HARD BATTLE

Sharpest Engagement of the Philippine War Fought Near San Fabian,

THROUGH MUD WAIST DEEP

The American Soldiers Marched to Attack the Insurgents—Filipino Sharpshooters Aimed For American Officers—Too Muddy to Head Off Aguinaldo.

Manila, Nov. 14—5 p. m.—The 23d infantry in one of the sharpest twohour engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents five miles from San Fabian, Saturday, lost one officer and six men killed and had one officer and twelve men wounded. The Americans captured two Filipinos and a hundred rifles and found 81 insurgent dead, bring the treasties are received. Many more Filipinos doubtless were killed or wounded.

Gen. Wheaton was informed that the enemy was gathering in San Fabian for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan north, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The 23d, Col. Howe commanding, a detachment of the 12th, with a Gatling gun, Howland commanding, was sent to disperse them. The troops encountered the best road ever found in the Island of Luzon. There was no succession of creeks whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, and miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist deep in quicksand. A hundred soldiers had to draw the Gatling gun part of the way, the horses being useless.

The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a cluster of houses in the midst of a cocoanut grove, knee deep in mud. The Filipinos sharpshooters, hidden in these houses and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the American force checked to allow the Gatling gun to come up. When they began firing the Filipinos opened fire from thickets, further away. The insurgent sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell were shoulder straps or sergeants. But the 23d never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from the trees like squirrels and the Americans pushed the trench, leaving four dead insurgents there.

The regiment then deployed under fire with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the center, Major Crombie on the right and Major Marsh on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly keeping up a constant fire. The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them retreating behind until the Americans were within 20 feet of them. Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents surrender them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling gun killed five at the cross holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about 150 Filipinos into the sea. Morrill's battalion, entering the town first captured a big battle flag, which was Rizal's own command.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The insurgents killed five Filipinos during the night. The body of the Filipino lieutenant-colonel was found among the killed.

The regiment returned to San Fabian Sunday, it being impossible to get supplies over the roads.

A proclamation of the Filipino secretary of war was found in all the villages, giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories and saying that 7,000 Americans had been killed and 15,000 wounded during the war.

The dead and wounded were brought to Manila today. The officers who are returning say it is impossible for Gen. Wheaton to attempt a junction with Gen. Young on account of the roads. Prisoners say it is reported that Aguinaldo with an army now estimated at 20,000 men probably will make a stand at Tarlac, 30 miles northward from San Fabian, intending to leave by railroad for the northwest. Some of them said they believed the Filipino army had passed the lines intended by Gen. Wheaton and Young to be covered in Aguinaldo's Tarlac, and that he passed Sen. Paterno, going northward, a fortnight ago.

LATEST REPORT FROM GEN. OTIS.

Washington, Nov. 14—The following has been received at the war department from Gen. Otis.

Manila, Nov. 14.

The rain continues; a typhoon is previous and nearly four inches of rain have fallen this month in Manila. The storm is more central to Luzon. Gen. Lawton has passed beyond telegraphic communication and nothing has been heard from him since yesterday. Gen. Wheaton reports an engagement on the 12th instant a short distance from San Fabian. A battalion of the 23d made a march attacked and defeated 400 of the enemy intrenched. They had two men wounded. The enemy left 10 dead on the field and 81 rifles. Gen. Wheaton was about to attack San Jacinto but the rain has not ceased. Colonel Hughes and Funston are operating in West Ilocos and Cordova and Manson at Cagayan. The enemy make no stand. OTIS.

COL. WESSELS 3D CAVALRY,

The Man Who Captured the Insurgents' War Records Further Particulars of Wrecking of the Charleston.

Manila, Nov. 14—5 p. m.—Further details regarding the grounding of the cruiser Charleston show that she struck on inclined coral, reef ten miles east of Kamiguein Island. Her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on and the cruiser began rolling violently. The water tight doors were quickly closed but were done in under the engine compartment.

After the first efforts to right her, the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and towed away, protected by eight men, two officers and 134 rifles and ten days rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing. The press, locks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off. Two hours after the Charleston struck all had gotten away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took to the water and proceeded to Kamiguein Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that fighting would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility.

On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieut. John McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the gulf of Lingayen in a 30 foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship but entirely ignorant of General Wheaton's expedition.

