

THE DIVORCE CASE.

Lady Colin Campbell Resumes Her Testimony, Which Grows Nastier as the Trial Proceeds.

She Would Prefer Death at Her Own Hands to Suffering as She Had Suffered.

Lady Colin As an Authoress.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Lady Colin Campbell testified in her own behalf to-day. She was very pale, and spoke in a slow, distinct voice. She said that until the family meeting at Thurlow Square, in 1883, she had exchanged letters daily with her husband when absent. Before their marriage, Lord Colin asked her if she would consent when married to occupying separate rooms. She consented, and Lord Colin asked her not to divulge the fact that he had made this request, but she insisted upon telling her mother. The nature of his illness was unknown to her until May, 1883. She never pressed Lord Colin to marry her, but her mother disliked long engagements. Continuing, Lady Colin said she was educated in Italy, and could speak French before she could speak English. She sang and played, and wrote books. She was also a journalist. She sang at four concerts, one of which Lord Colin attended. She visited the poor in daytime, and served soup for two hours and worked daily among the poor of Safron Hill. Lord Colin knew of every engagement, and of her work among the poor, and he never objected. She went into society alone at her husband's request. In order that the fact of his illness should be unknown he wished it understood that he was engaged in the house of commons. Lord Colin accepted engagements for both, and then desired her to go alone. Her husband went to Scotland in 1882 without a nurse, and she attended him. She left him there in order to visit her mother. He was better at that time, and pressed her to go. She was all the first five days after the consummation of marriage. In November, 1882, she was very ill, and was never free from the symptoms until 1885. Her sickness was of varied intensity, and sometimes she suffered great pain. She spoke to her husband about her condition, and he said: "It is of no consequence; all women have that sort of thing." In February, 1882, Lord Colin returned home. On one occasion, while sitting beside her couch, he began to cry, and said that people were crying and saying that he ought not to have married on account of his health. Lord Colin said it was better to be on the safe side, and he told her what precautions to take. She followed his directions, and it gave her great pain. She first met Dr. Bird in November, 1882, and he examined her in April, 1883. She was seriously ill, and was attended by Dr. Bird. Dr. Hicks was twice summoned. An operation was performed in October, 1883, and she afterwards improved. She did not know the nature of her own or her husband's illness. Lord Colin urged her to dismiss Rose Baer, who, he said, gossiped. The witness objected because she thought Rose a good maid. Lord Colin insisted and she gave Rose a month's notice. She asked O'Neill what Rose had been saying. O'Neill replied: "She said the Duke of Marlborough visited your room at Leigh Court." It was untrue that the witness said to O'Neill, "It is a damned lie. Rose denied what she was accused of, and said she was a wicked girl. Witness told Rose that as she had lied so wickedly the witness would withdraw the advertisement for a situation for her and would refuse to give her a certificate of character. She was dismissed forthwith. She never had the Duke of Marlborough at supper. Sir Philip Miles occupied the room next to hers at Leigh Court. The room on the other side was empty, being kept for her husband. She did not know what room the Duke of Marlborough occupied. Her meeting with the Duke of Marlborough at Paris was purely accidental. She gave absolute denial to the evidence of Rose Baer, Mr. Duffy, O'Neill and other witnesses, and declared she had never committed adultery with the Duke of Marlborough or any other man. The queen has forbidden admission into the household of the Windsor Castle or within the Castle precincts of newspapers containing reports of the Campbell divorce case.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lady Colin Campbell resumed her testimony to-day in her action for divorce against Lord Colin Campbell. She denied having ever spoken to the nurse, Mrs. Duffy, about the methods persons adopted to prevent maternity. Witness said she refused to continue relations with Lord Colin because of the physical and moral suffering it entailed upon her. She told Lord Colin if he ever used force to compel a continuance of those relations he would find her dead on the following morning. She would, she said, prefer death at his hands to continuing again as she had suffered at his hands. The book written by her was a child's book. It was illustrated by Kate Greenway, and eight editions of it had been printed. Witness began speaking for the Saturday Review in 1880. She wrote three articles every week. Witness really meant that she would commit suicide when she said she would be found dead next morning if Lord Colin ever attempted to force her to occupy the same apartment with him. She admitted having gone into society once while suffering from disease, and that she wrote in her diary "Enjoyed myself hugely."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the Campbell case to-day the footman employed at Leigh Court testified that Lady Colin's room was situated on the side of the building opposite that containing the room occupied by the Duke of Marlborough. Frank Miles, artist, and Neptune Blood, both testified they saw Lady Campbell in London Sunday, August 18, 1883, the day on which the defense allege she was at the Purfleet hotel with the Duke of Marlborough, and Annie Brown denied the statement made by the man servant O'Neill. He once called her attention to strange noises in the dining room on an occasion when Lady Colin and the Duke of Marlborough were in there alone. Neptune Blood testified he had since the beginning of the trial examined the door of the dining room in Cadogan place, through the key hole of which the man servant, O'Neill testified he once saw the plaintiff and the Duke of Marlborough in criminal intercourse. The witness said there were flaps over the key hole on both sides of the door. He looked through, but could not see any object on the floor six feet away. Could see no article in the room clearly enough to swear to its identity. Mrs. Blood, Lady Colin's mother, testified that the engagement between her daughter and Lord Colin Campbell was made without her knowledge. She denied that she pressed the marriage. She declared it untrue that he ever told her anything about his health, except he said he had an operation performed. She never would have given her daughter in marriage to a man in such a loathsome condition as Lord Colin was in if she had known it. Witness swore that Lady Colin was in her (witness's) house Sunday, August 13, 1883. On cross examination, Mrs. Blood admitted that she was anxious to break off the marriage between

