

DROWNED IN TERRIBLE FLOODS

Scores of Lives Lost and
Thousands Made Homeless
in the West Virginia
Coal Fields.

MANY TOWNS ARE WIPED OUT

The Victims Were Caught in a Mountain Basin by a Cloudburst
Without Warning.

The Floods Swept Away Keystone, a Town of 2000 Inhabitants—A Dozen Towns in the Narrow, Mountain-Lined Valley of the Elk River Suffered Severely—Nearly a Score of Collieries Were Wrecked—Miles of Railroad Tracks Were Destroyed—Property Loss Will Reach into the Millions—A Cloudburst Caused the Floods—Acute Suffering of the Survivors.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Hundreds of lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed as the result of a tremendous cloudburst which swept away whole towns in its path of devastation through the eastern part of McDowell County, the southernmost part of West Virginia, near the Virginia State line.

Thousands have been rendered homeless. One town, Keystone, of 2000 inhabitants, was completely wiped out, only the remains of one building withstanding the rush of the waters.

Thirty miles of track and between fifteen and twenty bridges of the Norfolk and Western road were destroyed. It was several days before



STRICKEN SECTION OF VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Food supplies could be sent to all parts of the devastated region and the homeless survivors suffered great hardship.

Most of the sufferers are coal miners, their wives and children, employed in the Pocahontas coal fields. The flood was caused by a cloudburst and thirty hours of rain.

A tremendous rainstorm followed by a cloudburst set in early Saturday morning, and after a lapse of a few hours in the afternoon started again with fresh violence and continued until 10 a. m. Sunday.

The valley, or basin, in which the Pocahontas coal field is located was the worst sufferer, because of its peculiar formation. On two sides it is walled by high mountains. Through the center of the basin runs Elk River, fed by innumerable streams running down the sides of the mountains.

The basin is long and narrow. Its width varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile. From Ennis to Vivian, W. Va., a distance of ten miles, miners' cabins, coal company commissaries and coke plants line the basin. Near the center of the long basin and in the heart of the Pocahontas coal field was the town of Keystone. Smaller villages and settlements are scattered over the whole length of the basin. Elk River, a railroad and telegraph station, is at the eastern end of the basin on comparatively high ground. Everything west of Elk River, in the district is submerged in the flood.

The cloudburst and many hours of continuous rain turned each of the many little streams flowing down the mountain ranges into formidable torrents. They poured great quantities of water into Elk River, and it began to rise without almost incredible rapidity. It flowed over its banks and soon covered the entire floor of the basin from mountain wall to mountain wall.

Nothing like it had ever been seen or heard of before, and the inhabitants of the basin were taken by surprise. So quickly did the flood come that scores of them did not attempt to seek safety by climbing up the

sides of the mountains until it was too late. Hundreds of miners were in Keystone and North Fork, a small place about a mile from the latter, when the flood swept down upon the two places Saturday night.

Saturday is pay day at the mines, and the miners go to the little town on Saturday night to purchase supplies. Many of them take their wives and children. Keystone was the only town in the Pocahontas district where liquor was sold, and it had between twelve and fifteen saloons, besides a great many supply stores.

When the flood came scores of miners started back for their cabins, miles away, up and down the basin. A great number of these and their wives and children were caught in the torrent and drowned.

A pathetic story is told of a Hungarian family at Keystone. The father was at work in the mines, and when the alarm was given did not reach the drift months until the town was partly inundated. He made his way to the cabin where his wife and newborn babe were lying helpless. He tried to rescue both, and after a battle with the waters, logs and debris reached a place of safety with them, only to discover that both were dead.

On the North Fork branch of the Norfolk and Western, which is five and one-half miles long, hundreds are rendered homeless, and are camped in the mountains. The damage to property on this branch is heavy.

Only one of the ten collieries escaped, the Ashland, at the head of the stream. The McDowell Coal Company lost two buildings. The Roanoke Company lost its boiler house, and big boilers were swept four miles down the stream. The Louisville Company's storehouse is a wreck and the stock a total loss.

In Rolf mine miners' houses were jammed away. Twenty-five houses were swept together in one large mass of broken timbers and debris. At the Gilliam Company's Colliery the powder house and fourteen houses are demolished. At Indian Ridge the company store was considerably damaged and the stock lost.

