

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

Agent W. R. Russell, of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, of Moscow, Idaho, has purchased over 20,000 bushels of wheat at 70 cents. The last large purchase was 3,000 bushels. Some wheat in that section is being held as high as 75 cents.

Another attempt has been made to get the stranded Glenmorag off from the sands of North beach. This trial proved unsuccessful like the previous attempts and it is now thought the Glenmorag will be abandoned to the mercies of the waves.

Very Rev. Thos. J. Conaty, D. D., has been installed as rector of the Catholic university of America in Washington, D. C. It was a notable event in the history of the institution, and drew together a distinguished assemblage of churchmen and educators.

While hunting near Elk Point, S. D., W. J. Murphy, aged 17, became separated from his companions and was frozen to death. When first missed he was supposed to have returned home, and not until some time later did searching parties start after him. His body was found.

James Stephens, who is said to have started several incendiary fires in Walla Walla during the summer of 1896, has been convicted of arson in the superior court for setting fire to the Hamilton-Bourke warehouse, January 9, 1896. The defense had very little evidence to offer, and the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

In digging a well at Quilicoe, Wash., at the base of the Olympic range of mountains, a vein of coal was discovered. It is thought it is a good vein, and it is located within one mile of the Port Townsend Southern railway. Within the past three years over \$100,000 has been spent in prospecting for coal in this county, and this is the first coal yet discovered.

An earthquake occurred on the island of Kishima, in the Persian gulf, attended by enormous loss of life. Kishima is near the entrance of the Persian gulf and is the largest island in that body of water, being surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is seventy miles and its average breadth twelve miles. The population is estimated at 5,000, chiefly arabs.

Two people were seriously injured and a score of others bruised and battered as the result of a rear-end collision of two trains in the Oakland yards. Instead of holding the Berkeley local train as usual, the signalman allowed it to proceed on the main track, just as the sunset limited was approaching. Before the latter train could be stopped it crashed into the rear car of the local, completely demolishing it.

The senate committee on fisheries have listened to an argument by Professor Elliott in advocacy of the bill providing for a new international agreement for the protection of fur-bearing seals. Professor Elliott exhibited a large number of charts, showing the habits of seals. He contended that from an economic and humane point of view, it would be far better for the United States to kill all the remaining seals outright than to permit the slaughter to continue under present regulations.

The First National bank of Newport, Ky., has closed its doors. Heavy investments in real estate is said to be the cause.

An important pooling arrangement has been brought about between the Alaska Packers' Association and the Alaska Improvement Company that will materially affect the salmon industry in Northern waters and the price of canned salmon in the country next season. It is said that the entire product of the coming season will be pooled and marketed at uniform rates.

Louis Contencin, chevalier of the crown of Italy, former president of the Italian chamber of commerce in New York, and formerly Italy's consul-general to the two Sicilies, died at his home in New York. He had been one of the most prominent Italians in this country and was a man of marked ability, to which Italy frequently paid honorable tribute.

A Washington special says the administration is determined that Peru shall pay the claim for \$200,000 growing out of the outrage committed in 1885 upon V. H. McCord, a consul of the United States. A cable dispatch has just been sent to Mr. McKenzie, the United States minister stationed at Lima, directing him to inform the Peruvian government that the case must be settled without delay. A communication received from the minister a few days ago stated that Peru desired to investigate the case. Secretary Olney at once advised Mr. McKenzie that Peru had had more than ten years to investigate, and the time was quite sufficient.

The Minnesota State Savings bank, of St. Paul, has closed and filed a deed of assignment.

National Bank Examiner Escott has closed the German National bank, of Louisville, Ky. The bank is an old one, but for some time has been regarded as unsafe.

A bitter fight is being waged in Cleveland, O., between the Arubuckle Coffee Company and the sugar trust regarding the price of coffee. Cut after cut is being met.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The first week of the Oregon legislature closed with but little accomplished. The organization of the senate was effected promptly on the first day, and Joseph Simon, of Multnomah, who held the same position two years ago, was seated as president. The senate was in session four days, during which time eighty-five bills were introduced, and then the senate adjourned over until Monday, in order to give the state printer time to catch up.

