MOB LAW.

An Attempt to Lynch Doherty Before His Trial at Waterbury.

FIRMNESS BY THE SHERIFF

All That Saved the Prisoner From Summary Punishment—Gang Scared From Supporting Their Leader—He Has Escaped—Hearing of Doherty Postponed Two Weeks.

Waterbury, Feb. 23.—George Doherty, the man who shot Fred Murphy at Bolton Falls last Saturday was brought to this village from Montpelier for a preliminary hearing which had been set for to-day at the old school house before Justice Burleigh. Doherty was accompanied by Sheriff Graves and his attorney, Edward Dewitt of Montpelier, and District Attorney Hoar of Barre. A large crowd were at the depot and another waiting at the school house for the appearance of the prisoner.

When the team in which Sheriff Graves and his prisoner were being conveyed arrived at the school house, Randall Blodgett came out of the school house armed with a Winchester rifle. He had a belt filled with loaded shells and on his left arm carried a long coil of new rope. He stepped quickly up to the sheriff, who with the prisoner had just alighted from the wagon and presenting the muzzle of his gun said: "I will take care of him," indicating Doherty. Sheriff Graves, chained as he was by one hand, was at a disadvantage but seized the muzzle of the gun with his disengaged hand and forced it downward. Blodgett wrenched it away and repeated the demand for the delivery of the prisoner. Sheriff Graves again grabbed the gun and thrust it aside. Blodgett then shouted "where are my men." The crowd made no motion to respond but Blodgett stood his ground. A moment's diversion, however, gave the sheriff a chance to draw his revolver with his free hand, so when Blodgett turned from the crowd to the sheriff he looked into the muzzle of the officer's weapon. The sheriff observed with unmistakable emphasis: "If you make another move I'll put a bullet through you. I propose to defend my man."

At that moment someone in the crowd stepped out and grabbed Blodgett and drew him in among the spectators, while another wrenched the rifle out of his hands. Although men had not responded to Blodgett's call they closed in about him and when he was once in the crowd, and while Sheriff Graves was hustling the prisoner towards a place of safety, Blodgett disappeared.

It seems that there was a plot laid to rescue the prisoner from the officer and lynch him, many of the Bolton Falls gang being implicated. The rest of the mob were quelled by the way in which the sheriff handled Blodgett. He was not the man they wanted to deal with.

The whole community is shocked and surprised as Blodgett is a quiet citizen and liked by everybody. He is about 35 years old and is foreman in a sawmill owned by G. W. Randall. Several heard him say in the morning that the boys were going to have a little fun. He borrowed the rifle and cartridges of George Randall, Jr.

Sheriff Graves was taken wholly by surprise, and the way in which he defended his prisoner deserves much credit. His right hand was worse than useless as the prisoner was pulling hard to keep out of range, and he had to depend upon his left while he was looking into the muzzle of Blodgett's rifle.

Blodgett has escaped and says he will not be taken alive. A warrant is out for his arrest. It cannot be learned that Blodgett was a particular friend of Murphy's or that he even knew him. The rest of the mob have not been taken as yet. Blodgett is a married man and has a family and has always borne a good reputation.

After the attempt at lynching was over the sheriff entered the school house with his prisoner and the court proceeded to business without further interruptions. The counsel for the defence waived examination but the State's attorney insisted that a hearing be held, which was so ruled by Justice Burleigh. Several witnesses were put on the stand but nothing but what has been already given to the public was brought out. The court adjourned at 2:30 for two weeks, to be held in the same place at Waterbury. The postponement is for the purpose of awaiting the results of Murphy's injuries. Murphy was reported as still alive to-day.

VERMONT BEE KEEPERS

Holding Their Annual Meeting at Middlebury—Prof. Perkins Speaks.

Middlebury, Feb. 23.—The Vermont Beekeepers' association began their 24th annual convention in the parlors of the Addison House at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. There was an unusually large gathering of the kind, among those present being a number of ladies. There was a large number of newly-devised appliances for use in bee-culture on exhibition, and they were examined with much curiosity and interest by all present.