The North Fork track is nearly all washed away, all the trestles being gone except one. In the Elk River Valley it is estimated that the loss to the railroad and coal interests will exceed \$2,000,000.

Out of twelve miles of main line double track only one mile remains, and all the bridges are gone. Some of the bridges were of the heaviest masonry and iron, but they could not resist the force of the flood.

The Crozier Company, one of the

largest corporations, lost a thousand-horse-power electric plant and many buildings and coke ovens. Its loss is said to be \$50,000.

The House Company is damaged some \$20,000. The Tierney interest, consisting of four collieries, will lose \$75,000. There are over twenty collieries whose damage is great. Many miles of the tracks leading to coke ovens and mines are gone.

In some instances mine locomotives and cars have been swept for miles down the stream. Fifteen hundred laborers were rushed to the scene to work on repairs.

Pocahontas is a coal mining town of about 2500 inhabitants situated in the western part of Virginia just south of the West Virginia line. It is in the Alleghany Mountains at the source of the Big Sandy River which runs through West Virginia, emptying into the Ohio where the States of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio meet.

Keystone, Burke and other towns mentioned in the dispatches as having suffered from the flood are all in West Virginia along the Big Sandy River.

They are small hamlets, the population of which is in the hundreds. The Pocahontas coal mines at Pocahontas are among the most celebrated producers of fast steaming coals in the world. They share with the Welsh mines the favor of steamship owners, and the Camps and other Eastern shipbuilders generally use hand-picked Pocahontas coal for the speed trials of the warships built by them.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Houses Wrecked, Stores Unroofed and
Thousands of Trees Torn Up.

Lincoln, Ill.—This city and vicinity was visited by a tornado which did \$100,000 damage. The storm came from the southwest, and its path was a mile and a half wide by twelve miles long. The Lincoln Mattress Factory was destroyed, while severe damage was done to the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Illinois Old Fellows' Orphan Home, Lincoln College and the County poor farm.

INDIANS LOSE INJUNCTION SUIT.

Justice Bradley, at Washington, has denied the application of Lone Wolf and other Indians for an injunction against the Secretary of the Interior to restrain him from opening to settlement the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands in Oklahoma.

MAY WEAR SHIRT WAISTS IN COURT.

Justice Wood, of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Mo., said that jurors, witnesses and attorneys will be permitted to wear shirt waists in court during the heated term.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Elbridge T. Gerry is credited with starting the melon-growing fad at Newport, R. I.

The Duke of Cambridge, rounding out his eighty-second year, is the first member of the British royal family to attain that age.

Vice-President Roosevelt has promised to deliver an address at the celebration of the quarter centenary of Colorado's Statehood.

Secretary Long has accepted an invitation to be present at the celebration of Old Home Week at Portland, Me., August 10 to 17.

Houses were wrecked, stores unroofed, and thousands of trees torn up. An elevator in Middletown was destroyed and several stores damaged. In Elkhart freight cars were blown from the track. Great damage was done to wheat, corn and oats.

TWO HEROIC BOYS DROWNED.

Suffolk, Va.—While seeking to save an eight-year-old brother who was being swept away in a stream two sons of John Ely, colored, of Exit, Va., gave up their own lives. The older heard from the bank of Scott's Creek that their brother had got beyond his depth, and was being borne down by the current. With no thought of their own peril the boys jumped to the rescue. They reached the drowning boy and struggled to drag him from the force of the current, but could not. The three brothers, their arms locked about each others' necks, went down together.

FLOODS AROUND PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Penn.—The Turtle Creek district was visited by a heavy rainstorm. The town and valley have suffered thousands of dollars' worth of damage. At East Pittsburgh the Westinghouse plant, which extends for nearly a mile parallel with the hill, was submerged with six feet of water on the lower floor, which left three feet of mud when it receded. The loss to Westinghouse it is believed will reach \$500,000.

THUNDERSTORM IN OSWEGO, N. Y.

Oswego, N. Y.—A terrific thunderstorm prevailed in Oswego and the surrounding country. The West Baptist Church here was struck by lightning and slightly damaged, and barns and farm buildings suffered. Rain and hail caused damage to the crops.

