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FOR PLEASURE
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TEE-DEE WANT ADS
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The Times' Dispatch

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THE TIMES, FOUNDED 1886.
THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1850.
WHOLE NUMBER 16,431. RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS IN YEARS

Holiday Season Was Generally Observed.

THE RAINFALL SLIGHT DRAWBACK

More Money Spent for Fireworks Probably Than Ever Before.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES LARGELY ATTENDED

The Music Was Excellent and Brilliant—Bonfires and Pyrotechnic Displays the Feature of the Evening Among the Members of the Rising Generation.

Christmas Day was most satisfying. Hardly ever was there a Christmas in Richmond so generally observed. Every place of business was closed; every church of worship was opened, and bright fires blazed in every home.

The rain doubtless had much effect upon the manner of the celebration. During a portion of the day the streets were thinly populated. Umbrellas and overshoes were then the necessary accompaniments. The home was the place delightful.

Sumptuous dinners, all manner of delightful fruits and nuts, bright open fires, reunions of long separated loved ones, these were some of the contributions which made the day fleet-footed and enjoyable in passing, and now set apart in the life-calendar as an enduring memory.

The rain began about 7 in the morning and while in the afternoon and evening little rain fell, the clouds never lifted. It would be inaccurate to say that the gloom was not lifted. There was no gloom, even behind prison walls. There was sunshine in the hearts of all which no gusts of rain-wet wind could drive out. Thousands of little acts of kindness made the day happy for the giver and for him who received.

In God's Houses.

Religious services were well attended, despite the weather. Earnest discourses, all on the birth and mission of the Saviour, and bright and very beautiful music are memories endurable which thousands carried to their homes and will carry into their lives through all coming years.

After church the visiting period of the day came. Friend dropped in to see friend. Tables loaded with presents were admired. Every one kept open house. Later in the day in many homes families and friends began to gather for the annual reunion. Dinner was served from 4 to 6 o'clock and around heavily laden tables happy families were reunited, chatted and laughed, and made prandial efforts which would have been renowned had they not been so universal.

The social clubs were scenes of many brilliant gatherings. Hardly a member of any of the clubs who did not drop around some time during the day for a chat with friends. The fine, cheerful feeling among all satisfied to a degree not often experienced. Christmas is the greatest holiday the South knows. It is the day on which one often feels that he is wasting time unless in a high state of excitement and engaged upon something far out of the ordinary. Friday it was different. Many were heard to say they felt as if nothing were lacking. They were doing just what they wanted to do. An atmosphere, too subtile to define, pervaded all. Every prospect was pleasing and man wasn't so vile, after all.

Blaze of Fireworks.

Family reunions and little house parties extended far into the night, while large audiences filled the theatres.

Perhaps never before in many years have expenditures of money for Christmas pyrotechnics and fire crackers exceeded those of this year. At many points in the streets the small boys, aided and abetted by some large ones, collected all the old barrels, garbage boxes and everything inflammable they could get, and built bonfires, which were kept blazing far into the night. Around these swarms of small boys were gathered, firing pop-crackers and Roman candles, and in many cases toy cannons and all manner of explosives. In many cases the boys would put large pop-crackers under empty flour barrels, and thus add to the reverberation of the explosion. Many a garbage barrel was missed from its accustomed place yesterday morning, thanks to the mischievous boys. Few people begrudged them their fun, however, and in almost all cases the loss of the barrel was taken philosophically.

Family Reunions.