The Unorganized House.

The house was unable to perfect organization, a quorum not being found present at any time a roll call was had. The members are divided into three factions on the senatorial nominee, each being a minority. All efforts to unite and agree on any member for speaker have been futile. Much bitter talk and discussion has been the rule since the first day.

Senatorial Caucus.

Near the end of the week forty-three Republicans and one Populist held a caucus at the state capitol and unanimously nominated John H. Mitchell for United States senator.

New Bills Four In.

Patterson of Marion has introduced a bill making general provision for the transportation of all insane persons to the asylum. His bill provides that the county clerk shall notify the superintendent of the asylum that he has an insane person to be conveyed to the asylum. The superintendent then authorizes some employe of the asylum to repair to the county seat, where the insane person will be delivered to him, and he will conduct such insane person to the asylum. All the expense is to be borne by the asylum fund.

Senator Mackay has introduced a bill for the appointing of a fiscal agent at New York city, who is to look after the state's financial interests.

Two other bills of a general nature were introduced, one by Senator McClung, which authorizes the mayor of any city to bid in property sold at public sale for taxes. The other was by Senator Smith, authorizing counties, cities and school districts to dispose of real estate acquired at tax sales.

Senator Michell has called attention to the subject of navigation on the Columbia river, by introducing a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to construct and equip a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo.

The bill of Senator Price of Umatilla, for the collection of delinquent taxes, provides that all property levied upon shall be advertised and sold in the same manner as real estate, thus saving expense. Senator Price has also introduced a bill which enables a farm laborer to file a lien upon a growing crop, even though there be a mortgage on the crop.

Senator McClung's bill, No. 5, "to define the terms land and real property, for the purposes of taxation," is virtually a re-establishment of the old mortgage-tax law. It provides, however, for the exemption only of recorded indebtedness, and in that particular differs from the old law, and from other proposed statutes.

The registration bill introduced in the senate by Senator Harmon is identical with the measure to be introduced in the house by Thomas of Multnomah.

Senator Taylor's bill amending the incorporation act of Pendleton changes the city charter in three particulars. It provides that (1) the city may be divided up into wards; (2) that the present water-works system may be enlarged into a gravity system; and (3) that city treasurers shall hereafter be appointed by the city council, and not elected by the people. There has been trouble in Pendleton over making the city funds immediately available when they are desired for the payment of warrants. It is thought that, if the temptation for candidates to place themselves under personal obligation to financial institutions has been removed, the difficulty about the funds may be obviated.

Senator Mulkey, of Polk, has introduced into the senate a bill covering the subject of taxation. The bill, in effect, is practically a re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law. It has three general objects in view—(1) the assessment of all property, (2) equal and impartial collection of taxes, (3) economy in operation. Senator Mulkey says it will save the state at least \$55,000 per year. The bill provides for the deduction of indebtedness where the corresponding credit can be found and assessed. It abolishes the state board of equalization as it is now constituted, vesting that duty in the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. It also provides for the collection of taxes on the original assessor's roll and for the sending of the summary only of the roll to the state board of equalization. It makes the county treasurer the collector of taxes up to the point of delinquency, when they shall be collected by the sheriff.

Senator Holt's bill, for the temporary relief of counties in certain cases, provides that, whenever any railroad company shall neglect or refuse to pay its taxes, or any portion of them, in any county within the state, such county shall not be required to pay into the state treasury its portion of taxes on the assessed value of the railroad's property. The county is also to be relieved from all interest or other penalty until one month after the delinquent tax is collected.

Manifesto Issued by Populists.

The Populists have held a caucus and issued the following manifesto, which gives their side of the tangle in the house:

"To the People's Party of Oregon: The undersigned, your members-elect to the legislative assembly, ask your loyal support and that of all good citizens in our contest for such an organization of the house as we believe will result in economical and remedial legislation that will make an honest vote and a fair count possible in Oregon. We are contending for a fair organization of the house, in order to make possible the passage of the Bingham registration bill, the Holt judges-of-election bill, and an amendment to the constitution providing for direct law-making by the people by means of the initiative and referendum in its optional form.