WIND AND RAIN IN OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio.—A terrific storm prevailed in Columbus and vicinity. The chief damage was from water, which flooded the basements of many business houses. The losses amount to many thousands of dollars. Several buildings were unroofed.

LIGHTNING KILLS MAN, HORSE AND DOG.

Whittier, Fla.—The bodies of Abner Thompson, son of a well-to-do stockman, his horse and his dog were found in the woods near the Thompson Ranch near here, the young man and his horse having been killed instantly by lightning.

INSECTS AND INFECTION.

The Mosquito, Flea, and Fly Unchecked, Transmit Plague and Fever.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon-General Wyman has issued a general circular to medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service calling special attention to the importance of insects as factors in conveying disease. The circular says there is no longer doubt as to the relation of the mosquito to malarial disease and filariasis. "According to Simond," it says, "the true plague is transmitted from the rat to man by the flea. The infection of typhoid fever and to a certain extent cholera may be conveyed by flies. Medical officers are directed to place mosquito nettings over the beds of communicable diseased patients."

Hospitals are to be thoroughly protected by fly screens at all openings, particular attention being paid to the kitchen, dining room and protection of the food. Sulphur fumigation is recommended as the best method of killing insects in a large room.

FIND OF ARNOLD RELICS.

A Diver on Lake Champlain Discovers Guns and Ammunition.

Burlington, Vt.—J. G. Falcon, a diver, visited the spot where the schooner Royal Savage, commanded by General Benedict Arnold, was sunk in 1776 by the British. He found three gun carriages and about thirty cannon balls and shot. Two of the former will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and the other has been given to the city of Burlington.

The relics were discovered in about thirty feet of water. The carriages are made of wood and iron, the former being now petrified. Further investigations, it is thought, may lead to finding the private papers of Benedict Arnold, which were lost on the boat.

NOW COMES THE "SHIRT-COAT."

Letter Carriers in Washington Introduce a New Garment.

Washington, D. C.—Fifty letter carriers of this city will appear in a new garment called a "shirt-coat" within a few days. Others will follow according to their inclinations. The wearing of the garment is not obligatory.

The "shirt-coat" is of dual character and appears to be both a shirt and a coat designed to meet the shirt waist, generally urged against the shirt waist. The material is a flannel with rolling collar attached. From the belt up the "shirt-coat" is made as an outing shirt. The lower part of the front is belted inside the trousers. The sides and back are cut so that they hang outside the trousers.

USED DYNAMITE ON A CHURCH.

Its Pastor Is Mayor and Has Incurred Enmity of "Joint" Keepers.

Manhattan, Kan.—An attempt was made to blow up the First Methodist Church with dynamite. A number of stained-glass windows were destroyed, a large hole was torn in the door, near which the explosives had been placed, and the steps were badly shattered. The paragon, adjoining, was not damaged.

The Rev. J. M. Miller, pastor of the church, was recently elected Mayor, and has waged a bitter war on the keepers of "joints." Recently six of them were fined \$200 and given sixty days in jail. No arrests have been made.

BANK CASHIER ACQUITTED.

Charles E. Cotton, former cashier of the First National Bank, at Syracuse, Neb., was acquitted by a jury on the charge of having made false reports to the Controller of the Treasury and abstracting funds of the bank.

SHOT AFTER KILLING THIRTEEN MEN.

Tom Burns, notorious as a gun fighter, was killed by a cowboy named Wallace, on the ranch of Tom Willis, near Tucson, Ariz. A number of cowboys danced upon the coffin. He has a record of having killed thirteen men.

COLLIER TO BE A PRISON SHIP.

Orders have been given by the Navy Department, at Washington, for the conversion of the collier Southern, at the Norfolk Navy Yard into a prison ship, where enlisted men and marines now detained in the small lockups at other navy yards will be imprisoned pending the completion of new quarters at the Boston yard.

CHILDREN IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, informed a questioner in the British House of Commons that out of 65,000 persons in the concentration camps of South Africa, 34,000 were children.

GIFTS FOR UNIVERSITIES

J. Pierpont Morgan Presents \$1,000,000 to Harvard.

YALE'S BICENTENNIAL FUND

President Hadley Announces That the \$2,000,000, Required For New Buildings, Has Been Secured—Amherst's President Proclaims Contributions of \$176,000—Hanna Gives \$50,000.