The president, E. H. Holmes of Shoreham called the convention to order and the minutes of the last meeting were then read by the secretary, M. F. Cram of West Brookfield.

After the appointment of committees on resolutions and nomination, there was a delay of some time while the members paid their annual dues, and it was decided to postpone to a later hour the reading of the secretary and treasurer's reports.

"The management of an apiary for extracted honey" was the title of the first paper of the day, which was presented by W. G. Larrabee of Larrabee's Point. A general discussion followed and numerous interesting points were brought out.

The question of the spraying of apple trees with regard to its effects upon the bees was then brought up and several persons gave their experiences but as it turned out, the talk was generally more in relation to the effect of spraying upon the apples than upon the bees. The experiences reported were widely divergent.

The principal address of the afternoon was given by Prof. George H. Perkins of Burlington, who took for his subject "The relation of other insects to bees." Prof. Perkins treated his subject in a very interesting manner and had the close attention of his auditors throughout. At the close he was heartily applauded and called upon Prof. Henry M. Seeley of Middlebury, who was present, to continue the discussion, which he did. Then Prof. Perkins was asked a large number of questions, which were fully answered. The main question was further interestingly discussed by J. E. Crane of Middlebury, President Holmes and others also spoke. The afternoon session closed with reports from the members and a question box, after a rising vote of thanks to Prof Perkins.

The proceedings this evening consisted of papers on "Plain section and fence—shall we use them?" by Mr. Crane of Middlebury. A report of the work at the experiment station apiary the past season by Prof. Perkins and "Travel Stain," by H. L. Leonard of Brandon, with another interesting question box.

The convention will close to-morrow forenoon with the reports of committees, election of officers, with a number of papers and discussions.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY

Brought Out in the Case of Straine vs. Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co. Evidence of Crookedness.

Bradford, Feb. 23.—Col. John H. Mimms, commissioner appointed by the United States Circuit Court, district of Vermont, is taking testimony here in the case of Robert F. Straine, vs. the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Mr. Straine claims $250,000 damages and a writ of attachment was placed on defendants in the sum of $50,000 restraining them from selling the stock which they held as collateral at Vershire on which the bank had a mortgage of $31,000. The officers of the bank met Mr. Straine and on his proposal a new company was formed and bonds were issued to the amount of $200,000. Of this bond issue the bank held $100,000 as collateral, on a note of the new company given to cancel the mortgage. On July 23, 1896, Mr. Straine made a contract with the bank that the defendant should sell one half of the bonds issued. For failure to fulfill suit was brought against the bank.

The testimony is especially interesting as it touches upon the business of the bank which went into receivers' hands on Feb. 1, 1898. The only witness thus far is James Hale, the former president, and now receiver of the bank. The main facts brought out in his testimony are that the officers, counsel and clerks received pay in full on Jan. 31, the day before the doors were closed and that the account of E. O. Leonard, vice-president and general manager of the bank, was on Dec. 1, 1897, overdrawn for $650. The amount was reduced to $280 Jan. 1 and wiped out the 30 by a deposit of notes signed by Irene L. Leonard. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

OF INTEREST TO VERMONTERS.

Miss Phila R. Baker, stenographer in the Rutland city clerk's office, has completed the work of making a typewritten card index of all land records in that office, ranging in time from 1773 to date. The work was begun a year ago last July. The total number of cards is 70,357.

Ed Doheny of Northfield expects to leave about the 10th of next month to join the New York League base ball team with which he will play the coming season. He will report at New York from which city the team will sail for Charleston, S. C., the 13th of March where spring practice will be held.

A singular result of the severe cold weather and deep snow has been the appearance of hawks in the village of Bennington to prey on English sparrows. Food has apparently been so scarce in the woods that the cravings of hunger overcame the wildness of the rapacious birds, and the village was temporarily made a feeding ground. Tuesday evening a large owl flew against the electric lamp at the North street bridge. He fell stunned into a snowbank, and tightly held in the owl's talons was a bleeding, half dead sparrow.

SUGAR AT WILMINGTON.