the defendant and her daughter because the Campbell family treated her daughter badly, and added "It was a wretched bad marriage. Witness said she saw no reason why her daughter should not associate with the Duke of Marlborough, who, witness declared, was no worse than many others who got off more lightly."

THREE NEW STATES.

The Republican Savants Said to be in Favor of the Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The home territorial committee will hold a meeting Monday to hear Delegates Toole, of Montana, and Voorhees, of Washington, on the admission of these territories. The senate bill for the admission of Washington passed last session took in the whole of the panhandle. A strong argument in behalf of Montana is its supposed democratic majority, insuring democratic United States senators and electors. Since it has been found that, notwithstanding the reelection of a democratic delegate from Washington, the legislature of that territory is republican, the democrats do not look favorably on its admission. When it was thought the territory would be a democratic state, the scheme was to rush through the senate bill for its admission and leave both Montana and Dakota out in the cold. The republican majority in the senate is willing that all three of these northwestern commonwealths should come in together.

MITCHELL MELANGE.

A Freight Train Wrecked—An Insane Man Perishes from Exposure.

MITCHELL, DAK., Dec. 13.—During a blinding snow storm yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, a freight from the east parted about the middle, nine miles east of here, at the top of a down grade. The engineer, unaware of the fact, came on, and at the bottom of the grade he slowed up, when the rear section crashed into the forward with fearful velocity, wrecking seven cars, which had been broken into kindling by the force of the collision. No one was badly injured.

Gottlieb Scenitz, whose disappearance a few days south of this city caused great excitement, and who it was supposed perished from exposure and cold, was seen in this city Saturday, evidently mentally unhinged. He has again disappeared.

Two Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—At half past 2 o'clock this afternoon the upper floor of the A. F. Shapeleigh & Cantwell Hardware company's extensive establishment, on North Main street, fell with a great crash. The floor was covered with heavy agricultural machinery, and its fall carried down the third floor, stocked with shelf goods, and the second floor, filled with sample goods. In a moment or two the debris caught fire, presumably from the overturned stoves, and with startling rapidity flames shot up through the broken timbers to the roof, and the whole building burned. At the time of the crash some fifty employees were scattered through the building, but so far as can now be learned, all but two of them are accounted for, and it is thought that these two will turn up later. The house carried a heavy stock, valued at about \$500,000. The insurance amounts to \$300,000.

LATER.—Up to a late hour to-night Arthur W. Palmer, one of the clerks in the store, and John Mahone, one of the porters, had not been heard from, nor had they reached their homes. It is believed their dead bodies are in the ruins.

Several Passengers Injured.

CANTON, DAK., Dec. 13.—The Milwaukee passenger train, north bound, struck a broken rail five miles below Howardan at 10:30 this morning. The rear coach was dented and badly shattered. Ohlman a liquor dealer at Yankton, was injured about the head; Miss Rhoads, of Rockwell, Iowa, had her shoulder injured; Bruce Oliver, of this city, had his family on board. His small boy was pinioned under the car but has since recovered; his six-weeks-old child was thrown violently through a window, but was uninjured. The coach was a bad wreck and the escape of the passengers from death is miraculous. The balance of the train passed north this afternoon, and the injured all stopped here except Ohlman. None are seriously injured.

