of anarchism do not think that the dial of progress can be turned back."

# BIBLE IN THE LEVANT.

## Steadily Increasing Demand Reported By American Society.

New York, (Special).—The American Bible Society has issued a report based on the recent visitation of its agencies in the Levant by its secretary, Rev. Dr. William I. Baven.

The report says that there has been a steadily increasing demand for the Bible in more than 500 villages spoken for by the people along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The principal circulation is in Armenian, Greek and Arabic. The Arabic issues during the past year were over 30,000.

The distribution of the Bible in the Nile Valley and in the Soudan is also a part of the work of the Levant agency of the American Bible Society.

# Bank Robbers Stole \$35,000.

Louisville, Ky., (Special).—Word was received here that the Bank of Sturgis, Sturgis, Ky., was robbed of \$35,000 between midnight and dawn.

The work was done quietly, and nothing was known about the robbery until the bank was opened for business Friday morning. At the time of the theft the bank held the money which was to have been used in paying off the employees of the Treadwater Mining Company.

# Mr. Kruger's New Home.

Utrecht, (By Cable).—Mr. Kruger, former president of the South African Republic, has arrived here and taken possession of his new residence. Mr. Kruger, who appeared to be in excellent health, received a great ovation from crowds of people.

# Steel Trust May Control Nickel Co.

London, (By Cable).—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is inclined to credit the rumors, for some time current, to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation is trying to obtain control of the Nickel Corporation. The paper finds support for the belief in the reconstruction of the latter campaign board, in which appears the name of Colonel Hunsiker as chairman. The Gazette understands that Colonel Hunsiker represents the Steel Corporation.

# Mrs. Bostick Acquitted.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The jury in the case of Mrs. Lola Ida Henry Bostick, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., in the Kenmore Hotel, in this city, on the night of May 15, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was set at liberty. Such a conclusion of the trial was generally expected, the popular impression here being that from the evidence submitted the prosecution had failed to prove its case against Mrs. Bostick.

# Killed Bride and Cal His Traitor.

Elkhart, Ind., (Special).—Ora Strine, a laborer, aged 25, killed his wife and cut his own throat. He was arrested, but it is believed he cannot recover. The couple had been married only three weeks. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

# Killed Wife, Sister-in-Law and Self.

Greenville, S. C., (Special).—Edward Hollis, a "drummer," residing at Lima, 11 miles from this place, shot and killed his wife and sister-in-law, and then himself.

# NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

## Contests for House Seats.

The hearing of the contested election cases will begin early in January before the several election committees of the House.

There are seven of these contests, including that made by ex-Representative J. J. Lentz, of Ohio, against the sitting member from the seventh Ohio district, Representative Emmet Tompkins. One of the contests, begun by General Walker, of Virginia, for the seat in the ninth Virginia district, has been terminated by the death of the contestant.

Other cases are: Seventh Alabama, N. B. Spears against Representative John H. Burnett; Third Kentucky, J. M. Moss against Representative John S. Rice; Twelfth Missouri, W. M. Horton against Representative James J. Butler; Third North Carolina, E. F. Fowler against Representative Charles R. Thomas; Seventh South Carolina, A. B. Dentler against Representative J. W. Stokes; Fourth Virginia, C. E. Wilson against Representative Francis R. Lassiter.

## Carnegie Gift Discussed.

The acceptance of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$500,000 for educational purposes was discussed informally at a recent cabinet meeting, but no definite conclusion was reached in regard to it, and probably will not be for several days.

The cabinet also discussed a special order, subsequently promulgated by Secretary Wilson, prohibiting the landing at any ports of the United States, Hawaii or any of the dependencies of this Government, of any live stock of any kind from the Philippine Islands. The order takes immediate effect and is due to the prevalence of a number of infectious animal diseases in the Philippines.

It was announced after the meeting that B. H. Colbert had been selected by the President for United States marshal for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Mr. John S. Hammer, whose term of office expires January 1.

## Will Not Take It in Bonds.

It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of \$500,000 of bonds of the United States Steel Corporation for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city.

The views of prominent Senators and Representatives in this regard have been given to the President are practically unanimous against the acceptance of the offer in its present shape. The provision attached to the offer that the Government shall hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable.

The President, however, is very hopeful that an adjustment can be made by which Mr. Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds, and that the gift can then be accepted in that shape.

## Cuban Revenue Decline.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out the following statement showing the customs revenue in Cuba:

The total revenues for the ten months ended October 31, 1901, were \$1,608,437, as compared with \$1,238,801 for the same period of 1900, and \$1,170,991 for 1899.

The duty on exports was abolished April 1, 1901. The export duties collected in 1901 amounted to \$267,440; during the ten months ended October 31, 1902, \$277,750; during the same period October 31, 1899, \$101,530.

The customs revenues exclusive of export duties, increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$276,811, and over the second preceding year by \$1,250,434.