Wilmington's maple sugar makers are said to derive more revenue from their crop than any other town of equal size in America. The trade in maple sugar in that little town may be said to be perpetual, as the crop is marketed the year round by two or three merchants there, who put up the sweet to suit customers, either in glass, tin or in attractive cakes. Sugar making there is carried on on scientific principles, and the manufacturer who is not provided with the latest and most improved appliances for gathering the sap and converting it into sugar is not reckoned among successful competitors. They generally anticipate a good season with a degree of accuracy warranting extra preparation. The converting of syrup into cake sugar has become a profitable industry. Two firms in Wilmington handle tons of the maple product in this way, being provided with a full-rigged establishment for boiling and caking. They buy the syrup from the farmers as desired, and send the sugar to every state in the union as well as to foreign countries. Thus the manufacturer of syrup finds a ready market for his crop all seasons of the year, and the consumer gets his sugar, with a flavor almost as fine and palatable as the early spring product.

AN ANCIENT DEED.

While runmaging over a lot of old papers recently, a Brattleboro business man ran across an ancient deed, bearing date of May, 1686. The document, which is written on parchment, conveying three houses from William Lloyd to William Griffith in the county of Middlesex, Eng., and Elizabeth, his wife, and older daughter of Daniel Chadwick, in the county of Nottingham, is excellently preserved, with seal intact, with two revenue stamps of the denomination of sixpence. The latter bear the English coat-of-arms with the following inscription surrounding an imprint of a rose, "Honi: Soit Qui Mal Y. Pense." The deed is written in the ninth year of the "sovereignty of William third by the grace of God of England, Scotland and Ireland."

DOES A BUSINESS OF $1000 A DAY.

The Dairy Medicine company was organized at Lyndonville a few years ago by three young men brothers, one of whom had had experience in the advertising department of a large Boston concern. The company is now doing a business of $1000 a day and has 14 agents on the road. Ten young women are employed in the office, mailing circulars, keeping books and in running typewriters, while a force of workmen are engaged in its shipping department. The company recently sold the exclusive right to handle its goods in New York State for $5000, and the first order from the New York concern was for $2000 worth of remedies.

HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL.

A Divided Feeling Among the Troops at Manila.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

Manila, Jan., 1899.

Regarding the Philippine question, the United States volunteers here are not at all of one mind. They can be divided into three distinct classes—those who favor retaining the islands regardless of the right or wrong that might be involved, those who favor retaining them as a means to an end, and lastly those whose view is that the United States has nothing further to do with them.

Several weeks ago about 200 representatives of the various regiments had a meeting for the express purpose of debating the question, "Should the United States hold the Philippines?" The debate was decided largely by the hearers in favor of the negative, but it was afterwards said that this only went to show that part of us were homesick.

Those who advocate holding the islands regardless of right or wrong argue to this effect: That prior to the beginning of the war with Spain the Philippines properly belonged to Spain. That we came here not from any humane incentive (for many of us were actually ignorant of the existence of Aguinaldo and his people) but simply to lessen the power of the enemy and to hold on to what there was in the line of available indemnity.

That we are so convinced of the great value which the possession of these islands would be to us commercially that we have arranged to turn them over to us. That in doing this we did not consult Aguinaldo, because, while his rights may have been involved to a certain extent, we did not see that his predicament enabled him to do anything, for he would certainly be better off under our control than he had been under the Spaniards.

That if we did not acquire possession of the Philippines in the near future England, Germany, or some other nation than Spain would do so. That little England and little Holland possessed colonies upon which the sun never set, and that while the United States can yet boast of many miles of unpopulated, uncultivated area within her present confines, an American had as much right to possessions in Eastern waters as a Dutchman or an Englishman. That for these reasons Uncle Sam should proceed at once to unfurl "Old Glory," to wave in all time to come over Aguinaldo's bones. That when the time comes to divide China we will be on the spot and can grab for a slice. Soon the sun will never set on Old Glory, and then our duty will be commence the colonization of Jupiter.