The Ezekiel P. Greenleaf Will.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The will of Ezekiel P. Greenleaf was filed this afternoon in the Suffolk county probate court. Besides a few bequests to friends and relatives, it contains a devise of the entire estate of the testator estimated at about \$500,000, to the president and fellows of Harvard college (in trust) the sum of \$3,000 per year from the income of the estate to be divided into ten scholarships of \$300 each to be given to meritorious students. The income from the remainder of the estate is to be equally divided, one-half to be devoted to the library of the college, and the remainder to the general expenses of the college.

Will Enforce Prohibition.

WOONSOCKET, DAK., Dec. 13.—At the temperance mass meeting convened held here Saturday a strong organization for enforcing the prohibition of the liquor traffic was effected. It extends into every township in the county. A fund has been raised for the purpose of meeting the costs of prosecution. Hon. A. J. Edgerton has been retained as counsel for the prosecution.

The Trades Federation.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 11.—In the afternoon session of the new trades federation, a resolution was adopted that while they favored eight hours for a day's work and believed it would be ultimately adopted, it was first necessary to secure nine hours in all branches now working ten hours, and in those working more hours to reduce still further.

A Parsonage Burns.

HOPE, DAK., Dec. 13.—The Congregational parsonage burned last night. The building was occupied by J. A. White. The family were all at church. Nearly the entire contents, including the family wearing apparel, was lost. A coal oil lamp exploding was the cause. The insurance was \$500 on the building.

Dunn's Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The following trade review for the current week was compiled by R. G. Dunn & Co.: A January shaw came in the markets last week, and in oil and mining stocks a fresher, which continues; in railroad stocks and grain a disagreeable softness, though the tone is now more confident.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—The business portion of Attica, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss, divided among a dozen or more persons, will reach \$150,000; insured for about \$75,000.

ANOKA, MINN., Dec. 10.—The warehouse and office of the Anoka sash and door factory burned to-day. Loss, \$3,000; well insured.

GOVERNOR CHURCH.

The Commission of L. K. Church as Governor of Dakota Signed By the President.

The Appointment Gives General Satisfaction Throughout the Territory—Other News.

Church For Governor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The president to-day nominated Judge Louis K. Church for governor of Dakota, vice Gilbert A. Pierce, resigned. Church is from New York state and was appointed to a judgeship in Dakota a few months ago. Judge Gifford, delegate in congress from Dakota, said this afternoon in reference to this appointment: "The people of the territory would have preferred a resident governor. They have plenty of good material and there was no reason why Day should not have had the place. But, as the president chose an outside man, I suppose Church will be as acceptable as any one."

ACCEPTABLE TO ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, Dec. 13.—Judge Church's appointment as governor gives universal satisfaction here.

RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS.

HURON, Dec. 13.—Judge Church began the December term of the district court here this afternoon. He is receiving many congratulations on his appointment as governor, but as yet he has received no official announcement of his appointment.

SIoux FALLS PLEASED.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—Sioux Falls, Dakota, special to the Pioneer Press: The appointment of Judge Church as governor gives general satisfaction here, though democrats would have preferred Day.

GETTING ANXIOUS.

The Milwaukee and Chicago & Northwestern Desire to Reach the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Payne, who represents the interests of the Milwaukee and Milwaukee roads are greatly interested in the passage of the Dawes Sioux reservation bill. Each road desires to make connection west of the Missouri river, and one from Pierre and another from Chamberlain. Five years ago they made contracts with the Indians to pay them \$4 an acre for land required for right of way and \$5 an acre for land for station purposes. Besides this they are willing to pay the water in the form of \$2.50 for every acre used. Yet members of the Indian committee have announced their determination to amend the bill so as to prevent the railroads from securing right of way even at \$7.50 per acre. If the bill does not go through this winter in the form in which it came from the senate, both the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads will abandon their projected lines to the Black Hills.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

Members of the "State" Legislature Arriving at Huron.