Cambridge, Mass.—President Eliot announced at the Harvard alumni dinner that John Pierpont Morgan had given more than \$1,000,000 for the erection of three of the five buildings planned for the Harvard medical school on land now held in trust for the university on Huntington avenue, in Boston.

A few days ago Dr. Warren received a cable from Mr. Morgan in which he said: "Referring to our conversation and plans submitted I am prepared to erect the central buildings and two side pavilions as a memorial to Junius Spencer Morgan, a native of Massachusetts, and for many years a merchant of Boston. You can announce this."

Junius Spencer Morgan was the father of the donor. President Eliot called attention to the phrase, "plans submitted," which he said included specifications, and said that these called for an outlay of more than \$1,000,000.

The present medical school, biological department, is situated in one building on Boylston street, next the Boston Public Library. The erection of the new buildings would, it is understood, involve disposing of this property, which is in a part of the city where values are very high.

When the plan was published, some months ago, it was suggested that the land be taken for the Public Library, which is already cramped for space, although only seven years opened.

The new Morgan buildings, on Huntington avenue, will include a hospital, Hitherto Harvard Medical School had had to depend wholly for practical clinics upon the public hospitals.

New Haven, Conn.—At the Yale alumni dinner it was announced that the \$2,000,000 fixed as the amount of the bi-centennial fund has all been pledged, the list of the new contributors, whose contributions make up the desired amount, is as follows: George Bliss, \$50,000; Matthew Borden, \$100,000; James J. Hill, \$100,000; Frederick W. Vanderbilt, \$100,000; the Misses Stokes, \$60,000; raised last week, \$135,000.

Amherst, Mass.—President Harris announced that additional gifts amounting to \$9000 had been received for scholarships and prizes, making the total amount of gifts for the past year \$176,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.—At the commencement of Kenyon College, at Gambier, it was announced that Senator Hanna had made a donation of \$50,000.

MANY KILLED IN A WRECK.

Italian Emigrants on Train That Went Through a Trestle in Indiana.

Peru, Ind.—Sixteen persons were killed and about fifty were seriously injured in a wreck of Train 3, the westbound Wabash limited, nine miles west of this city. The dead were Italian immigrants en route to Colorado. Many of the injured undoubtedly will die.

Two sections of Train 3, one coming from Detroit and the other from Toledo, were consolidated in this city into a train of eleven cars, making up the flier for its journey to St. Louis.

Having left, here one hour late, the train was speeding westward at a high rate, when the engine plunged through a trestle which had been undermined by the recent heavy rains. The embankment on both sides of the trestle, a distance of forty feet. The engine fell through a sharp angle, plunged into the soft earth on the opposite bank and fell to the bottom. The express car and the first chair car, followed by two chair cars, went down on the left side of the track and the first sleeper pitched forward upon the mass of debris. The remaining cars also left their tracks, but were not badly damaged. It was in the emigrant and day coaches that most of the deaths and injuries occurred.

SAMOANS HAVE CONSUMPTION.

Commander Tilley Says Civilization Works to the Detriment of the Natives.

Washington, D. C.—Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of Samoa, has taken by Secretary Long to the Cabinet meeting and made an interesting statement on the conditions in Samoa. He pointed out the need of industrial and agricultural institutions there. In view of the alarming extent of sickness, particularly among young children, it has been suggested that American nurses would find Samoa an exceptionally good field for their humane work.

Commander Tilley says that in one respect civilization has worked to the detriment of the Samoans. While they lived without clothing they were hardy and free from sickness, but since adopting clothing they get wet from rain, contract colds and a number have developed consumption, a disease not known before.

Kissing Bug's Bite Fatal.

As the bite of the insect, known as a kissing bug, Burton Griffin, thirty years old, of Ansonia, Conn., died in agony. The case is regarded as a remarkable one, and specialists in blood poisoning who were called in can offer no explanation of it.

HEAT STOPS SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

The hot weather has tended materially to lessen the volume of speculation in both stocks and grain, and business on the exchanges in Chicago has become exceedingly dull.

CROP CONDITIONS EXCELLENT.

