LUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF PENN TOWNSHIP.

glancing over the old files of Post we find in the issue dated Despite the Peaceful Attitude 14, 1873, the following : hu B. Linn gives the followoll of Capt. Weiser's company ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON. h was from Penn township in eighborhood of Selinsgrove will pubt prove interesting to our Spain Willing That We Should Feed ers as many of the descendants ese dead heroes are still living. USTER ROLL OF CAPT. BENJ.

EISER'S COMPANY OF NOR-MBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA JUNE 30, 1777.

Benjamin Weiser A. Christopher Snyder " Adam Shaeffer

" Joseph Van Gundy Sergt. Max Hane

George Marshall Corp. Philip Moyer " Frederick Eisenhauer

mmer, Will Thompson PRIVATES.

George Peiter Hosterman George Brosius Livengood Andrew Reitz nas Ritch Adam Kerstetter Meiser Nicholas Brosius p Neitz John Heim Hauser stian Shaeffer Adam Leffler ge Moyer ge Herrold as Bickle Faust Henry Groninger ge Troutner Martin Kerstetter aust, sick, Leonard Kerstetter Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana. olaus Shaffer Zacharias Spengle Michael Newman ad Farst Peter Weis y Kauffman Peter delphia, Jnne 30, 1777.

his company served through the months.

Auditor's Notice.

itate of Phoebe) In the Orphans' Court ly, late of West - of Snyder County, Pa. rownsnip, dec'd.) AUDITORS' NOTICE.

lersigned, who was appointed auditor court to distribute the funds in the W. W. Wernetts, administrator of said of W. W. Wernetts, administrator of said int, as jer his first and final account filed firmed in said estate, to and among legally entitled to the same, will sit, for roose of discharging the duties of his apnt, at the office of Charles Hower, Esq., rough of Selinsgrove, Snyder County, p Friday, April 22, 1808, between the hourf ck A. M. and 2:20 O'clock P. M. of said there and when all pariles are requested t their claims or be forever debarred laiming any portion of said funds.

JAR. G. CROUSF, Auditor.

OLD COPIES WANTED.

order to complete our files we the following named issues of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was tically intact and sank in that ondition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts in regard to the

forward part of the ship are, however, stablished by the testimony. That portion of the port side of the

rotective deck which extends from bout frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft, and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft, and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of

TALK OF EUROPEAN MEDIATION. the Maine. 5. At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position has been forced up so ment and a Number of Yachts and as to be now about four feet above the Tugs Which Will Be Transformed surface of the water; therefore, about 34 feet above where it would be had the Into Marine Fighters-Admiral SIship sank uninjured. The outside botcard Retired, and Captain Sampson tom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about Succeeds Him in Command of the 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length Fleet at Key West - Commodore (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled Schley Commands the Flying Squadback upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forron at Hampton Roads-Some Conward. gressmen Oppose the President's

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about 30 feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this ef-

fect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said

7. In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain U. S. N., President. A. MARIX.

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Judge Advocate. The court, having finished the inquiry

was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a. m. to await the action of the convening authority.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain U. S. N., President.

A. MARIX. Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N., Judge Advocate. United States Flagship New York,

March 22, 1898, off Key West, Fia. The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved. M. SICARD,

Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces on the North Atlantic Station. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Thinks Spain's Sense of Justice Will Dictate a Course of Action.

Washington, March 28 .- The president today sent the following message to congress: To the congress of the United States: For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular

ent prevailed, which in a com munity less just and self controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer proceases of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await mateproof before forming a judgment rial as to the cause, the responsibility, and, as the facts warranted, the remedy. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it demine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter. The usual proceedure was followed,

as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical rience to discharge the duty imexpe posed upon them. Alded by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the cause of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently, pursued no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the court of inquiry was reached after 23 days of continuous labor, on the 21st of March, and having been approved on the 22d by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive.

It is herewith laid before the con gress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purport is in brief as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted to the regular government pllot buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed, and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb 15 everything had been reported secure, and all was quiet. At 40 minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second which was more open, prolonged and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was com pletely demolished.

Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about 34 feet about where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (frame 17 to frame 25). is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same placing extending forward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is ted by the minister were of exceeding broken in two and the flat keel bent importance. The Spanish government into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship

est field for anti-Spanish and warlike expressions, a strain of discontent and uneasiness prevailed after the president's message and the Maine report was submitted, especially on the house side

The president's message submitting the Maine report and accompanying evidence was the main event of the day. Those who had anticipated that the message would contribute to the aggressive spirit were disappointed. It contained no surprises. In the house of representatives the message and report was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and Spanish debate was for the time being diverted.