Lieut. McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore for two days on account of the high seas, being most of the time in a soaking rain. Finally, flying the Union Jack down, and in their underclothing and drenched to the skin the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battleship Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kamiguein Island yesterday. The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the eastern coast of Luzon and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed, however, that she had joined Gen. Wheaton's expedition.

In naval circles the accident is considered quite unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more such disasters in Philippine waters, which are most indifferently charted.

The Charleston lies practically in the open sea and there is no hope of saving her for the valuable paraphernalia and contents of the cruiser.

Col. Wessels of the Third cavalry, while near San Nicholas, north of Tayug, captured a Filipino bull train loaded with records of the insurgents, war department and the presses and outfit of the newspaper Independencia.

THE CHARLESTON WRECKED

Manila, Nov. 14—12:20 p. m. The United States cruiser Charleston which had been patrolling the northern coast of Luzon, was wrecked on a reef off the northwest coast on Tuesday, November 7. All on board saved.

The cruiser Charleston, which was built in San Francisco in 1888 had, according to Brassey's Naval Annual a displacement of 3,730 tons was 312 feet 7 inches in length, 46 feet 2 inches in beam and 21 feet 8 inches in draught. She was of steel having two propellers, one funnel and two masts with military tops.

She had the following armament—Two 6-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, four 6-pounds, two 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, two machine guns and one 3-inch gun, with four torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 286.

HISTORY OF THE CHARLESTON.

Washington, Nov. 14—The Charleston was the first vessel to come to the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey after the battle of Manila Bay. On her way to Manila she relieved at Guam and took off the governor of the island to the name of the United States.

The hydrographic office, navy department, gives the following exact data concerning the locality of the wreck.

The Guimarak rocks are located in longitude 122 degrees 1 minutes east, latitude 18 degrees and 47.30 north. They lie seven miles due east of the large islands of Kabugsong, one of the Babuan group off the north coast of Luzon. The Gohupak rocks are distinctly shown on the naval chart, which is supplied to vessels in the Philippines, but the coral reef on which the Charleston struck three miles north northwest of the rocks is not shown on the charts. The dangerous condition of the coast has been recently pointed out by Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau, in his report to Secretary Long. He said:

"The bureau is in receipt of a great number of hydrographic reports from captains of ships concerning the entire unreliability of the best existing charts of the late Spanish possessions controlled by the United States. In the Philippine islands, the service of pilots is constantly necessary for this reason and they don't always prove reliable."

The old Spanish maps continue to be used by our naval vessels, until the navy department can make its own charts. This work is very expensive and necessarily slow. Only above is now available for the work in all of the former Spanish possessions. The Bennington has been doing this work in the Philippines and has a competent hydrographic outfit on board but it will be some time before the American surveys and data will be available.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SAYS IT IS A TREACHEROUS COAST.

New York, Nov. 14.—A reporter went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today and sent Admiral Dewey a copy of the despatch announcing the loss of the Charleston. The admiral expressed the greatest grief at the tidings. "I am very sorry," he said. "The Charleston was a good ship, but if she has been lost, I am glad that at least none of her gallant officers and crew shared her fate. I am always interested in the welfare of men on the ships of our navy and doubly so in those who have been under my command. It is a treacherous coast where the Charleston met its doom—one of the most treacherous on the whole island of Luzon."

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY

A Scheme to Bring it Into Closer Relations With the Grand Trunk—May Double Track a Part of the Line.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—Mr. Chas. M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, accompanied by Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, the general manager of the Central Vermont railway; Col. Walker, president of the Santa Fe Railway; Gen. Merriam, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, and Mr. Baker, of Boston, all members of the board of directors of the Central Vermont, left the city this morning on an official trip of inspection over the latter road.

The trip is in connection with the scheme for further reorganization of the Central Vermont as part of the Grand Trunk system. It is understood to be the intention of the Grand Trunk management to bring the several links of their system into closer working harmony, especially the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont. It is also understood that a number of improvements in the rolling stock and roadbed of the latter will soon be made, including the double tracking of a portion of the line.

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

Has Been Made Satisfactory to the Protective Committee and Will be Ratified—Road Gets Additional $1,500,000.

Boston, Nov. 14.—The Transcript this evening publishes the following:

An arrangement has been made by which the form of the lease of the Boston and Albany railroad to the New York Central railroad has been made satisfactory to the so-called protective committee and an addition of a million and a half dollars has been made to the cash about to be paid by the New York Central railroad. The protective committee has decided that under all the circumstances, it is for the best interest of the property and the stockholders that this new lease should be ratified.