HURON, Dec. 11.—The advance guard of the delegates to the constitutional convention and the "legislature," both of which bodies meet here next week, are already beginning to arrive. Among those on the ground are Judge Edgerton, John A. Owens, Governor Mellette and State Auditor-elect Sheets. Important action looking toward statehood will be taken by both bodies, and the leaders are busily engaged in mapping out plans and policies.

Wants of Workmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The national legislation committee of the Knights of Labor had a consultation this afternoon with Senator Blair, chairman of the senate committee on education and labor, with regard to the attitude to be taken by the Knights toward the Blair educational bill. The result of the interview will be forwarded to the general executive board with recommendation of bill, and if the board approves, the legislative committee will try to secure its passage.

Board of Health Report.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—The biennial report of the state board of health has been submitted to the governor. It shows that there are 1,060 local boards in the state working with the state board. During the half year 409 glandered horses have been isolated, 227 killed and 162 relieved. The number of cases in 168 infested centers in forty-seven counties was 887 handled by the state, at an expense of \$840.75. There have been forty-six cases of small pox, with three deaths. There have been 519 cases of diphtheria, and out of that number 159 died.

A Sad Case.

MITCHELL, Dec. 10.—Gottlieb Schwitz, a young German living five miles south of this city, left the house of his employer Monday evening, since when nothing has been seen of him. Investigation resulted in finding tracks in the snow which were recognized as his. The track was followed several miles, showing that he had become exhausted and crawled a distance of two miles on hands and knees, discarding hat and overshoes. The trail was lost near Elhan. It is supposed he became crazed with grief over being discarded by his sweetheart.

Death of a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The death of Representative Dowdney, which was announced to-day, swells to twelve the death list of the forty-ninth congress. It is as follows: The vice president, Senators Miller, of California, and Pike, of New Hampshire, Representatives Ellwood, of Illinois, Rankin, of Wisconsin, Man, of Louisiana, Beach, Arnold and Dowdney, of New York, Price, of Wisconsin, Cole, of Maryland, and Duncan, of Pennsylvania.

Fortunate Journalists.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—It is understood that James Burns, editor of the Labor Echo, is to be rewarded for his campaign work for McGill by receiving a position as state statistician, at \$2,500 a year or thereabouts. Another editor who is to be rewarded is Colonel Grant of the Northwestern, who is booked for adjutant general.

Minnesota Penitentiary.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., Dec. 9.—The commissioners to locate the second state prison arrived here this morning to inspect the Rockville stone quarries, where it is thought the prison may be located.

THE STATE MAKERS.

Ready For Business at Huron—Gov. Mellette to Gov. Church.

HURON, DAK., Dec. 14.—About one hundred members of the constitutional convention and all the members of the so-called legislature of South Dakota are here, as are "Governor" Mellette, United States Senator Edgerton and other prominent supporters of the movement. It seems inevitable from the general sense of those here that the restraining clause of the ordinance will be repealed, and the date set for the state government to begin running. The editors of the state were given a reception to-night. The convention meets at 10 to-morrow morning.

GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Judge Church has received many telegrams of congratulations on his appointment as governor. "Gov." Mellette said: "How do you do, governor of North Dakota." Mellette and others sent letters of thanks to President Cleveland.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—South Dakota has quite a large delegation here at the National hotel. Where are the statesmen and wise men of North Dakota? I miss the familiar faces of Judge Dennis Hannifin, Col. Wm. Thompson and Marshal Dan. Maratta. Shall we not have them with us this winter? Yesterday Montana's delegate made an argument before the congressional committee for the admission of that territory to the Union. When will Delegate Gifford do the same for Dakota? I give you the following item taken from the Washington Post a few days ago:

A delegation from Dakota arrived at the National hotel last night. Delegate O. S. Gifford, who heads the party, was seen by a Post reporter. "We are here," he said, "to try and secure from congress the opening to settlers of 10,000,000 acres of the Sioux reservation. This will leave 23,000,000 acres for 25,000 Indians. We want the state divided this winter also, but I don't think the chances are as good for that. Besides, we need two more judges in the territory, and need them badly, as we have only six at present."

"What else does Dakota want?"

"Well, we want something before we ask for anything more. There's plenty of time for that."

The late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan's book on the war has been given to the public and has created some stir here among the military and civil nabobs. He charges the late secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, with direct treachery to the Union cause. Marvin S. Huggitt, general manager, moving spirit and presiding genius of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, is here. The report that President Cleveland had forbidden him to extend his line through the Fort Meade reservation is not true. Mr. Huggitt has not seen the president, but learning that the present administration was strongly in favor of preserving the reservation, he will ask the aid of congress to further his enterprise.