Crop conditions are generally excellent. More moisture is needed for cotton in Texas, but elsewhere the weather has been favorable, and both cotton and corn are rapidly overcoming the effects of a backward early season. The wheat harvest is making good progress, and an unprecedented crop is now almost assured.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRUST PLANNED.

An international salt company to control the world's supply is planned, with a capital of \$100,000,000. The Rockefeller are said to be behind it.

STERNER SEX DOMINATES

Population of Seven States by Sex, General Nativity and Color.

More Men Than Women in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut.

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau has given out the first of a series of eleven bulletins giving the population by sex, general nativity and color by groups of States and Territories. The group just announced comprises Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado and Connecticut.

In all these males constitute the larger percentage of the total population. In Alaska, which shows the largest disproportion of the sexes, the males are nearly three-quarters, or 72.1 per cent., of the population; Arizona, 58.4; California, 55.3, and Colorado, 54.7.

There is only a slight excess of males in Alabama and Arkansas, while in Connecticut the population is about evenly divided, the difference in favor of the males being only 168 in a total population in 1900 of 908,420. The foreign born element constitutes about one-fourth of the population of California and Connecticut; not quite one-fifth of Alaska and Arizona, and a little more than one-third of Colorado's population. They constitute, however, less than one per cent. in Alabama, and a little over one per cent. in Arkansas.

In Colorado and Connecticut ninety-eight per cent. of the population is white; California, almost ninety-five per cent., the rest being mostly Chinese; in Arizona, the colored, who are principally Indians, constitute not quite one-fourth of the total population; while the colored element in Arkansas, being almost wholly persons of negro descent, constitute twenty-eight per cent. of the population.

In Alabama the colored population is forty-five per cent., and is practically made up of persons of negro descent. Of the population enumerated in Alaska, forty-eight per cent. are white, the larger colored element comprising chiefly native Indian tribes and a few thousand Chinese.

Of the total population of Connecticut in 1900, foreign white persons constitute 26.1 per cent. and native white persons of foreign parentage 31.1 per cent., these two elements combined representing very nearly three-fifths of the entire population of the State. These same two elements of the white population constitute more than one-half of the total population of California in 1900, about two-fifths of that of Colorado and Arizona, and one-fifth of that of Alaska.

The white population of Alabama and Arkansas is composed principally of native white persons of native parentage and this element in 1900 constitutes 68.4 per cent. of the total population of Arkansas and 62.3 per cent. of that of Alabama.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK DEAD.

Well-Known Writer and Lecturer Succumbs to Bright's Disease.

Whitehall, N. Y.—The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Ticonderoga, a prominent historical writer, died of Bright's disease. He had for many years been widely



THE REV. JOSEPH COOK.

known as a clergyman, author and lecturer. For more than twenty years Rev. Mr. Cook was the principal of the "Boston Monday lectures." He was born at Ticonderoga in 1833.

NEW YORK BANK IN TROUBLE.

Seventh National Was Embarrassed by a Shortage of Nearly \$1,000,000.

New York City.—The Seventh National Bank was embarrassed by a shortage of nearly \$1,000,000. President William H. Kimball resigned as a result of his bank's difficulties.

The officials of the bank, in a formal statement, charged that the bank's troubles were caused by rumors circulated for stock jobbing purposes. But President Kimball's resignation was accepted. E. R. Thomas was hastily elected President in Mr. Kimball's stead.

It was said that a stock brokerage firm had been permitted to overdraw its account to an amount close to \$1,000,000. The bank raised that amount in a few hours and the Clearing House officially declared it "cleared."

Rumors about the condition of the Seventh National and other banks caused a decided slump in the stock market.

SUICIDE OF AN ARTILLERYMAN.

Joseph W. Kittinger, of the Ninth Artillery, stationed at Jackson Barracks, just below New Orleans, La., committed suicide by shooting himself. He was thirty-six years old. He served in the Philippines.

BANK CASHIER PARDONED.

President McKinley has pardoned Charles W. Mussey, former cashier of the National Bank of Rutland, Vt., who was convicted last year of the misapplication of \$100,000 of the funds of the bank and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

COLUMBIA IMPOSES AN EXPORT DUTY.