"We are assured by eminent lawyers that the Bingham registration bill is constitutional, and likely to be effective. The Holt bill allows county central committees of each of the three principal political parties to designate one judge of election in each precinct, and committees of the two principal parties to each name one clerk of election in each precinct. The initiative and referendum need no explanation to Oregon Populists. These measures we believe to be all important in obtaining honest elections and control by the people of lawmaking in Oregon, and thereby preserving our liberties. The situation is this:

"Last June the Republican party elected thirty-eight members of the house of representatives. Only twenty-eight of this number have agreed to act together in organizing the house. Part of the remaining ten Republican members support Mr. Bourne and part do not support any candidate. The Populist and Democratic members are staying out until such time as a Republican majority may agree upon a candidate of its own for speaker, or until a sufficient number of them unite with us to assure Bourne's election, which we believe will enable us to obtain the measures herein named. As long as Republicans are thus divided, and it is possible that we may, by preventing organization, finally elect Mr. Bourne, and probably obtain the legislation before mentioned, we feel it to be our duty to the people of Oregon to stay out—wages or no wages. With this knowledge of the facts, we feel that we are entitled to your support for ourselves and our allies."

The manifesto is signed by two senators and twelve representatives. It is said that the remaining Populist senator and representatives, who were out of the city when the caucus was held, fully indorsed the manifesto.

A short session of the house was held Sunday, the temporary speaker having ruled that it was necessary according to the constitution.

The house has again failed to organize before Tuesday and this defers the senatorial election until Tuesday, February 2, and, of course, no ballot can be taken on that date unless the speakership problem is solved before Tuesday of next week.

The senate meets daily, but no business other than the introduction of bills is taken up.

Senator Harmon has introduced a bill designed to restore to sheriffs of the various counties the duty of conveying all committed persons to the state insane asylum, reform school and penitentiary. It is merely made the duty of the committing court to place such in charge of the sheriff. Nothing is said as to compensation, but the presumption is that the state is to pay, as at present.

Senator Brownell has introduced a bill in the interest of bicyclists. It directs that all transportation companies shall be required to check and transport bicycles like other baggage. The bill is general in its provisions and describes at length how railroad and other transportation companies shall convey free of all charges to each passenger, with a ticket, not more than 100 pounds of baggage. How it shall be checked and how reclaimed are described, the provisions simply enacting into law the present practices of railroad companies.

Senator Smith has introduced a bill changing the beginning of the close season on the Columbia from August 10 to August 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald. There are provisions for the regulation of fishtraps, by which none shall have a lead more than 700 feet in length, and no fish wheel shall have a lead of more than forty feet in length. Other regulative provisions are added.

Senator Mulkey has introduced a bill intended to prohibit, as far as possible, corrupt practices at elections. It limits the sums of money that may be legitimately expended in securing a nomination or election to any office created by the constitution of state or for representatives in congress. It provides for a public inspection of the expense account of any candidate or political committee. Other states have similar measures on their statute books, and public sentiment in the state of Oregon, Senator Mulkey thinks, is ripe for a similar statute in this state.

A fishtrap bill has been introduced in the senate by Smith of Clatsop. It is provided by the bill that it shall be unlawful to construct, own, maintain or operate any poundnet, fishtrap, fish-wheel or other fixed appliance for catching salmon in any waters of the state after January 1, 1899. Penalties are provided. The measure is the same as that introduced in 1895, except that time, until 1899, is given to remove the traps. Two years ago the bill passed the house, but it was defeated in the senate by a close vote.

A GUNBOAT BLOWN SKYWARD

Cubans Used a Torpedo With Deadly Effect.