VERMONT PENSIONERS.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The following pensions have been granted Vermonters: Increase, Stephen Berry, Readsboro, $6 to $8; George W. Varney, North Danville, $6 to $8. Augustus H. Pratt, Bellows Falls, $24 to $30.

BADLY CUT.

A Drunken Stabbing Affray on a Public Street in Bennington.

MURDER BARELY AVERTED.

The Victim Received Six Cuts, One Being Near the Jugular Vein—His Wounds Are Not Considered Dangerous—His Assailant Disappeared and Evaded the Police.

Bennington, Nov. 13.—While engaged in an altercation in one of the most public places in the village yesterday afternoon Joseph Langdon, received six stabs at the hand of Jack Craven, one of them being near the jugular vein and it is a wonder that he was not instantly killed. They are both young men and were considerably under the influence of liquor.

Craven had a dog that he wanted to sell Langdon. While trying to make a trade they got into an altercation and Craven called Langdon a disrespectful epithet and Langdon knocked him into the gutter. When Craven got up Langdon went for him again, and missing his foothold went down into the gutter himself. Craven had his knife out by that time and jumping on Langdon stabbed him in the neck, face, the arm and body making six stabs in all before he was taken off. He was taken into a physician's office close by and the affair was hardly known until late this forenoon. Craven disappeared and up to this evening had not been found by the officers, who looked for him. Langdon bled about two quarts but his wounds are not considered dangerous by the attending physician. Langdon is considered to blame.

ENTERPRISE IN RICHFORD.

A Newly Formed Company to Rebuild a Furniture Manufacturing Plant.

Richford, Nov. 13.—Four weeks ago yesterday morning sunrise saw the fine plant of the Richford Furniture company in ashes. A new company, The Richford Manufacturing company, began the work of erecting a new plant this morning.

Twelve thousand three hundred and fifty dollars was raised by the business men and working people. Only two subscribers, representing a total of only $600, reside outside of the town, and they are directly interested in Richford's financial prosperity.

The unanimous vote at the special town meeting at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon to exempt the Richford Furniture company, or any company, which would rebuild the burned factory, from five years' taxes was by acclamation. The special corporation meeting at 2:30 voted unanimously by acclamation to furnish said company with free water for the boiler and factory when there was enough water so that it would not endanger the supply for fire and domestic purposes. It was also voted to place a hydrant near the factory. Resolutions were passed asking the water commissioners to place a hydrant on School street to protect the Sweetsmothers shop and another near the Missisquoi railway to protect the veneer mill. The business men of the old Richford Furniture company will be closed out. Four-fifths of the stock has been pledged for a new company. The stockholders and subscribers held a meeting in bank block hall Saturday evening and formed the Richford Manufacturing Company. By-laws were adopted and seven directors elected. These directors are: H. C. Comings, Arthur McKinney, O. M. Rounds, A. N. Clapp, H. O. Hoff, P. McGetrick and W. E. Locklin. After the stockholders' meeting the directors met and elected Arthur McKinney, president; O. M. Rounds, secretary, treasurer and manager.

It was voted to purchase the site of the Richford Furniture company, together with the engine, etc., for $200. The manager was instructed to begin work on the foundation of the new building at once.

The old company was capitalized at $35,000. This stock will be worth about half price, or $17,500. Four-fifths of this, or about $14,000 goes to the new company. The new Richford Manufacturing company is capitalized at $20,000. With the subscriptions and stock from the old company this is all in stock except less than $2,000. Probably the new company will be making furniture within 30 days.

IN COURT.

Prosecution of Liquor Cases Occupies Attention in Washington County.

Montpelier, Nov. 10.—The time of Washington County Court to day has been largely occupied in the prosecution of liquor cases.

State vs. William Spedding of Northfield, respondent pleaded guilty to keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell, and with maintaining a nuisance in the village of Northfield; sentence deferred.

State against Cyrus Rollins of Barre. Respondent pleaded guilty to keeping intoxicating liquor with intent to sell and to six second offences of selling. Because of respondent's ill health the court imposed the minimum sentence of $10 for each offence with costs of prosecution, and imprisonment not less than one month and not more than one and one-half months in the House of Correction at Rutland. In the case of keeping, a fine of $10 and costs was imposed, with the same term of imprisonment as in the previous case.