Those who favor holding the islands as a means to an end differ from the first class materially in their construction of the word duty as it concerns us acting in our present capacity as soldiers of the United States. They argue as follows:

While it is agreed that we should unquestionably retain the Philippines, our reason for doing so is not a selfish one at all—in fact, it does not take into consideration commercial advantages to our own people. That the part we play in this war is not directed by human hands. The United States is simply an agent. That the world is destined to become civilized and we are here in accordance with that law. That now our bounden duty is to hold on to the Philippines regardless of protest or cost in order that through our enlightened example that degree of civilization peculiar to the United Sates may also in time be enjoyed here. This class represents probably what is usually termed the "noble minority."

The third class I have mentioned is entirely opposed to both the first and second. In the first place, men of this class enlisted in the United States army not hastily, but from a purely patriotic and thoroughly considered motive—the idea that in helping a downtrodden people right at our door we were simply upholding that fundamental principle of our government constituting the Monroe doctrine. This class is of the following opinion: That the Philippine Islands properly belong to the nine or ten million of native inhabitants whom God chose in the beginning to place here. That while Dewey was right in destroying the Spanish fleet stationed at Manila, yet that on the day after the battle he did not withdraw from the bay to return no more remains to be regretted. That we have no more right to assume possession of these islands because of their commercial advantage to us than we should be justified in taking possession of England for the same reason. That in disputing the claims of Aguinaldo we ignore the very principles of the Monroe doctrine, for we are undertaking in the Philippines just what we condemned Spain for in Cuba.

In the idea that the United States is not responsible for its present conduct this class takes no stock; on the contrary, it firmly believes that back of the whole scheme is a selfish and wilfully dishonest desire to acquire possession regardless of the means resorted to and totally unmindful of any consequence except financial interest to plutocratic America.

With regard to civilization, this third class, judging from the average American representatives here and at home, does not believe that the United Sates is in a position to improve very materially on the present condition of the Filipino so far as happiness, and honesty of principle are concerned. Volunteers of this class also contend that they enlisted last spring to fight in the war with Spain, and no other; one man going so far as to choose six months' imprisonment at Bilibid (the military prison here) in preference to fighting against his principles.

STOPPED.

Attorney Stickney Holds up the Hearing of the Bradford Bank Case.

WOULDN'T PRODUCE PAPERS

Judge Wheeler Must Give an Order Before it Will be Done—Jack Powers Bound Over to County Court For Trial For Robbing Richford Bank—Lynching a Joke.

Bradford, Feb. 24.—The taking of testimony before Commissioner John H. Mimms in the case of Straine versus the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust company was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the refusal of W. B. C. Stickney, counsel for the receiver of the bank, to produce certain papers without orders from Judge Wheeler as to the use to which they shall be put. This decision was reached on account of the publication in a Montpelier daily paper of an article data for which it is claimed appeared to have been furnished by attorney for the crater and which data was obtained for use in court in this case.

The adjournment was taken till 10 a. m. Thursday, March 2. Mr. Straine has until May 1 to take the testimony on his side of the case. After that two months will be allowed the bank to complete its testimony.

At the time of adjournment the examination of Receiver James B. Hale was not completed. Other witnesses who have been summoned in addition to the officers of the bank at the time suit was brought are F. W. Farnham of Copperfield, assignee of the Ely Copperfield Mining company and ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham of Bradford, an officer of the Mining company.

POWERS IN ST. ALBANS JAIL

Richford, Feb. 24.—The preliminary trial of Jack Powers for burglary was continued to-day before Hon. J. G. Powell. No further evidence was presented. Powerful arguments were made by H. E. Rugeet for the prosecution by Col. Willard Farrington for the respondent and by State's Attorney D. Seeds, who gave a resume of the evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner is held to answer to the charge of burglary at the next session of County Court under $500 bonds. Failing to produce this he was committed to jail at St. Albans to await trial for burglarizing the Richford Savings bank November 6, 1898, in conjunction with two other unknown men. Powers' wife was with him in court throughout the entire trial.

POSTOFFICE FOR WELLS & RICHARDSON.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The proposition of Wells and Richardson company to the postoffice department to rent a room in their building now used for mailing purposes at $300 per annum including elevator service, heat, light, hauling of mail matter to the railroad station, placing the same on cars and the hauling back of empty sacks from station etc., has been accepted from July 1, 1899.