Ex-Lieut. English, who a few years ago was stationed at Fort Lincoln, is here. Billy is endeavoring to get back in the army. Col. Marcus A. Reno, likewise an ex-officer, is also here. He, too, I hear, is very anxious to once more "don the army blue."

Please say to Farmer Wallace that on December 10th next a bill will be introduced in the house of representatives to make his friend Commissioner Colman a cabinet officer. Should said bill become a law, I shall expect to see the farmer in Washington as assistant commissioner of the potato and cabbage departments.

Donations to the Earthquake Sufferers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the city council to-night, Mayor Courtenay submitted a preliminary report of the executive relief committee showing that the total amount of \$834,258 was received by the mayor for the sufferers from the earthquake and that the disbursements amounted to \$448,119. The News and Courier estimates that the total subscriptions to the earthquake relief fund will amount to about \$815,000, leaving a loss of over \$5,500,000 by the earthquake of 1886 and the cyclone of August, 1885, to be borne by individuals, corporations and the government.

"Ran Away With a Coon."

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The Stahl sisters and Stella Stools, the trio of young girls who have become somewhat notorious by their disappearance, Monday, were found yesterday afternoon by Colonel Hill and Detective Harkinson. Two young men of the east side and a negro, it was discovered by Colonel Hill yesterday, were connected with the disappearance of the girls and were undoubtedly their companions. Colonel Hill had the men brought to his office, and by threats made them tell where the girls were.

The Mitchell Land Office.

WOONSOCKET, DAK., Dec. 14.—Capt. G. S. Nave has returned from Washington. The captain says his appointment as register of the Mitchell land office is sure to come, and that, too, at a very early day. On the contrary, Register Everett, the present incumbent, says that he has no fears of being removed and that he had assurances that he would be allowed to serve his term, which does not expire until January, 1888, or more than a year yet.

A Clothing House Burglarized.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—The Boston One Price clothing house was burglarized last night, the safe lock being picked and about \$2,400 in cash taken. A large number of seal skin caps, silk handkerchiefs, and other valuable goods are also missing, but their value is not yet known. The case was placed in the hands of detectives.

Now It's Tuohy.

MOOREHEAD, MINN., Dec. 14.—It is said, on apparently good authority, that J. M. Tuohy, clerk of court and United States commissioner at Pembina, Dakota, is to be appointed collector of customs at St. Vincent.

Montana Failure.

HELENA, Dec. 10.—Herman Rechter & Co., grocers, were attached by J. T. Murphy & Co., this afternoon, for \$5,000. The firm expects to resume.

Rain at Canton.

CANTON, DAK., Dec. 14.—Another delightful rainfall of three hours' duration struck this section this morning. It is now growing colder.

Broke Jail.

SUN RIVER, MONT., Dec. 10.—James Marshall, arrested near Cateau for horse stealing, escaped four days ago, and has not yet been caught.

At the last session of congress there were two men in the house who made themselves conspicuous by their opposition to the payment by the government of the funeral expenses of deceased members. But introduced bills to prohibit the expenditure of public money for such purposes. Since the adjournment both have died, Beach, of New York, and Price, of Wisconsin, and the house was not represented at the funeral of either.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The Palatial Steamer J. M. White Burned to the Water's Edge Near Bayou Sara, La.

Nearly One Hundred People Were On Board, Many of Whom Perished in the Flames.

Many Narrow Escapes.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—The steamer J. M. White burned to the water's edge at 11 o'clock last night while lying at the bank near Bayou Sara, La.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—All of the rescued people from the steamer White took a Mississippi Valley railroad train for this city, arriving this noon. William McGreevy, chief engineer of the boat, gives the following statement of the disaster:

At about 10:10 o'clock last night while landing at Dr. Ferritt's place, where the boat was loading cotton seed, a fire broke out amid ship, between the engines and the top of the cotton, below the boiler deck. Engineer Barry and Jenny, who were on watch, gave the alarm and the pumps were put to work, but without avail. The watchman gave the alarm by ringing the bell. Clerks Callahan and Bellon at once aroused the people in the cabin. The fire spread rapidly, and in less than fifteen minutes the boat was taken to the water's edge. Three or four kegs of powder in the magazine exploded when the flames reached them and the flames shot up about 100 feet. The shrieking of women for help was awful. He saw the superintendent of the Vidalia railroad standing outside the ladies' cabin throwing his two little daughters into the water. He stood there and