In the senate there was a similar reference to the committee on foreign relations, and Mr. Money, of Mississippi, delivered a brief and energetic speech picturing the woes of Cuba. With the report was submitted the voluminous evidence taken at Havana and Key West before the court of ininquiry.

After the adjournment of the house there was considerable discussion over proposed consolidation of the forces in the house who favor some form of immediate action on the Cuban issue. There was a strong feeling shown over the avoidance in the message of any outline of a definite administration policy and a decided disposition apparent not to await any further delay nor resort to temporizing measures. The project to furnish ad libitum relief supplies to the Cuban non-combatants is meeting with opposition, to which members on both sides of the house have given voice in private discussion on the ground, first, that Spain alone is responsible for the conditions on the island, and, second, the extending of such large and probably to his mother at Allegheny, Pa. continued aid abroad is unjust to the people of this country.

The special cabinet session was held to go over the president's message and particularly to consider the latest developments in the negotiations now proceeding with Spain. These had assumed a wide field, embracing not only the Maine question, but the entire Cuban problem. The answer of Spain was in hand to the firm note sent through Minister Woodford last week stating that the condition of Cuban affairs had become so intolerable that the United States could not much longer remain inactive toward it. The general tone of the Spanish answer impressed the president and cabinet officers most favorably, so much so that after the meeting it was stated by members that the outlook was far more assuring, and that Spain had shown such a concilitory tone that it was believed she would make concessions sufficient to permit an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations.

This was supplemented, however, by the statement that the danger point had not yet passed, and that war, while no longer a probability, was yet a possibility. The president had distinctly disclosed to his cabinet assoclates his purpose to avert war if it was possible with a just solution of the Cuban problem, and he had felt from the disposition manifested by Spain that this just solution could be reached. This, however, is without considering congress, which may, now that the subject is formally before it. take some radical action.

Meantime, at the state department, cablegrams were being received from Minister Woodford, and the Spanish minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, was in a lengthy conference with Judge Day as to the prospective adjustment. The meeting between the Spanish minister and Judge Day came after the cabinet conference, so that such representation as Spain submitted through him did not get before the cabinet. At east two of these new phases submit-

disappearing carriages for the eight ten and 12 inch guns, emplacemen for which are now being constructed at the sea coast fortifications.

The events of last week were a succession of exciting incidents. Thursday last Admiral Sicard was retired on sick leave and Captain Sampson appointed to succeed him in command of the fleet at Key West. Captain Robley Evans ("Fighting Bob") was appointed to the command of the Iowa, succeeding Captain Sampson. On Friday Commander W. S. Schley was appointed to command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. Orders were also issued to have the vessels of the white squadron painted a dark lead color, and that work is now proceeding. On Friday it was announced that agents of this government had purchased a "Schischau" torpedo boat just built for the German government. At New York agents of the government purchased four swift yachts, nine fast sea going tugs and one coasting vessel, which are being transformed into war vessels.

The great event of last week was, of course, the arrival in Washington on Thursday night of the report of the Maine court of inquiry, which was brought to the capital from Key West Lieutenant Commander Marix, by Lieutenants Hood and Jungen, Engineer Bowers and Ship Carpenter Helmes, of the Maine's crew. Another important event of the week was the launching, on Thursday last at Newport News, Va., of the two new battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge. Last Thursday the body of Lieutenant Jenkins was recovered from the wreck of the Maine, and has been forwarded

The Spanish government has cable# officially to Washington that the Spanish naval commission holds the disaster to the Maine to be of internal origin. The government of Spain, it can be stated positively, is not disposed to turn back the torpedo flotilla now proceeding from the Canaries, and would be disinclined to consider a suggestion from this government tending to interfere with the disposition by Spata of her own naval forces.

This week opened with every evidence of approaching war at the nation's capital. Sunday was an unusually busy day. At the state, war and navy departments there was little semblance of the Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks. messengers and telegraph operators were all at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the war and navy departments on a Sunday. The president had conferences with the members of his cabinet, and Assistant Secretary Day had a conference with the Spanish minister at the state department. At the same time it was stated in official circles that the president was determined to terminate the war in Cuba on terms that will make the Cubans practically free.

A matter of considerable importance in connection with the Spanish controversy is the fact that in Sunday's elections in Spain the Sagasta government made sweeping victories.

A dispatch from Havana states that when the Mangrove went to that city on Saturday to bring home the Maine officers she was boarded by a Spanish inspector, who proceeded to examine her as though she was a suspected filibuster. Consul General Lee vigorously protested, and the inspector was quickly removed.