THINK IT A JOKE.

Said That Nothing Will be Done About Blodgett's Attempt at Lynching.

(Special to the Free Press.)

Waterbury, Feb. 25.—It is reported that nothing will be done about the lynching affair. Randall Blodgett's friends claim it was all a put up job merely for a joke and to scare the prisoner a little. If that was all they mean to do they fulfilled their purpose as Doherty was terribly frightened. He shook like a leaf, and is reported to have pulled some of his moustache out from nervousness. At the hotel where the sheriff waited with his prisoner, Doherty pleaded with Graves to take care of him. Extra precautions were unnecessary as the lynching party at the sight of Graves' revolver disappeared like dew before the morning sun. Blodgett alone faced the sheriff and for four one minute looked into the muzzle of his revolver which was held by Graves within three inches of his head, without flinching.

Murphy is reported to be practically in the same condition.

NO PAY FOR DEWEY.

His Promotion as Proposed by Congress Leaves Him Without a Salary.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Congress has made a very odd mistake in providing for the promotion of Dewey; it has made no arrangement as to his pay. In the pending joint resolution, which has just passed the Senate, no mention is made of remuneration for the new admiral. This has given rise to a good deal of cogitation at the navy department, and among the youngsters there have been not a few chuckles of amusement. The navy has had no full admiral since Porter, and his salary of $13,000, as well as the law creating it, died with him. Obviously, the hero of Manila will vacate his present commission when he accepts the new one, as can not hold two ranks at the same time, and consequently he will lose the pay to which he is entitled as a rear admiral.

The situation is thus a very curious one, but, of course, Congress will remedy it by an amendment to the joint resolution. Doubtless a salary of $13,000 per annum will be provided for Dewey, and he will draw it for the rest of his life. The resolution authorizes the President "to appoint, by selection and promotion, an admiral of the navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list, except upon his own application; and, whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise, the office shall cease to exist."

This is the first occasion on which the privilege of active service for life has been granted to a naval officer in this country. Porter was thanked three times by Congress, but this extended his active service 20 years, the existing law giving 10 years extra for each thanks. If he had lived to be more than a century old, he would still have remained on the active list. Dewey now receives $6000 a year sea pay; on shore duty he would get only $4500. As full admiral he will draw $1833.33 a month under all circumstances—a very comfortable income for a widower.

As soon as the resolution above quoted has been passed by Congress and transmitted to the President, he will make out the new commission, and Secretary Long will send a cablegram to Manila congratulating Dewey, who will be a full admiral from the date of the commission. Then will follow a very interesting little ceremony in Manila Bay when the hero of the war hoists his new flag to the peak—a blue rectangle with four white stars on it. All the officers of the Olympia will be attired in full dress for the occasion; the crews of all the vessels of the fleet will be at quarters; the marines will be paraded on the decks, and the Dewey band will play, while a salute of 17 guns will be fired to celebrate the great event. Foreign warships in the harbor will fire salutes of 17 guns.

The admiral appoints his own chief of staff, who must not be under the rank of captain, and the personnel of the staff otherwise is made up of as many officers as he deems propitious, selected by himself. In truth, he is an absolute monarch on a small scale, wielding despotic authority over an army of men. When it seems proper to him, he is privileged to commit acts of open war on his own responsibility, and he has power of life and death over every man in his fleet. Admiral Dewey could have started a war between this country and Germany if he had so wished, at the time when the Teuton Diederichs was making himself so annoying at Manila.

The duties of the commanding admiral of the navy have never been defined by legislative enactment. In fact, he has none, save such as the secretary of the navy may "have to assign to him." Porter, after he was made a full admiral, never did any thing in particular. Nominally, he was chairman of the board of inspection and survey, but this simply meant that the board reported to him at intervals—a mere formality. For a while he had a room at the navy department, but he did not get along very well with Secretary Robeson, and so he transferred his headquarters to his residence on H. street.