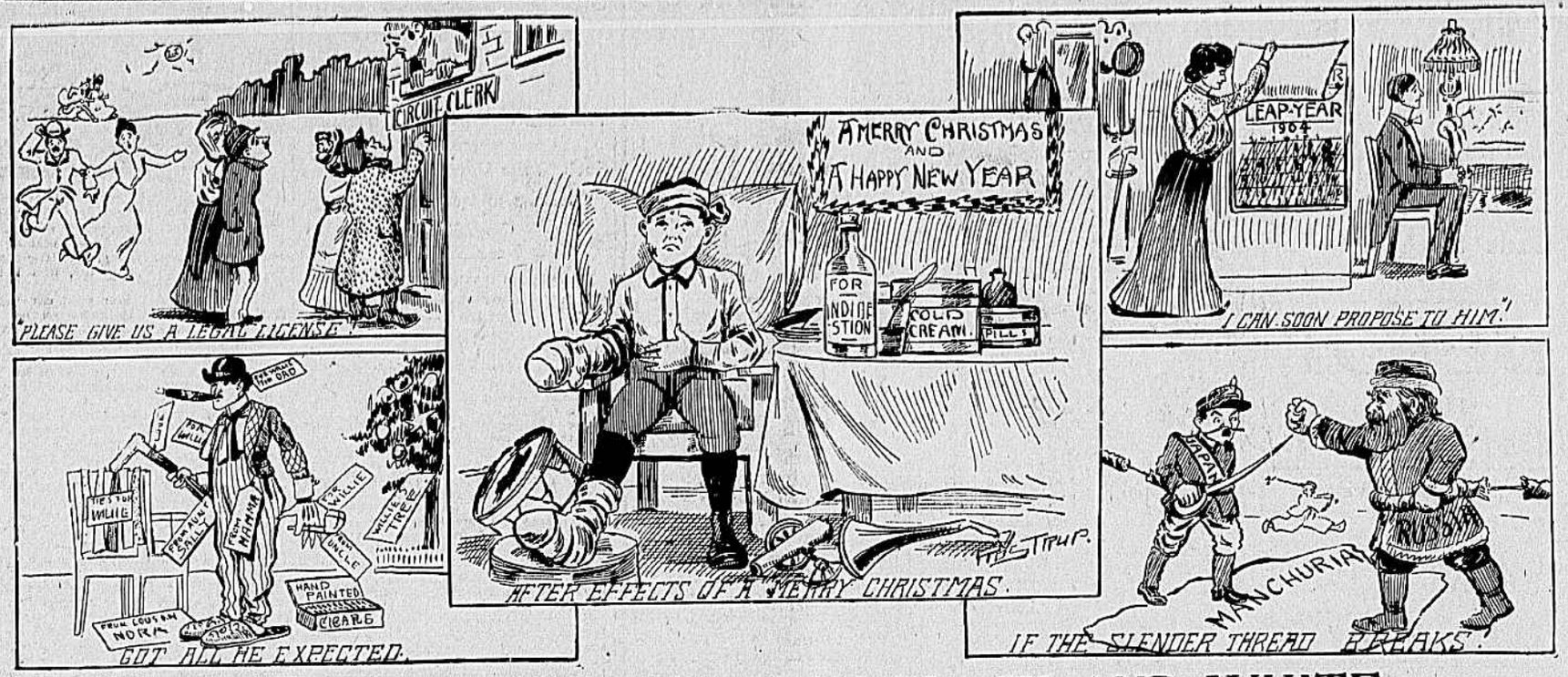
Christmas in Richmond was conspicuously a season of family reunions. In hundreds of cases long sundered members of a family gathered around a board laden with the best to be had in the line of edibles. Notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices of turkeys, many tables were adorned with handsome birds. In the afternoon and evening calling was in order, and was indulged in by many. At hundreds of homes egg-nog or wines was served to guests. Generally, however, young and old alike spent the day quietly around the home fireside.

HELD CONVENTION OUT IN THE STREET

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ELBERTON, GA., Dec. 26.—Shivering in the drizzling rain, the Republican Congressional Committee for the Eighth District met yesterday under no covering save the sky, the use of the County Courthouse and all private buildings suitable for such a meeting having been denied the members of the convention.

T. J. Bell, a negro, presented the county commissioners with a petition for the use of the building. After due deliberation, the Democratic officers turned down the petition. In resolutions adopted, declaring its intention to put a congressional candidate in the field, the convention severely condemned the action of the county officers.



JUST AFTER CHRISTMAS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

SOUTHERN IDEAL TEAM

What Might be Secured From the Three Leading Teams for the Season of 1903.