BURNED TO DEATH.

with his wife. There were in the cabin nine lady passengers and about eight men. At New Texas twenty deck hands were taken on board, and all are supposed to be lost. It is learned that Andrew Pierce, a sailor, and Antonio Rebatta, a fireman, are the ones to whom all the credit of saving the survivors is due. Col. L. S. James, who was in a state room, managed to get ashore and walk two miles without coat, hat or shoes, in the chilly winds, before he could reach a railway station. He was taken to his home on his arrival here. Among those lost are Lewis, the second cook; Oscar, the makers; Amos, the porter; Dick Randolph, the fireman. A prize ox taken on at Vidalia was roasted to death and two of the five keepers perished.

A Baton Rouge special regarding the burned steamer says: "Two streams of water were brought to play on the fire, but the heavy black volumes of smoke drove the engineers back. They fought the flames step by step, but were at last forced to drop the hose and save themselves. The fire burned with frightful rapidity and it took more than an hour to get the entire left side of the boat was a mass of flames. The fire soon caught the railing of the cabin deck and before any assistance was to be had the boat looked as if she were encircled by

A STREAM OF FIRE.

The crackling of the flames and the shrieks of the passengers now caused the most intense excitement. When the alarm was first sounded, Alex. McVay, head clerk, was sitting at the stove in his cabin. The first peal of the bell caused him to rush outside, and seeing the flames leap into the air, he ran back to the cabin and endeavored to get the books and money. The fire gained rapidly on him and he was compelled to leave the office, but not before he had secured a sum of money from the safe. Mr. McVay then turned his attention to saving the cabin passengers, of whom there were about fifty or eighteen, including eight ladies. He first awoke the second clerk, John Callahan, who ran out of his room in his undershirt and trousers. Callahan and McVay went to each room and awoke the inmates. The terrified passengers quickly got out, nearly all of them in their night clothes. Among them was a gentleman, name unknown, but recognized as the superintendent of the Vidalia Southern railroad. He had his wife and two children, girls of 9 and 12 years, with him. He called them around him and bade them follow him. By this time the flames had reached the cabin, through which thick smoke was rolling. The panic-stricken passengers quickly made for an entrance, some to the stern and others to the front. The gentleman referred to was among those that went to the stern. Upon reaching the deck, he grasped his two children, one at a time, and

THREW THEM INTO THE RIVER.

Before he and his wife could follow, the flames had reached them and they were burned to death. The two pilots on watch, John Stout and Bob Smith, were in the pilot house and were compelled to jump into the river, where they were picked up. The fire burned so quickly that it was impossible to see who was saved and who was lost. The deck was crowded with roustabouts and deck passengers, thirty of the latter having got on the vessel at the New Texas landing; just above where the boat was burned. Nearly all of these were lost. While the passengers and crew were escaping from the boat the steam pipe was up and was spurted 300 yards in the air. The force of the explosion caused over twenty bales of burning cotton to be hurled high in the air, where they revolved several times and then fell into the river. Those who escaped were taken away from the scene by the steambot Stella Wild, which plies between Bayou Sara and Natchez. As the Wild was backing out, four kegs of gunpowder that were in the hold exploded, and cotton and burning timbers were

HURLED IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

This virtually put the fire out, and what was once a palatial steamer was now a blackened wreck. Several survivors of the disaster reached this city to-day by the Mississippi Valley road. They had been taken to that point by the steamer Stella Wild. The S. J. James was taken to his residence on his arrival, where he is in a critical condition. He stated that the sight was horrifying and could not be told. He declares that there must have been sixty persons lost, because out of sixty-five in the cabin he could only see himself and four others.

Capt. Henry C. Brown, state engineer, who was a passenger on the White, estimates the loss of life at thirty-six. "I had about ten feet the start of the fire and thought I ran rapidly forward, when I reached the bank the fire was within twenty-five feet of me." Pilots Stout and Smith say that from the number of persons they saw around them in the river fully forty must have perished. Following is a list as far as ascertained of the white persons missing: S. H. Spofford, wife and daughter, of Vidalia; Capt. G. W. Floyd, of Natchez; Miss Agnes McBride, of West-fallon, and two other lady passengers, names unknown. Three men and one woman were walking on the hurricane deck, when it fell and disappeared in the flames. Two white men, names unknown, who were in charge of the premium ox, jumped overboard and were drowned.