## Long's Plan for Naval Reserves.

Secretary Long has transmitted to Congress a bill providing for the organization of a United States naval reserve. All officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the naval militia who served during the war with Spain, all officers appointed from civil life for service during the continuance of that war, the men who enlisted in the navy for not less than one year and served during the Spanish War, and all graduates of the Naval Academy who have honorably completed the service, may be enrolled in the naval reserve in the same grade as that held when they left the service.

## Siam's New Minister Presented.

Phya Akaraj Oraditna, the newly arrived Siamese Minister, called at the State Department, accompanied by his English secretary, Mr. Loftus, and was taken to the White House by Secretary Hay and presented to President Roosevelt. The Minister presented his credentials, after which there was the usual exchange of felicitous remarks.

## Roosevelt May Go to Pacific.

Representative Neidham, of California, extended to President Roosevelt an invitation from the Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, to attend the annual encampment of that organization at Hanford, Cal., next May. The President said it was his intention to visit California and the Pacific Coast some time next year, but he could not now say when he would be able to make the trip.

## Capitola News in General.

Representative Peavre introduced in the House a bill to allow a pension of \$50 a month to honorably discharged soldiers who have become blind; also a bill to establish a national military park at Fort Frederick, Md.; also, a bill for a monument to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

The Naval Board on Awards recommended that commendatory letters be sent to the officers and men of the Petrel, who distinguished themselves during the fire on that vessel.

Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, submitted the majority report on the Philippine Tariff Bill, and Mr. Richardson the minority report.

# SIGNALS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

## The Greatest Scientific Achievement of Modern Times.

### MESSAGE BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

#### Marconi Receives Electric Signals Across the Atlantic Ocean From His Station in Cornwall, England—Signals Received Through a Kite With an Aerial Wire a Distance of Seventeen Hundred Miles.

St. Johns, N. F., (Special).—Signor Marconi announced the most wonderful scientific discovery of modern times Saturday, in stating that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic Ocean from his station in Cornwall, Eng. He explains that before leaving England he had made plans for accomplishing this result, for while his primary object was to communicate with ocean liners in mid-ocean, he hoped also to succeed in attaining the wonderful scientific achievement of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic.

Signor Marconi's station in Cornwall is most powerful. He possesses an electric force, generated there, a hundred times greater than at his ordinary stations. Before he left England he arranged that the electrician in charge of the station, which is located at Poldhu, should be given the instruction to turn after a certain date, which Signor Marconi would cable him after having perfected his arrangements here.

Signor Marconi arrived here a week ago Friday, selected Signal Hill, at the entrance to the harbor, as an experimenting station, and moved his equipment there. Last Monday he cabled to the Poldhu station to begin sending signals at 3 P. M. daily, and to continue them until 6 P. M. these hours being, respectively, 11:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., St. John's time. During these hours Wednesday Signor Marconi elevated a kite with an aerial wire, by means of which signals are sent or received. He remained at the recorder attached to the receiving apparatus, and, to his profound satisfaction, signals were received by him at intervals, according to the program arranged previously with the operator at Poldhu.

These signals consisted of repeating at intervals the letter "S," which in Marconi's code is made by three dots or quick strokes. This signal was repeated so frequently and so in accordance with the detailed plan arranged to provide safeguards against possibility of a mistake that Signor Marconi was satisfied that it was a genuine transmission from England.

Again on Thursday, during the same hours, the kite was elevated and the same signals were received. This made the assurance so complete that Signor Marconi and also informed the government of Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Boyle, who apprised the British Cabinet of the success of the experiments. The Cornwall coast is 1,700 miles from St. Johns.

## A TERRIBLE DEATH RATE.

### Delayed Reports on Concentration Camps at Last Appear.

London, (By Cable).—The delay in the publication of the October and November returns from the South African concentration camps, which were just issued, was apparently due to the government's desire to accompany the announcement of the results with a high death rate with some kind of official explanation.

A blue book now issued shows 3,159 deaths of whites in October, of which number 2,621 were children. There were 2,507 deaths of whites in November, of whom 2,271 were children. This makes the total number of deaths for the last six months 13,641, or a death rate approximating 253 per year per 1,000. Among the Kafirs there were 1,308 deaths in two months.

The blue book also contains the Government's plans for breaking up the camps, and reports by medical officers, blaming the death rate on the filthy habits of the Boers; the concealment of diseases, the feeding of babies on meat, heavy dough bread and stewed black coffee and the admission to the camps of half-starved refugees riddled with disease. In one instance a batch of "refugees" brought in consisted of eight dying persons and three dead bodies.

## Chinese Palace Fired.

London, (By Cable).—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Standard says that on the occasion of the Dowager Empress's birthday, November 30, some members of a secret society fired the imperial palace at Kai Feng Fu. Two buildings were destroyed before the fire was extinguished. It is believed that this attempt is the real explanation of the desire of Yung H