COUNCIL FOR CAPTAIN TEAM

Kentucky University Might be Included in the Calculation, But for Certain Peculiarities.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

V. P. I., BLACKSBURG, VA., Dec. 26. First team—Miles, V. P. I., end; Council, Va. (captain) tackle; Jones, N. C., guard; Stewart, N. C., center; Elmer, Va., guard; Wilson, V. P. I., tackle; Robins, V. P. I., end; Jacocks, N. C., quarter; Carpenter, V. P. I., half; Heald, Va., half; Newton, N. C., full.

Second team—R. R. Brown, Lewis, V. P. I., end; Foust, N. C., tackle; Spates, Va., guard; Stiles, V. P. I., center; Abbott, V. P. I., guard; Johnson, Va., tackle; Cox, N. C., ——; Pollard, Va., quarter; Mann, N. C., half; Berkely, N. C., half; Watkins, Va., full.

With Virginia Polytechnic Institute, North Carolina and Virginia leading Southern foot-ball, any one of the three could worthily represent this section of the country. This season, as all others, has brought out individual stars, several of whom would strengthen any team.

The selection of an all-Southern team is always a matter of personal opinion, and for some of the positions the race between acknowledged stars of the season has been so close that it is extremely difficult to place one man over his closest rival. Yet, with the season's work considered, the men as above would, in my opinion, make the strongest team the South could produce. Kentucky University has some strong men, namely, Thompson, at end, and the Yancey brothers in the back field, but as this university is notable for playing men who are not bona fide students, I do not place any of the team on the all-Southern team. Georgetown is not essentially a Southern team, as she plays almost entirely Northern institutions.

ROBINS LEADS THE ENDS.

Robins, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is chosen for one of the end positions. He was without an equal in getting down the field on punts, tackling and boxing his tackle. His work for the season has been of such a uniformity high character that few ends can dispute his right to the place. Miles, captain of V. P. I., has played tackle, and has more than held his own with every opponent. If there was an end in the South strong enough to play as Robins' mate, I should place Miles at tackle on the all-Southern team. Because of Miles' speed in going down on kicks, his sure tackling and fine defensive work, I would have him fill the place at the other end position. There were several good tackles in the South, and I think it would strengthen the team by this more. The South developed few really strong ends, though Virginia's pair improved toward end of the season. Cox, of North Carolina, was not as good as last year, while Foust was playing out of his position, and did not do himself justice. Lewis, of V. P. I., is a strong player, though inexperienced, and should improve next season.

COUNCIL A GREAT TACKLE.

Council, of Virginia, was the best of the season, though I think Miles stronger on defense, and the mainstay of his team in rushing the ball, he leads the others for the position. Then, too, Council can punt well if called upon. Wilson, of V. P. I., I would select Council's as partner. He is fast and powerful. In the Virginia-V. P. I. game his gains aggregated the greater share of the ground gained by his team. Donnelly and Foust, who was shifted to his old position in the Virginia-North Carolina game, were steady, though not brilliant players.

Jones, of North Carolina, and Elmer, of Virginia, are the best of the season's guards. Both are heavy and strong on defense. Spates is a close rival of his team mate for the place, but owing to Elmer's greater weight, I select him for the place. Abbott, of V. P. I., guard on the all-Southern team of 1901, did not play the game he is capable of, and was not as strong as in previous years. Although bright, of North Carolina, was a steady player, Walsh is too light for a guard, but played a good game.

THREE GOOD CENTERS.

The poor passing of Connor spoiled his otherwise good work. On defensive work and in handling his opponent, he surpasses Stewart, of North Carolina, and Styles, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, but so much depends on the steadiness of a center, I hesitate in placing him on the team. Styles was the equal of Stewart on defensive work and blocked as well, while his passing was sure, but Stewart's greater experience gives him the place.

CLOSE RACE FOR QUARTER.

Pollard, of Virginia; Jacocks, of North Carolina, and Bear, of V. P. I., are all good men, but Jacocks ran his team better in the Virginia-North Carolina game. His ability as a punter and drop kicker also makes him the favorite for the position. Pollard was exceptionally strong in advancing the ball and in returning punts. Bear was better than the other two in leading interference, and in the open field tackling, but his injuries prevented his handling punts surely. Muir, of Kentucky, ran his team well, and was a strong defensive man in supporting the rush line.