PLANTED IN THE RIVER CAUTO

Destroyed the Vessel and Killed and Wounded All the Crew—Court's Decision in Three Friends Case

Havana, Jan. 20.—The gunboats Centinela and Relampago left Manzanillo on the night of January 16, with the object of going up the river Cauto to Fort Guamo, in compliance with the orders of General Bosch. At 10 o'clock in the morning of January 17, both gunboats were near Mango landing, when an explosion of a torpedo, which had been well planted in the river, sunk the Relampago. Those of the crew who survived swam toward the shore, but were fired on from the banks. At this critical moment a boat was launched from the Centinela, which rescued the men in the water. In view of the instructions and the fact that the commander of the Centinela and nearly all of the crew of both boats had been wounded, the expedition had to return to Manzanillo.

Senior Martinez, of the Relampago, was seriously wounded in the explosion, as well as Gunner Francisco Martinez and three seamen, while Paymaster Antero, Chief Officer Masquero, Engineer Pazadela and the assistant pilot and four others were slightly wounded. Six of the officers and crew were killed outright, and all of the rest received wounds of more or less severity.

On the Centinela the commander, Senior Puerto, was seriously wounded, while one of the crew was killed and Corporal Mannel Cabanas, the pilot, Assistant Engineer Martinez and six of the crew were wounded.

Cuban Expeditions Not Illegal.

Jacksonville, Jan. 20.—Judge Locke, of the United States court for the southern district of Florida, rendered his decision today in the Three Friends case upon the exceptions of the defense to the libel of the government for violating the neutrality laws. The point was raised by counsel for the defense that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States they were neither a people nor a body politic, as defined by section 5283, under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke, and the district attorney was given ten days in which to file an amended libel. The point was one that had never been raised before.

FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.

The Man Who Wrecked the Alabama Mineral Train Confesses.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Atlanta says: Sam Palatka, cross-eyed, a fiend in expression, revolting in countenance, has confessed to having perpetrated the horrible Cahaba bridge disaster, which occurred three weeks ago in Alabama. Stolidly and with immovable lines of criminal hardness on his face, he admits that, single-handed, he sent twenty-five persons to a horrible death, and wounded and maimed a score more. There was no romantic reason back of the work of this courageous coward, a man who dared discovery, which, in Alabama, meant certain death, to drive a train to destruction in order to gain a few dollars.

Palatka was arrested in Eaton, Putnam county, in Middle Georgia. His first captors believed him half-witted, as he gave himself away. Those in charge of him today in Atlanta, as he was on his way to Alabama, say he is absolutely reckless and entirely without human feelings. Today he spoke of the fearful wreck with no sign of emotion.

"I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. I did it. I found it very easy. I say this for the benefit of those who want to wreck trains. It's just as easy to wreck a freight train. There's no money in freight. I did not get any money out of the wreck. I moved a rail, put it across the track, and the whole business seemed to fall. There were plenty of dead folks with money—one had \$500—but before I could get at the money the live ones got up and then the crowds came and I skinned out."

At a Hungarian Wedding.

New York, Jan. 20.—John Ornis, a rejected suitor, caused a riot and bloodshed at the wedding of Agnes Hafri, whom he had loved in vain. The bridegroom, Michael Roman, and three guests, were stabbed before the police moved upon the wedding feast, which had become a riot, and arrested the enraged and disappointed lover. Ornis is a tall, powerfully built Hungarian. When Roman and Agnes were betrothed he concealed his chagrin and was the first to congratulate the couple. After the ceremony last night, however, the guests turned to Ornis and chided him for his ill luck in not winning such a fair girl. A second later a scene of wild confusion ensued. The furniture was overturned, women fled shrieking from the flat, and some of the men tried to overpower Ornis, who cut right and left with a knife.

Bozeman, Mont., Jan. 20.—Sheriff Fransham on Saturday went to arrest Frank Morgan for assaulting a Frenchman near here. Morgan drew a gun on him and escaped. The sheriff, with deputy Jack Allen, took the trail, overtaking Morgan and his partner at Carpenter's cabin, in the Cherry creek basin forty miles from here. The refugees opened fire with shotguns, dropping Deputy Allen, who is probably mortally wounded, and wounding Sheriff Fransham.