THE RITE OF JOHUR.

An Awful Sacrifice Made by Fanatical Women in Old India.

Johur is an awful rite. A whole tribe may become extinct by it, as is seen by several instances recorded in the history of the Rajpoot states. What it signifies is the burning of women to save their honor. The Rajpoot is profoundly jealous of the honor of his women, and to prevent their falling into the hands of conquerors, then to be dealt with as was often the case in the wars with the Mohammedans, he has recourse to the johur—that is to say, the immolation of every female of the family. And the Rajpoot woman gladly embraces such a refuge from pollution; or even if she were not in fear of being forced away as a captive, she would prefer it to living on as a widow.

The loss of a battle or the capture of a city during the Mohammedan invasions was usually the time when this dreadful rite was practiced. At the end of the famed siege of Cheotora, the ancient capital of the rana of Odeypore by Ala-uddin, in 1003, the Rajpoot chief, after an arduous day, passed the night in pondering the means by which he might save from the general destruction one at least of his twelve sons. Eleven of them fell during the next few days, and when but one son remained to the rana he proclaimed the rite of johur. The funeral pyre was lighted within subterranean chambers where the sun's rays had never entered, and the defenders of Cheotora beheld the queous, and their own wives and daughters to the number of several thousand pass in procession to the fire. The beautiful Pudmani, the consort of the rana, who was believed to be the chief object of attraction for the conquering Tartar came last in the throng. The door of the caverns closed; the fires raged within; and the honor of the Rajpoot woman was saved. When afterward Ala-uddin entered the capital on the death of the rana and his surviving son, who fell in the conflict, he found it strewn with the bodies of its defenders, while smoke yet issued from the recesses where the women had perished.

Again during the second siege of Cheotora by Bahadour, shah of Gujrat in 1530, when the bravest had fallen in defending the breach caused by his artillery (it was served by Portuguese adventurers), the johur was proclaimed. There was little time to build the pyre. Combustibles were heaped up in hurriedly made hollows in the ground and magazines were placed around them. The mother of the infant prince led the procession of willing victims to their doom and 13,000 females were thus immolated at once.

In the johur on the occasion of Firoz Shah's attack upon Jessulmir, some years after the event above described, 10,000 females were destroyed.—Hindoo in Pall Mail Gazette.

The Alaska of the Future.

In my mind's eye I see the Alaska of the future—and not far distant future. Among the most beautiful of the islands there will be fine openings; lawns and flowers will carpet the slopes from the dark walls of the forest to the water's edge. In the midst of these favored spots summer cottages will throw wide their glorious windows and verandas that are like glimpses of fairy land. Along the beach numerous skiffs await those who are weary of towns; steam launches are there and small barges for the transportation of picnic parties to undiscovered islands in the next county. Sloop yachts with the more adventurous will go forth on voyages of exploration and discovery, two or three days in length, under the guidance of stolid, thoroughbred Indian pilots. There may be an occasional wreck with narrow escapes from the watery grave—let us hope so, for the sake of variety. There will be fishing parties galore, and camping on foreign shores, and eagle hunts, and the delights of the chase, with Indian retinues and Chinese cooks, and the "swell togger" that is the chief, if not the only charm of that sort of thing. There will be circulating libraries in each hotel, and grand pianos, and private theatricalls, and nightly hops that may last indefinitely, or at least until sunrise, without shocking the most prudent, for day breaks at 2 a. m.

There will be visits from one hotel to the other, and sea voyages to dear old Sitka, where the Grand hotel will be located; and there will be the regular weekly or semi-weekly boat to the Muir glacier, with professional guides to the top of it, and all the necessary traps furnished on board if desired; and this wild life can begin as early as April and go on until the end of September without serious injury. There will be no hay fever or prickly heat; neither will there be sunstrokes nor any of the horrors of the eastern and southern summer; true to its promise of sweet, warm days and deliciously cool evenings, in which the young lover may woo his fair to the greatest advantage—for there is no night there. Then every one will come home with a new experience, which is the best thing one can come home with, and the rarest nowadays; and with a pocket full of Alaskan garnets,