State against Francis Gravlin of Montpelier. Respondent is a notorious pocket peddler in Montpelier. He pleaded guilty to three first offences of selling and to keeping with intent to sell. Respondent was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, with the alternative sentence in the selling case, and in the case of keeping, to pay a fine of $40 and costs of prosecution. He has no money and the alternative sentence will be about 18 months in the House of Correction at Rutland.

The jury in the perjury case of State against Marsh came in about four o'clock this afternoon disagreed, and were sent back for further consideration of the case.

State against Stowe of Waterbury, assault with intent to kill is now on trial. State's Attorney Hoar for the State and F. L. Laird, Z. S. Stanton and G. W. Morse for the respondent.

Montpelier, Nov. 14.—In County Court to-day the assault with intent to kill case of State against Stowe was given to the jury in the morning and a verdict of guilty was returned late in the afternoon.

The next case to be taken up was the conspiracy and extortion case of State against ex-Deputy Sheriff George W. Smith and others of Barre. H. W. Scott counsel for the respondents, argued for a change of venue. He produced affidavits from the editors of the Barre and Montpelier newspapers as to their circulation at the time the affair was made public, with copies of the newspapers containing a report of the same, and argued that it would be impossible to procure an impartial jury to try the case in Washington county. Judge Watson overruled Mr. Scott's motion and the case was set for trial at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The bribery case was the one taken up and the afternoon was consumed in polling a jury. State's Attorney Hoar appears for the State and is assisted by ex-State's Attorney Howland, H. W. Scott, G. T. Swasey and ex-State's Attorney Stanton appear for the respondents.

FOUND GUILTY OF PERJURY.

Montpelier, Nov. 12.—In Washington County Court the trial of the assault case of State vs. Stowe, consumed the forenoon Saturday. A recess was taken in the afternoon until 2 p. m. Monday. The jury in the perjury case of State vs. March returned a verdict of guilty Friday evening. Sentence was suspended and bail fixed at $100.

ON CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Deputy Sheriff Camp of Swanton Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

Swanton, Nov. 10.—The hearing in the case of State vs. Policeman Lewis P. Camp, for shooting Frank Garland, has taken up a second day, with only a few witnesses.

Graham, the third witness of yesterday was only asked a few questions this morning, but the first principal witness was Dr. Hawley of the Mary Fletcher hospital, Burlington. Dr. Hawley testified particularly of Garland's condition when he arrived at the hospital, as being in a state of collapse; that he was suffering from two bullet wounds, that the direction of the bullet that entered the lower part of the abdomen took an upward course while the other seemed to have taken a direct inward course. He said Garland made no statement except that a sore on his head was caused by a blow from him.

Stevens, another bridge carpenter, next testified. He told of meeting Allen Sowles, who was going after help for the officer. He met him on the bridge. He said Sowles and he turned back and they met Camp at the corner of Depot street and South river, near Baxter's house. That he went with Camp to the depot looking after Garland, that there at the depot Camp fainted. He helped Camp back to the hotel and washed his wounds. He had to help the officer up the steps.

Dr. Allen was the next witness, and he showed the direction of the bullets and said that one of the shots must have been fired when the pistol was in contact with the clothing of Garland.

Dr. Crow corroborated Dr. Allen's testimony.

Albert Sowles was the next and last witness for the day. His testimony contradicted Simpson's of yesterday. He testified that Simpson told the officers that night in his presence that Camp was down on the floor when he fired the first shot. Also that he did not blame Camp for Garland would have killed him if he had not shot. The case goes on again Saturday morning.

Swanton, Nov. 12.—Saturday, the third day of the hearing before Justice Flinn of St. Albans, in the case of State vs. Officer Camp, for shooting Frank Garland, was taken up by the defense. The defense introduced a certified copy of the appointment of L. P. Camp as special constable by the selectmen of the town of Swanton, which was filed in the office of the town clerk. Mr. McGetrick for the prosecution opposed the admission of the evidence, but it was admitted, and is essential as showing the authority of Camp outside the village limits, as his commission as village police would not authorize him to act as an officer outside the village limits to quell a disturbance that began outside the corporation.

C. W. James, deputy sheriff, was the first witness. He testified to the good character of L. P. Camp, said he was a good citizen whose character he had never questioned. He had known him for about 12 years. He testified that he had known Garland for three years, and that he was quarrelsome when in liquor, and told of trouble he had had with him. Mr. James also told the story which the witness Simpson told the officers on the night of October 26th. He told Messrs James and Beebe how Garland forced Camp against the counter seized his billy, knocked Camp down and beat him over the head, and how Camp shot the first time when he was down on the floor, and pointed out to the officers where Camp lay when he fired the first shot. Simpson then told the officers that he did not know of anything Camp could have done that he did not do before he used his revolver, that he did not blame Camp for shooting him, for if he had not, Garland would have killed Camp. Mr. James further testified to seeing blood on the office door at the American House, a broken window and other marks of the conflict.