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

Terrible Accident on a French Steamer in the Orient.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—One of the boilers of the French steamer Saghalien exploded while the vessel was off the Chinese coast, December 2, bound from Singapore for Hong Kong. Eleven of the stokers in the fireroom and one engineer were killed by the explosion or by the scalding steam. The chief stoker was so badly injured that he died a few hours afterward and four other firemen died the next day as a result of their burns. The vessel was crowded with passengers and for a time there was the wildest confusion on board.

A letter brought by the Rio de Janeiro from the Orient yesterday, gives the details of the disaster. The passengers had just assembled in the saloon for dinner, when there was a loud report, like that of a cannon. The deck beams were torn up, gratings were sent flying in the air and the steamer trembled from stem to stern.

When the steam had cleared away men were sent below to the stakehold. Eleven of the Lascar firemen lay about the floor before the ruined boiler, dead or writhing at the last gasp, with their flesh parboiled by the terrific bath of superheated steam in which the explosion had plunged them. The chief stoker, a Frenchman, was among them. He died in the most frightful agony a few moments after he had been carried to the deck. The other firemen who were in the stakehold were badly burned. Four of them died during the night following the explosion.

SHOT HIS ARM OFF.

A Plucky Young Hunter of Ducks on Cook Bay.

Marshfield, Or., Jan. 21.—Edward Tower, son of Dr. C. W. Tower, shot his right arm off this afternoon, while duck hunting. He was accompanied by William Reichart and Harry Nasburg, and the accident occurred about three miles from town. The boys were in a small boat and Tower was picking up his gun to fire at a flock of ducks, when the gun was accidentally discharged. The charge of No. 2 shot took effect above the elbow, shattering the bone and severing the artery. A stray shot also struck Nasburg in the forehead, imbedding itself in the scalp.

Tower showed great presence of mind, and ordered his companions to tie a bandage above the wound to stop the flow of blood, and then they started to pull to town. When they reached Marshfield Tower was very weak from loss of blood, but he was very gritty. On examination, it was found necessary to amputate the arm several inches above the elbow.

NO CANAL FOR TURPIE.

Indiana Senator's Speech in Opposition to the Project.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The session of the senate was without incident. Senator Turpie spoke against the Nicaragua canal bill, and the reading of the legislative appropriation bill was completed, with the exception of sections making provisions for the congressional library, which were passed over temporarily in the absence of senators interested in the subject.

The old soldiers had a field day in the house today. Under a special order adopted yesterday, the whole day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Of the 900 on the calendar, fifty-two were disposed of during the five hours' session.

An India Relief Camp.

Bombay, Jan. 21.—A correspondent of the Associated Press, who has begun a tour of the famine districts of India, telegraphs from Saratoga, south of Poona, an important section of the Deccan, having an area of 48,000 square miles, and inhabited by 1,350,000 persons, saying that the famine is less severe there than in other parts of the Deccan. The first relief camp established at Nansil, on the Poona-Bangalore road, in the middle of November, and there are now five camps in that vicinity. The people are lodging in mat huts, containing parents and children or three single adults. They work from sunrise until noon, and from 2 P. M. to sunset at stone-breaking. The people are contented and have sufficient food and blankets. The correspondent did not notice any distress from the cases of destitution. No general emaciation was observed, nor were the people dying by the roadside. The situation in that district is taken, on the whole, to be satisfactory.

Hobbery in Salem.

Salem, Or., Jan. 21.—Three masked men entered the Salem Labor Exchange, in North Salem, about 10 o'clock tonight, and demanded that Manager Hoye, at the point of a pistol, open the safe. Hoye demurred and was assaulted by the men. He was finally made to open the safe, and then the men renewed their assault.

The manager was cut through the hand with a knife, and also received two bad wounds in the back of the head. The men then escaped.

The sheriff was notified and went to the scene, but he could find no satisfactory trace of the thugs. They are supposed to have secured only a small amount of money.

Weyler Goes to Meet Gomez.

New York, Jan. 21.—A Herald special from Jacksonville, Fla., says: A private dispatch has been received from Havana that General Weyler has again left that city with his column for the field. This time the captain-general marched in the direction of the borders of Matanzas and Las Villas, where Maximo Gomez is supposed to be.

Astronomers say that there is every reason to believe that human life on Mars is much like it is on this earth.