Jersey's Naval Militia Ordered Out. Camden, N. J., March 29 .- The naval reserves of New Jersey. Second division, were ordered on board the monitor Ajax (lying at this place) last night. The officers expect orders at any hour either to move the Ajax or transfer some of the men to one of the monitors at League Island. Richard F. Loper Arrested. Philadelphia, March 29.-Richard F of the United States government in ex- Loper, of the defunct Guarantors' Fintending relief to the sufferers in Cuba ance company, was arrested yesterday on a far greater scale than hitherto afternoon at the office of his counsel, State Senator John C. Grady, in the Girard building. Magistrate Jermon announced that he would require \$25,000 ball. It is alleged that Cashier Hopkins loaned Loper securities of the People's bank, which are now missing. One of the clerks of the bank says Mr. pected that the relief will be carried Hopkins called up Mr. Loper on the telephone and implored him to return the securities loaned him. This is what Mr. Hopkins said: "I cannot stand the strain any longer, and if you do not return the securities within 24 hours I shall blow my brains out." The next day, when the cashier had, indeed, made good his threat, the clerk recalled and repeated it. Loper denies the

disaster to the Maine at Havana: United States Steamer Iowa, First Rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court 1. That the United States battleship vessel. Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898. and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul general at Havana had notified the authorities

at that place, the previous evening, of erm of duty during which the es of Trenton and Princeton the Maine was excellent, and all orders fought and were in the service and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

of the Administration.

Her Cuban Subjects.

The Government Secures a Torpedo

Boat Built For the German Govern-

Plan For Furnishing Government

Relief to Spanish Subjects in Cuba.

The Situation Rather Warlike, De-

spite the Peaceful Attitude of the

Washington, March 28 .- Following is

the full text of the report of the court

of inquiry appointed to investigate the

Administration.

All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the

magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell rooms were

always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 p. m. The temperatures of the magazine and shell room were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was de-

stroyed. The torpedo warheads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the ex-

Mathias Witmer Jacob Snyder March 21, 1898. John Hester finds as follows:

1884; Sept. 17, 1885; Jan. 28, with the destruction of the Maine. . 29, 1887.

ny of our readers having copies he above issues will confer a rooms. or by letting us know. Such es in good condition will comad a tair price. tf.

the ten shares of bank stock of ae of each share is \$100. The day by the engineer officer on duty. per share more than this stock of coal on board the Maine. king institution.

DIED.

e, Henry F. Bressler, aged 35 dition. Richfield Lutheran church. by reliable persons to the commanding

On March, 21, 1898, near Lewisg, Elizabeth, widow of the late njamin Arbögast, aged 90 years, no. and 12 days. Funeral was d on the 24th inst., at St. John's mig and H. H. Spohn officiated. On March, 20, 1898 at New rlin, Solomon Dreisbach, aged years, 6 mo. and 3 days.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

lean blood means a clean skin. No aty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathar-clean your blood and keep it clean, by ring up the laxy liver and driving all im-tices from the body. Begin to-day to ish pimples, bolis, blotches, blotchesds, that sickly billions completion by taking ty for ten cente. All drug-

uly 8, Sept. 16, 1869; Oct. 6, Waste was carefully looked atter on board the Maine to obviate danger. Waste was carefully looked after on 1870; Jan. 26, 1871; Apr. 17, Special orders in regard to this had 5; Nov. 4, Dec. 23, 1875; Mar. been given by the commanding officer. 878; May 15, 1879; Feb. 17, Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stow-Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other . 10, 1881; Apr. 23, 1883; ed on or above the main deck and 27, June 12, Aug. 7 and Oct. could not have had anything to do The medical stores were stowed aft 6, Oct. 28, Dec. 23, 1886; under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other store

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely, B3, B4, B5, B6.

A 5 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker B. Fessler, deceased, in the First in which it was stowed was accessible ional Bank of this place, was on three sides at all times, and the on Tuesday at public sale for bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This fourth side at this time on account of 9.75 for each share. The par bunker, A 16, had been inspected Mon-

chares were bought by Dr. Kana- in working order, and there had never The fire alarms in the bunkers were of Centreville. This is about been a case of spontaneous combustion

The two after boilers of the ship were ght two years ago. This is in use at the time of the disaster, but tful evidence of a successful for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward bollers have since been found on March, 19, 1898, near Meiser- by the divers and are in a fair con-