CARPENTER A STAR.

Carpenter, of V. P. I., stands alone among the halfbacks here; in fact his work makes him the equal of any back in the country. His run through the entire Carolina team for a touchdown is seldom seen. His punting this year was poor, but his field goal from the forty-six-yard line in the navy game was a rare treat. Heald, of Virginia; Mann, of North Carolina, and Byrd, of V. P. I., are all good backs, but Heald was the best of the lot. On defense he was as strong as Carpenter and was sure of a gain when given the ball.

Watkins' fumbling and poor work in the North Carolina-Virginia game puts him out of the race for the full back position. As a line plunger Councilman, of V. P. I., is the best man in the South, but as an all-round man Newton, of North Carolina, surpasses him. If Johnson, of V. M. I., had played through the season he would undoubtedly have made a great record, as in the few games he played his work was of a high grade.

Council, of Virginia, should be captain of the team, as he has had as much experience as any of the others, and his own fine work should be a great incentive to the other men.

R. R. BROWN.
Dartmouth, 1900-'01, 1901-'02.

EDITOR ADVISES KILLING UNIONISTS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—"Shoot, and shoot to kill, any union man who attempts to stop a hearse," is the advice given in an editorial in "The Evanston Press" to-day. The paper declares that to submit to such outrages as have been committed by the strikers is cowardice, and that could the editor have the opportunity of driving a hearse he would shoot down the first man who attempted to interfere with its progress. The editorial continues:

"If all respect for law is to be overpowered by a handful of men simply because they label themselves union, we may soon expect a regularly installed union of hold-ups, with regularly appointed sluggers to do up judges and juries who should have the temerity to convict any of the members."

SHOT BY FOOTPADS FOR NOT HURRYING

Didn't Throw Up Hands Quick Enough, so Negro Shot the Engineer.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—As the result of a hold-up at Downington, early Christmas morning, Harry Downing, a stationary engineer, of that place, is in the Jefferson Hospital, shot through the neck. The physicians say that, while his escape from death was a narrow one, the man will probably recover.

According to the story told by Downing and Joseph Morlidge, his companion, who brought the injured man to this city, the object of the assault was robbery. Downing is employed by Drake & Stratton, contractors, on work on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Downingtown. The men got their monthly pay on Thursday, and this the robbers evidently knew. Shortly after midnight, while the engineer was fixing the fires under his engine, two colored men with masks concealing the upper parts of their faces entered the shed in which Downing was at work.

A command that he hold up his hands caused the engineer to turn around. As he was somewhat slow about obeying, one of the men fired his revolver. The bullet ploughed through his left cheek and went downward through the neck, just grazing the jugular vein and several smaller arteries. He fell to the floor unconscious, after which the colored men robbed him and escaped.

M'KINLEY WAS FOR HANNA

So Says Perry Heath, Who Was in a Position to Know.

IMPETUS TO SENATOR'S BOOM

According to Heath, Uncle Marcus Did Not Mean No When He Said It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—In connection with the Hanna boom for the Republican nomination for the presidency next year, an interesting statement was given out here to-night by Perry S. Heath. He declared that it was the belief of President McKinley, just before he met his death at Buffalo, that Senator Hanna would be the next nominee of the Republicans, and would be elected. He also said that while Mr. Hanna does not desire the office, such a statement is not to be interpreted as meaning that he does not desire the nomination.

The declaration of Mr. Heath is regarded as significant, as he is the secretary of the Republican National Committee, of which Senator Hanna is the chairman. Mr. Heath is close to Mr. Hanna, and is regarded as the originator of the Hanna boom. He was also well acquainted with Mr. McKinley, having been appointed by him to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Heath, who is in Louisville, spending Christmas with his wife, said:

"I was in Washington at the White House just a few days before President McKinley went to Buffalo," he said. "I had a long talk with him with reference to the next presidential election and the conduct of the Republican party in general.