Deputy Sheriff Thompson of St. Albans testified that Garland was quarrelsome when in liquor. Mr. Thompson told of a hard time he and Officer Catlin had at St. Albans in arresting Garland there once, and how he fought them all the way to the jail.

David Porter, Esq., a lawyer from St. Johnsbury, testified that he had known Garland three years, and had roomed in the same building with him; that he considered him a vicious, quarrelsome and dangerous man when in liquor.

Swanton, Vt., Nov. 14.—The hearing in the case of State vs. Policeman Camp for shooting Frank Garland while resisting arrest, went on for the fourth day to-day before Justice Flinn of St. Albans at D. G. Furman's office. The State's main witness, Simpson, was recalled and cross-questioned by the defense. Other witnesses examined on the defense were Officer E. H. Beebe, Archie Boomhauer, who has also acted as special police; Town Clerk E. D. Barnes, C. H. Jacques and Hon. H. M. Stone. F. W. McGetrick made the principal argument for the State and D. G. Furman for the defense.

Justice Flinn has bound over Lewis P. Camp to appear before the grand jury next spring to answer to the charge of manslaughter. He fixed the bail at $700 which was quickly furnished.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Israel Marquette of Enosburgh; liabilities $649.50, assets $125.

William W. Hatch of Bristol; liabilities $854, assets $200, claimed as exempt.

OPEN FIGHT

Between Four Men Suspected of Burglary and Bennington Officers.

STORE IN SOUTH SHAFTSBURY

Entered Early Tuesday Morning and Door of the Safe Blown Off—Mail in the Postoffice Tampered With—Suspected Burglars Were Captured in New York.

Bennington, Vt., Nov. 14.—Burglars entered the general store of W. P. Mattison at South Shaftsbury early this morning. The postoffice is located in the store. Entrance was effected by prying open a rear door. The burglars drilled into the front door of the safe which was blown completely off but were unable to make any impression on the inside steel door which showed the marks of their tools. The noise of the explosion was heard by neighbors but they paid no attention to it, although the safe has been blown open three times in as many years. The contents were left intact. The burglars took two dollars from the money drawer, three pairs of shoes and opened every letter that was in the office and threw them on the floor.

It is supposed that there were three men escaped as three strangers were seen in the village in the afternoon and during the evening. The early train from Rutland passed four men about four miles north of the village and the conductor of the train gave information when he reached North Bennington.

Deputy Sheriffs Nash and Godfrey started in pursuit of the party in the middle of the forenoon. They followed traces and came up with four men near Johnsonville in New York State. The party did not propose to be taken and quite a battle ensued. The burglars were armed and so were the officers. The latter used shotguns that they had and two of the robbers were wounded before they were taken and one succeeded in escaping. As they were in New York State the prisoners were taken to Troy and lodged in jail there.

CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL.

A Fitting Observance of the Event by the Congregational Church of Barre.

Barre, Vt., Nov. 14.—The Congregational church of this city celebrated to-day the 100th anniversary of its existence. A large number of people were present from out of town and several prominent speakers took part in the exercises, which began at 10 o'clock in the morning. A short devotional service preceded the programme. The pastor, Rev. Dr. S. N. Jackson, extended a cordial welcome to all who were present. Invitations had been sent out to about 60 absent members of the church and several of those who were unable to be present sent letters expressing their good wishes for the success of the affair and for the future welfare of the church. Some of the letters contained generous free will offerings. Letters were read from Miss Gertrude Robinson of St. Albans, Miss Hattie Lougee of Woodsville, N. H., Mrs. A. S. Peabody of Fairmansville, Mass., Rev. Austin Huzon of Thomaston, Conn., Earl C. Parker of the U. V. M., Frank Heaton of Detroit, Mich., Dr. Fred Jackson of Washington and Miss Hattie Stevens of Williamstown.