On the night of the destruction of rs, 10 mo. and 26 days. Func- the Maine everything had been rewas held on the 22nd inst. at ported secure for the night at 8 p. m. by reliable persons, through the proper, vs. O. G. Romig and Solomon ficer. At the time the Maine was de-sybill officiated. fore least liable to accident caused by

movements from those on board. 3. The destruction of the Maine oc curred at 9:40 p. m. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater vol-ume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the

the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magasines of the Maine. 4. The evidence bearing upon this, ba-ing principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a def-inite conclusion as to the condition of

representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immedi ate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine, and with notification of the intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary sa lutes and ceremonial visits.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks folowing her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should e kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recall by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At 40 minutes past 9 in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 264 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonse XII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, hich lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals eing freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in the public cemetery in the city. Trib-

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the offlecrs or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and That no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of her majesty, the queen regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the executive to advise congress of the result and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON. Congressmen Oppose Government Re-

lief to Cuban Spanish Subjects. Washington, March 29 .--- Yesterday vas one of action in every branch of official life; action in the White House, where the president and his cabinet advisers assembled in special cabinet session at 10:30 o'clock, action in both branches of congress, where the message of the president on the Maine disaster and report and testimony of the court of inquiry were received, action in the secret conferences of state officials and diplomats concerning the latest phases of Spanish-American negotiation, and action in the war and navy departments, with the Spanish situation as the common purpose of all the varying aspects of official action.

Seldom has a day been replete with so many diverse and important phases of a single subject. And yet throughout this activity the prevailing tone as received from administration sources has been more assuring, more in the line of peace, than it has been for some days. This was the impression con-veyed by cabinet officers after the special cabinet session. The same senti-

made it known that no objection would be made to the humanitarian objects had been contemplated. On the contrary, Spain has made known that it recognizes the humane purposes animating this country, and that it does not doubt that these purposes will be executed in such a way as to avoid all possible force of action. It is not exin warships, as this would introduce a political aspect into a project which is purely humane. This acquiescence by Spain clears the

way for the president's message of the next few days asking a large appropriation for the relief of destitution in Cuba. It had been feared that this relief, given directly by the United States government, would be resented

by Spain as indirect intervention. In that event there is little reason to doubt the relief would have been forwarded at any cost, even the cost of war, as the administration has felt that a war in behalf of a humane object would command universal approbation of the world.

Another important Spanish document which reached the government during the day was the abstract of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the Maine. It is the only answer Spain has thus far made to the action of this government in submitting to Spain the findings of the Amercourt. The conclusions reached by the Spanish commission are directly the opposite of those of the American court. No demands have been made in connection with the Maine, and therefore there is no response beyond the submission of the Spanish report. Following the call of the Spanish minister at the state department the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had a conference with Judge Day. This renewed the talk of European mediation, which is assuming tangible form. The speech of Premier Hanatoux in the Paris chamber last Saturday is looked upon as foreshadowing at least mediation, by France and other continental powers, to which Spain would not object.

At the war and navy departments the stir of preparations continued as The navy department made plans for a "mosquito fleet," to be composed of tugs and steam yachts recently purchased and armed as an auxillary fleet. The war department made numerous shifts in the location of troops in the west, with a view to their speedy concentration.

General Flagler, the chief of ordtance of the war department, awarded ferences at the state department. But 5 a number of companies contracts in congress, which afforded the great- 5r furnishing the department with 5) a number of companies contracts

Arson to Hide Triple Murder. Atlanta, Ga., March 28.-Firemen responding to an alarm at an early hour yesterday morning found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Briley, white, and Robert Wilkinson, colored, in a store at 75 Humphries street, which was being rapidly consumed. The bodies were gotten out without being marred by flames. All were horribly mutilated, having been murdered with two heavy hatchets and a meat knife which were found on the floor. Mr. Briley was the proprietor of the store, and it is believed that robbery was the motive. The police have made a number of arrests.

statement.

French Robber Murdered Six. Paris, March 29.-A terrible tragedy is reported from Bernai, in the department of the Eure. A robber named Cailliard murdered a family of six persons there Sunday evening. From a window of the house inhabited by the family he shot and killed, with a gun, the husband, his wife and two children, who were playing at a table. Callliard then entered the house and cut the throat of a little girl who was in the next room. Finally he blew out the brains of a paralytic bedridden woman 71 years of age. The murderer sympathy, if not direct steps toward was arrested and confessed to committing these and other crimes.

Terrible Dimater to Sealers. St. John's, N. F., March 28.-The seal-Ang steamer Greenland, which put into Bay de Verde Saturday night with a story of terrible disaster to her crew on Wednesday and Thursday, while among the ice floes in search of seals, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She reported 25 men dead, 23 missing and 66 fearfully frostbitten that about 26 of them will lose their limbs. The colony is aghast at the magnitude of the disaster, nothing like which has ever been known here. Already a re-lief fund has been started to assist the relatives of the deceased.