It was much the same with Farragut, of whom no duty was required after he came back from the famous cruise which made admiral, he made no foreign waters, to show himself and his ships. Dewey may possibly be put at the head of the retiring board or board of inspection, but he will not be obliged to do any work, presumably.

In addition to this $13,000 a year, the new admiral will receive no allowances except the 30 cents a day for commutation of rations which is given to every officer and man in the navy. If there were a full general in command of the army he would get $13,500 a year, and a good deal extra in the way of allowances. It is rather interesting to make a comparison in this matter.

The pay department of the army is unable to state with exactness the allowances of a general, that rank having lapsed for so long. A lieutenant-general, in addition to his $11,000 per annum, receives commutation for five rooms and a kitchen. Maj.-Gen. Miles draws $7000 a year, with $72 a month additional as commutation for five rooms. In former days a lieutenant general or major general, if residing between the 36th and 42d parallels of latitude, was entitled to one cord of wood a month for four months of a year, and five cords a month for the remaining eight months. Also, he had the use of five heating stoves and one cook stove.

Admiral Dewey's new uniform will have on the collar of the coat four silver stars and two foul anchors in gold. On each sleeve will be a strip of gold-embroidered oak leaves, which are insignia peculiar to admirals and vice-admirals. The shoulder straps will display four silver stars and two foul anchors in gold. The dress sword belt will be of navy blue cloth, edged with gold cord and embroidered with oak leaves. Like all other naval officers, Dewey must wear white pantaloons at all seasons while in the tropics.

If Sampson should be made vice-admiral, as the President and the navy department so much desire, he will receive $9000 a year. It is probable that he would be assigned to the command of some foreign station, perhaps the Asiatic, where he would be of the same rank as the German and British commanders-in-chief in those waters. In all likelihood he would have 10 years added to his term of active service. His uniform would be just like that of an admiral, but with only three stars, and his flag would have three stars instead of four. No duties are prescribed by law for a vice-admiral. However, it does not seem to be expected that Sampson will be thus promoted, the advocates of Schley's rival claims being too strong. As for Schley, with the navy department and the President against him, there is not much prospect ahead.

FAILING MEMORY.

"Why, grandpa, you used to say that you killed six Indians with one shot; then you cut it down to five; now you say it was four."

"Well, well, my child, I suppose that's because my memory is failing every year" —Exchange.

BEE KEEPERS ELECT OFFICERS

Will Attempt to Hold Joint Sessions With Vermont Horticultural Society.

Middlebury, Feb. 24.—The second day's proceedings of the State Beekeepers' Association opened somewhat late this morning with President Holmes in the chair. The first thing on the docket was the report of the committee on resolutions.

The committee on nominations then made their report which, after one change made by the committee, was as follows, and was accepted and adopted: President, E. H. Holmes of Shoreham; vice-presidents, Addison county, J. E. Crane of Middlebury; Chittenden county, O. J. Lowry of Jericho. (The committee first reported Prof. George H. Perkins of Burlington for the vice-president for Chittenden county, but it appearing that he was not a member of the association the substitution of Mr. Lowry was made.) Lamoille county, George H. Terrill of Morrisville; Orange county, P. W. Smith of Braintree; Rutland county, V. N. Forbes of West Haven; secretary, M. F. Cram of West Brookfield; treasurer, H. L. Leonard of Brandon.

After a brief discussion on the question of how to select queen bees President Holmes gave an address on "House Apiaries." This was one of the most interesting features of the convention. There was a quite lengthy discussion over the matter of asking for an appropriation for experiments from the Vermont Station and it was finally ended by being referred to a committee consisting of O. J. Lowry of Jericho, M. F. Cram of West Brookfield and J. E. Crane of Middlebury.

Mr. Lowry gave an interesting talk on "How to get the most benefit from experimental work" and this was followed by the last topic of the day, viz. "Would it be practical for Vermont bee-keepers to establish headquarters for the purchase of supplies?" in which George W. Fassett of Middlebury had the opening. Mr. Fassett did not seem to think that it would be advisable for the association to go into such matters and after a pretty general discussion it seemed to be the opinion of all that this was a matter of private enterprise instead of official action.