WOOLGROWERS MEET.

Resolutions Concerning the Reserve Passed.

Salem, Or., Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the North Pacific Sheepbreeders and Woolgrowers' Association, held at the state capitol, pursuant to a call from the president, Hon. John M. ... the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The congress of the United States has authorized the president to proclaim as forest reserve 4,600,000 acres of the Cascade range mountains, extending in an unbroken body across the state of Oregon, and by creating a physical division of the state; and

"Whereas, This immense body of land has been placed under the protection of the interior, to be protected from the injury of its growth by the aid of the United States district court and by its officers, citizens of the United States, residing in Oregon, have been arrested and stock (sheep especially) within the reserve is an injury to the growth thereon; and

"Whereas, By an experience extending over fifty years, in some members of this association known to graze sheep or cattle upon the grass lands of Oregon, whether the mountains or in the valleys, reforestation of open land has extended, over all pasture lands near enough seedbearing trees for seeds to be carried by the wind; and the truth of this statement is well set forth in papers now published by the state board of horticulture, by persons who have seen these processes forwarded for from forty-four to fifty years' observation; therefore, be it

Resolved, These prosecutions of stockowners, whose stock has in years ranged on the mountains of Oregon, is totally unjustifiable, on a ground of injury done by such grazing that we, as citizens of the United States, residing in Oregon, claim the right of the citizens of other states to the full benefit of the use of public domain, and of the general laws of the national government, and believe it an oppression, unjust as well as unnecessary, to harass stockmen by trials in the United States court in acts of technical trespass, where benefit rather than damage has been done; that we heartily indorse the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Mulkey, in the present legislative assembly of Oregon; that we are unanimously in favor of the restoration of a reasonable tariff duty on wool, adequate for the encouragement of woolgrowing, and also favor an import duty being placed on shoddy, sufficiently high to discourage the importation of said article.

Senator Mulkey's proposition provides for three reserves, instead of one.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Oratorical Tributes to the Late Speaker Crisp.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Most of this day in the house was devoted to oratorical tributes to the late Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, who died during the recent recess of congress. The speeches were listened to by nearly all of the Democrats, and a large contingent of Republicans, while many Southern people filled the galleries. All of the members from Georgia and several leaders on both sides of the house delivered eulogies, which were unusually impressive, and were listened to with much more than the usual attention.

The bill authorizing the Columbia & Red Mountain Railway Company to build a bridge across the Columbia river, in Stevens county, Wash., called up by Doolittle, passed. Delegate Catron attempted to secure the passage of a bill to give the deserted Fort Mary military reservation, at Santa Fe, N. M., to the American Invalid Aid Society, of Boston, for the establishment of a sanitarium for pulmonary diseases, but it failed on objection.

Flogging on Shipboard.

Cleveland, Jan. 19.—Senators Frye and Hale, who were responsible for the senate substitute for house bill No. 2663, which restored flogging in the merchant marine, are being severely condemned by the 800,000 members of the Western Seamen's Society and various branches. At a meeting of the local trustees of the society, who are prominent business men, resolutions were adopted protesting against the law.

Has Discovered No Lymph.

Paris, Jan. 19.—In an interview, Dr. Roux, who is connected with the department of hygiene, denied a report that he had made experiments with an anti-plague lymph. He would know if it was needed, but he felt that bubonic plague would never get a hold in Europe. The Temps complains of the inactivity of the present Indian government in dealing with the scourge.

Victim of Commodore Wreck.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 19.—The remains of the late William Alexander Higgins, who met his death with many others at the foundering of the Cuban filibustering steamer Commodore, off the Florida coast, Sunday morning, January 3, arrived today. The funeral was held at the undertaking rooms, and was attended by a large crowd.

The Death of Maceo.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 19.—A letter has been received by one of the representatives in this city of the Cuban junta, confirming the Associated Press dispatch of Friday giving an account of the death of General Maceo. The letter is from Lieutenant-Colonel Hernandez, who was encamped with a company of cavalry and other forces near where Maceo was ambushed. The insurgents are reported to be encamped nine miles east of Havana.

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