The Rev. P. McMillan of Northampton, Mass., a former pastor of the church, gave an appropriate address, speaking in high terms of the Rev. Leonard Tenney of Waterbury, who was also a former pastor, he called up in his reminiscence the work of Dr. Spaulding, Hiram and Lyman Gale, Deacon and Mrs. Charles Wheaton, Loren Ketcham, and others in the building up of the church to its present standard. Letters were read from the Rev. L. Tenney, who is now ill at the home of his son in Boston, and from the Rev. C. W. Longren of Montrose, Col. Both the communications were full of interest as telling of their work in the church during the periods of their respective pastorates.

The other churches of the city were represented by their pastors, who extended the hand of good fellowship to the Congregational society, congratulated them on their century of success as well as the brilliant prospects for the future. Those who spoke were the Rev. Effie K. M. Jones of the Universalist church, the Rev. A. E. Atwater of the Methodist, the Rev. T. H. Mitchell of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Harris of the Episcopal. The Rev. E. M. Fuller was unable to be present but he sent a letter which was read.

The Rev. C. H. Merrill of St. Johnsbury presented the compliments of the State Missionary society. The Rev. L. H. Eliot of Waterbury represented the Vermont Bible society and congratulated the church upon its marvellous growth. The Rev. W. P. Jackson of East Barre, a son of the pastor, made a few brief remarks expressing the best wishes of the church at East Barre.

WEDDING IN MIDDLEBURY.

Cushing Hill and Miss Katherine Slade the Contracting Parties.

Middlebury, Nov. 14.—Miss Katherine Slade, daughter of the late Judge James M. Slade, and Cushing Hill were quietly married at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Jennie Pride, on Seminary street Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Forsyth, rector of St. Stephen's church, performed the ceremony. The ring service was used.

Promptly at 4 o'clock Mrs. G. D. Miner played Mendelssohn's wedding march. The groom came into the drawing room accompanied by his brother, Dr. Noble H. Hill of Boston as best man and took a position at the left of the clergyman in front of an arch of evergreen. The bride followed on the arm of her mother who gave her away. Miss Susan Brewster was maid of honor. The bride was gowned in a gray landsdowne over purpe satin and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The maid of honor carried pink carnations. Joseph Peck of Chicago and Merritt Stow of Burlington acted as ushers.

Only the immediate family and intimate friends were present. The rooms were handsomely decorated with smilax and white chrysanthemums. After an informal reception a luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Hill went north on the flyer. They will make their home in Middlebury upon their return.

Those who attended from out of town were Mrs. Noble H. Hill, Mrs. Francis Train and Miss Train of Auburndale, Mass.

ADMIRAL AND MRS. DEWEY

Returned to Washington Yesterday—Attract But Little Attention.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to Washington from New York at half past eight o'clock to-night on the Congressional Limited train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The navy department officials met the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and escorted them to the admiral's carriage, in which they were driven to the home on Rhode Island avenue, presented to the admiral by the American people. The arrival of the distinguished couple at the station was unmarked by any popular demonstration. Their presence aboard the train became known during the trip from New York and when they stepped from the train and walked to the carriage, a number of the passengers followed and saw them safely off for home.

The attempt to locate the bullet in the head of Mrs. S. Novell, who recently shot herself at Barre, by the means of the X-ray, proved a failure. Several plates were made and developed but they failed to show the presence of the bullet, which is causing partial paralysis in the patient.

NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION

People Knocked Flat a Mile Away—A Driver and Horses Blown Into Atoms—Trees Splintered.

Tiffin, O., Nov. 13.—A magazine used by the Bradford Nitro Glycerine factory to store the explosive, located two and a half miles east of Gibsonburg, exploded this afternoon. The shock was felt in towns within a radius of 40 miles, and the effects of the explosion in the immediate neighborhood was terrific. The magazine is located in the woods a quarter of a mile from any dwelling and this alone prevented a terrible loss of life. Benjamin Card, driver of a stock wagon, had brought a load of 720 quarts of nitro glycerine from the factory at Bradford and was unloading it when the explosion took place. Just how it happened will never be learned. Card and the two horses driven by him received the full effect of the explosion. He was blown almost to atoms, only a few shreds of his body being found. It is supposed that Card had a companion, but this is not positively known.

The explosion made a hole several feet deep in the solid rock and trees in the vicinity were torn to splinters. People within a mile of the place were knocked flat, pictures were torn from the walls, dishes thrown out of cupboards, windows shattered and houses moved from their foundations. All the windows in Gibsonburg were broken. There were about 1,000 quarts of glycerine on the wagon and in the magazine. Card lived in Bradford, O., and left a family. The shock was distinctly felt here.