"During the conversation Mr. McKinley, in speaking of the man who was to succeed him, said: 'I expect to see my friend and associate, Marcus Hanna, the next President of the United States. I believe he will be nominated and elected.'

"Mr. McKinley went to Canton the following day, and the next day thereafter he was shot in Buffalo. It was his firm conviction that he would live to see Hanna President. I know that he died with that conviction firmly planted in his mind.

"Hanna does not want the office. That does not mean that he does not want the nomination. I say he does not want the office.

"I came in for a good deal of criticism when I started his boom for President in London. Mr. Hanna has his interests so arranged that he can serve in any capacity in the government. He has his private interests in excellent shape, and they could run without him at any time.

"When Mr. McKinley was President he wanted Mr. Hanna to be his Secretary of the Treasury, but at that time the shipping interests of Mr. Hanna and his brother were such that he could not accept the place under the law. These interests are such now that he can accept any position."

LABOR ELEMENT MUCH DISPLEASED

Objection Urged to Standard Oil Attache Becoming Assistant to Secretary Cortelyou.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The appointment of Lawrence O. Murray, of Chicago, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor by the President is very distasteful to the laboring element, because of his connection with concerns controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

It has been expected for months that E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, would get the appointment, and labor leaders expressed disappointment when he failed to get the position.

Mr. Clark attracted the attention of the President by an address at the annual meeting of the railway conductors at Nashville, and when he needed a strong man for the coal commission a year ago last fall he selected Mr. Clark as a member of the commission. His service with that body was regarded as excellent, and as a reward it was understood he was to have been appointed to the assistant secretaryship. It is believed that another place is in reserve for Clark.

RUSH ORDERS FOR WAR TRANSPORTS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Orders have been received from Washington by local transport officials to get the troopships Sherman and Buford in readiness for service immediately. The transport officials maintain secrecy as to the orders received and refuse to divulge the destination of the vessels. It is generally believed, however, that it is the intention to have them in readiness for any movement toward Panama.

The gunboat Bennington has arrived in port from the Bremerton navy yard. It is understood that she will leave here in company with the New York, acting as a convoy to the torpedo boats Paul Jones and Preble.

CITY TAX-PAYERS ARE URGED TO BE PROMPT

City Collector Frank W. Cunningham had his office at the city hall open during nearly all of yesterday, and there was quite a little rush on the part of tax payers to get in before the first of the year, when the five per cent. penalty will be added upon the bills of all those who are then delinquent. Captain Cunningham urges tax payers to be prompt in the settlement of their bills, in order not only to assist him in expediting the work of his office, but also to save themselves the payment of the penalty.

The office will be open each day for the receipt of taxes, until next Thursday night, after which date the penalty will begin to run.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER AT CONFEDERATE HOME.

Next Wednesday the inmates of the Home for Needy Confederate Women will be given a special Christmas dinner by the House Committee.

The rooms have been attractively decorated with holly, cedar and other evergreens.

Mrs. J. A. Ridgely, Mrs. J. A. Hobson, Mrs. A. V. Rowe and Mrs. A. J. Pyle, the ladies of the committee, have arranged the following tempting menu:

Stewed oysters, roast turkey, fried chicken, country ham, chine, baked beans, creamed Irish potatoes, baked sweet potatoes, asparagus, stewed salsify, parsnips, baked tomatoes, corn, boiled rice, stewed peaches, slaw, celery, cranberry sauce, pickle, mince meat pies, sweet potato custards, fruit, cake, jelly and coffee.

A unique feature of the occasion will be the serving of the favorite dish of each of the old ladies.

Miss Alma Clash and her class will add to the pleasure of the old ladies by reciting and singing.

The Home will be open to visitors from 3 to 5 o'clock.

SENATOR SMOOT PLANS A BIG COUP

Has Retained an Idaho Lawyer, From Whom Opposition Expected Startling Testimony.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Dec. 26.—By a cleverly executed flank movement, friends of Senator Smoot believe he had headed off much of the evidence his enemies had relied upon to accomplish his defeat. This was the retaining of W. E. Borah, the Boise City (Idaho) attorney to defend the senator-elect. If Borah should accept, and it is reported that he will do so, Senator Smoot will be unable to produce a great deal of evidence concerning the activity of the Mormon Church in politics that they had reckoned on getting through the aid of Borah.