A decree has been issued by the Colombian Government imposing an export duty on all produce shipped from the isthmus. This includes bananas, coconuts, ivory nuts and wood.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

William C. Whitney has paid \$5000 for a yearling colt by Watercress—Pensa.

The Herreshoffs have nearly completed a new racer for the eighteen-foot waterline class.

At Paris the Grand Prix was won by Cheri, defeating Saxon, the favorite, and Olympian, Foxhall Keene's horse.

Six riders in the lead near the finish of a five-mile cycle race at Vallsburg, N. J., went down in a spill and Thomas Cooper won in a close finish with Floyd McFarland.

OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET

The State Convention Renominates Governor George K. Nash.

SENATOR FORAKER IS INDORSED

The Platform Urges Construction of Isthmian Canal and a Stronger Navy, Denounces Lynching and Praises the Administration's Policies in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and China.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Republican State Convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor, George K. Nash; Lieutenant-Governor, Carl N. Nippert; Supreme Court Judge, J. L. Price; Attorney-General, John M. Sheets; Supreme Court Clerk, Lawson E. Emerson; State Treasurer, Isaac P. Cameron; and Member State Board of Public Works, W. G. Johnson.

The eagle was selected as the emblem of the party.

Permanent organization was effected by the selection of Senator Hanna as Chairman. In assuming the gavel, Senator Hanna made an address, during the course of which he declared that the Republican Party stands by its record on the tariff question and will not permit any changes whereby labor is in any way affected.

General Grosvenor presented the report of the Resolution Committee. The report, which was unanimously adopted by the convention as the platform of the party in Ohio, reaffirms the Philadelphia platform; pledges undivided support to the Republican party, the magnificent



GEORGE K. NASH.
(Renominated for Governor of Ohio.)

achievements of which it is declared, have added lustre to American history, and under the administration of which the United States has become a world power. Industry has revived, it is set forth; plenty has succeeded want, and our export trade now leads the world.

The gold standard is specifically indorsed. Further strengthening of the navy, legislation looking to the restoration of the merchant marine, the speedy construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus, are declared to be imperative needs. In regard to combinations of capital, the platform says:

"We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine, when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced."

Lynching is denounced in unmeasured terms.

It is declared that the nation's pledge to Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people, who, it is added, are today enjoying more prosperity than ever before. The Cubans are congratulated upon "wise and conservative action in favor of stable government."

Porto Rico is stated to be flourishing beyond all former experiences. Hawaii's entrance into full territorial relations with the United States Government has been marked by the most marvelous progress known in the history of those islands. In the Philippines a "wicked insurrection has been suppressed," and "civil government, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has succeeded military control. Personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is secured to every inhabitant."

All these things are declared to be due to the "patriotic and brilliant Administration of President McKinley," who in "facing unforeseen and grave responsibilities has met them promptly, bravely and successfully."

Full and cordial approval is extended to Senators Foraker and Hanna. Foraker is declared to have rendered "splendid and conspicuous service to our country, and we earnestly indorse him for a second term."

STRIKE DELAYS WARSHIPS.

Machinists Have Stopped Work Entirely at the Union Iron Works.

Washington, D. C.—A report just received at the Navy Department shows the serious effect of the machinists' strike on the work of building new warships.

The report states that work is suspended entirely on the armored cruisers California and South Dakota and on the monitor Wyoming and the cruisers Tacoma and Milwaukee, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Up to this time gratifying progress had been made on these ships.

CIGARETTE VICTIM'S BODY TURNS BLACK.

Cigarettes found another victim at Elgin, Ill. James Vickers was found dead in bed, and the Coroner's jury declared it was declared to have been caused by the excessive use of the paper cigars. Soon after death the body of the victim turned black, and the doctors said it was from excess of nicotine in the system.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

D. D. Jones, a negro preacher, who, it is alleged, attacked Mrs. Noah Davis near La Grange, N. C., was lynched.

FATAL ARTILLERY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

While artillery practice was in progress on the Isle of Wight the breech of a twelve-pound rifle blew out, killing Captain A. Le M. Bray, of the Royal Artillery, and one enlisted man and wounding eight other men, three of whom will die. Colonel A. J. Nixon, R. A., was slightly wounded by the explosion.