The convention adjourned sine die at 12:25 o'clock without naming a place for the next meeting as it is expected that those matters will be arranged by the the committee consisting of the president and secretary, appointed to confer with a similar committee already appointed by the Vermont Horticultural society, to see if the two organization may not be brought into more amicable relations and hold joint meetings hereafter.

100 SAVED.

Hamburg-American Liner Bulgaria Comes Into Port at Ponta Del Gada.

ONLY ONE LIFE LOST

During Eleven Days Spent in Repairing the Disabled Vessel—Many of Her Passengers Injured During the Struggle—Water Was Once 14 Feet Deep in Her Hold.

Ponta del Gada, Feb. 24.—8:40 a. m.—The Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria, Capt. Schmidt from New York Jan. 28 for Hamburg, previously reported in great distress by the British tank steamer Wednawhen, 200 miles from the Azores is entering this port as the message is sent. All on the Bulgaria are in good health.

The Bulgaria appears stopped 11 days during which the crew was engaged in repairing her machinery and rudder. They lost one man during the operation. The British steamer Antillian, Captain Fort from Liverpool February 4 for New Orleans, attempted to take the Bulgaria in tow but gave up the task. The Bulgaria eventually proceeded alone.

STORY OF THE VOYAGE

(Copyrighted 1899, the Associated Press.)

Ponta Delgada, Azores, Feb. 24.—The story of the Bulgaria's experience awaiting repetition of the portion already cabled by the Associated Press, is as follows:

The weather on the morning of Feb. 8, is described as fearful and there were six or seven feet of water in the hold.

On the morning of Feb. 10 the weather became calmer and 107 good horses were thrown over board from the steamer.

The swell was very high until Feb. 16. By that time number 4 hold which was full of grain had fourteen feet of water in it and the pumps were foul and unable to work.

Stormy weather recommenced on the afternoon of Feb. 17 and lasted until Feb. 24, when the British steamer Antillian Captain Fort, from Liverpool on Feb. 4 for New Orleans appeared. The commander of the Bulgaria asked the captain of the Antillian to take the disabled steamer in tow. This the commander of the Antillian tried to do and a hawser was made fast between the two steamers between seven and eight o'clock that morning. But at noon the hawser carried away. The Antillian succeeded in again taking the Bulgaria in tow but once more the hawser carried away. The Antillian stood by the Bulgaria until the morning of Feb. 25, when she proceeded on her voyage.

Early during February 17 the Bulgaria sight the Norwegian bark Helga and asked her to report the Bulgaria all well. On February 19 and 20 the severe weather continued but it moderated on Feb. 21.

In the meanwhile the crew of the Bulgaria had been working incessantly in efforts to repair the disabled rudder of the steamer and at 10 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 21 the Bulgaria was again under control. By noon of Feb. 22 she had made 226 miles, and at noon Feb. 23, 254 miles more had been covered. The balance of the distance was covered by 7:00 this morning.

Leaving the storm and in working the cargo, etc., the passengers and crew of the Bulgaria sustained many injuries, a number of arms and legs being broken.

BENNINGTON MAN STRUCK IT RICH.

Several of the Colorado newspapers are publishing tempting stories of the recent finding of rich gold ore at Cripple Creek, in that State. Considerable space is devoted to the great yield of gold in mines which were leased a short time ago by Willis S. Harwood of Bennington. The Diamond mine was leased by Mr. Harwood last December, and is now yielding out gold at the rate of $60 a ton. In some places the rocks glitter with veins of gold, and the yield in them is $75 a ton. It is claimed that the prospect is larger for a continuance of the yield. Mr. Harwood has spent several years at Cripple Creek, and is considered an experienced man in mining matters.

SOMETHING UP TO DATE.

I have invited several army officers, said the hostess, and I am anxious that the occasion shall be something unique and appropriate. I don't want anything commonplace, like a 5 o'clock tea, or a pink tea or a violet tea.

Well, suggested Miss Cayenne, after deliberation, why not make it a hot tea?—Washington Star.