When Borah was a candidate for the United States Senate from Idaho last winter, he was hotly opposed by the Mormons, who finally accomplished his defeat. Borah was not acceptable to the Latter Day Saints, and every influence that the church could bring to bear was used to defeat him.

After a bitter fight a combination was made with Heyburn, it is understood, by which the latter was elected. It was said and generally believed that the deal contemplated the election of a Mormon senator to succeed Dubois two years later and the election of a Mormon Governor, Heyburn's friends to aid in carrying out the scheme. Borah has always been counted upon to aid the Investigation Committee in getting at facts showing the activity of the Mormons in politics, and if he has been secured by Smoot as counsel the latter's enemies will be deprived of a great deal of their anticipated thunder.

HARD TIMES NOT COMING

Cornelius N. Bliss Has Been All Over the Country and Sees "No Hard Times."

PROSPERITY IS EVERYWHERE

There's No Overproduction and No Occasion for the Slightest Uneasiness.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Fresh from a trip of 9,000 miles over the continent, Cornelius N. Bliss has returned to New York, bringing the tidings that so far as he could discover in his journeyings there are no "hard times."

"Prosperity reigns in the great West," said Mr. Bliss, "and farmers and business men are undisturbed by the recent Wall Street flurries, which they regard as merely local and incapable of causing any concern to the commercial world at large. These flurries," Mr. Bliss says, "have aroused a natural curiosity throughout the West, but have had no permanent effect. The curtailment of production in certain directions in his opinion is not an indication of approaching distress, but merely an incident of business activity.

NO NEED OF UNEASINESS.

"There is nothing in the business outlook that ought to cause uneasiness," Mr. Bliss said.

"Whatever there may have been of an alarming nature has passed away. There is no sign that the conditions that existed in 1895 and 1896 are to be repeated. Business is properous. Mercantile collections are good. Reports brought to me by Western merchants are to the effect that they have all had a good year and that the outlook is good."

"Do you think that there is any need of a revision of the tariff?" was asked.

"I do not think tariff revision is at all likely," Mr. Bliss replied. "At least not during the present session of Congress, which will be too brief to permit any action to be taken on the tariff in any event. I don't think any one believes any revision of the tariff is desirable at this time except possibly in a way of reciprocity treaties. Every revision means a year or two of agitation, which is disturbing to business. The people are not ready for it."

Mr. Bliss is greatly interested in the construction of the Panama Canal, which he thinks will be of immense benefit to the country. He asserted positively that he knew personally that this country had nothing whatever to do with the rising which ended in the revolt of the State of Panama, and he pointed out that there were plenty of precedents for the immediate recognition of the new government.

NO OVERPRODUCTION.

"I see no danger of over-production at present," he continued. "The curtailment that is going on in the steel industry, for instance, is of no consequence. There always come times when business is less active than at other times, and men must act accordingly. This always causes a little depression. If we had the freedom of all the markets that are ready to take our products there would probably be no occasion for cutting down production.

"I have just made a trip of 9,000 miles which took me through Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to the Pacific coast, through California, Washington, Oregon and back by way of the northern route. I noticed that while the excitement in Wall Street aroused curiosity it had affected general business very little. During my Western trip I noticed that the railroads seemed taxed to their utmost capacity, not only in passenger traffic, but in freight. This seemed to me a sign of prosperous times."

Mr. Bliss declined to talk of the present political situation, but he believes the Republican candidate for President will be elected.

ST. JOHN'S DAY IS TO BE CELEBRATED BY MASONS

To-day Masons will celebrate St. John's Evangelist Day by meeting at the Temple at 7 o'clock and proceeding to Second Baptist Church, where a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. W. R. L. Smith, under auspices of St. John's Lodge, No. 36. Every Mason in Richmond is invited.

IN DEADLY PERIL FOR FIVE DAYS

Awful Experience on the Steamer Menominee.

THE PASSENGERS LOCKED IN CABINS

They Were Hurled From Side to Side by the Fury of the Waves.

RUDDERLESS VESSEL ALMOST TURNED TURTLE

Lay Pitching for Days in the Trough of the Sea—One Sailor Killed and Several Severely Injured—Crew Go for Days Without Closing Their Eyes.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—On the Cedric yesterday were thirteen of the seventeen cabin passengers of the Menominee. When on the Menominee they were thrown about, battered and bruised by the rolling of the steamer, which lay for five days in the trough of the sea, while they were kept locked in their cabins.

The Menominee sailed from London on December 3d. As soon as she had left The Wash she met heavy seas piled up by the northwest gales. The weather grew worse, and throughout her trip down the Channel she rolled and pitched without intermission. By the night of the 6th it seemed as though the storm could grow no worse. The wind had reached a tremendous velocity. The seas were running up like small mountains, and to keep from being blown off their feet Captain Lucas and his officers had to lash themselves on the bridge. At 7 o'clock the next morning the storm reached its height. The ship groaned and trembled as she pitched and strained as the big rollers threw her over to port. A huge cumulative wave, whose crest topped the smokestack of the steamer, struck her full amidships. The Menominee was thrown on her beam ends, the starboard bilge keel showing far above the water. A few degrees more and she would certainly have turned turtle.

During the time the steamer was falling into the trough of the waves, oil was poured in great quantities over the side, but it had little effect, except to prevent the waves from actually breaking on the steamer.

Thrown From Bunks.

The passengers were thrown from their bunks. To add to their horror and fright, the electric lights had been turned off, and they were in total darkness. A wave, following the big one, smashed against the vessel with sledge-hammer force, and shattered all her starboard dead-lights. Through the open ports tons of water poured.

The passengers, bruised and cut, were thrown from their bunks, to struggle in the dark, mixed with broken washbowls, trunks, furniture and everything movable in their staterooms. There was nearly a foot of water in their rooms, and it seemed to them that the boat was foundering.

Panic-stricken, they forced their doors open and staggered out into the passageways. It was impossible for them to stand on their feet. Crawling, they tried to make their way to the deck. Captain Lucas saw them emerging, one by one, to the deck, and sent stewards among them to quiet their alarm. The steamer was still on its beam ends, and every moment it seemed as though she had turned completely over. As she slowly began to right, the passengers, who were in their night clothes, regained confidence. It was more than ten minutes before she was once again on a comparatively even keel.

But instead of being over, troubles had just fairly begun, for she refused to answer her helm. An investigation showed that the massive steel rudder post had broken like wood. The Menominee is a single screw steamer, and this accident placed her at the mercy of the wind and weather. Hardly had this been discovered when another huge wave struck her amidships. A sailor, Jan Hansen, who was forward, was thrown against the port bulwarks. His lower jaw was torn away, his skull fractured, and arms, legs, ribs and backbone were broken in a dozen places. Despite his awful injuries, Hansen lived over an hour, finally dying in horrible agony. His body was scarcely cold before it was dropped overboard, Captain Lucas hurriedly rushing through the burial service of the Church of England, as the plank was tilted to slide the body into the water.

Steamer Helpless.

An attempt was begun at once to rig a jury steering gear. The Menominee was helpless. Her engines had to be stopped.

In the four days that followed Captain Lucas and his officers were on deck day and night. Not once did they close their eyes. Every hour the stewards would bring them quantities of scalding black coffee. The deck and engine forces were worked day and night in their endeavors to improvise some sort of arrangement to steer the steamer, until they dropped and slept. A dozen times Captain Lucas tried to bend on a little head sail. No sooner had it been spread than it was seized by the winds and carried off like a lightning flash to leeward. While the crew was working to repair the rudder post three seamen were severely injured. When the steamer finally reached Falmouth they were taken to the Falmouth hospital, where they have about an even chance of recovery.

At noon of the 11th, the swinging rudder was held long enough to fix some jury gear, and the steamer went slowly back to Falmouth. Then, for the first time since the accident, the passengers were allowed out of the cabin. During