

to the scenes of execution, turned their heads and a groan of horror went up from the spectators huddled along the edge of the great wall above. It was a gruesome, bloody sight, but it was only for a moment. Another command was given and two of the firing parties who were held to give "mercy shots" stepped forward.

One placed his rifle almost at the boy's back and fired. It was over at last. The spectators returned to the city barely in time to see a crowd about a crying, hysterical young woman. Mingled with the strains of music were the walls of despair and grief from Guzman's wife. The shots were still ringing in her ears when she read the name of her husband in the awful daily bulletin which means so much. It is published in the evening papers and is a list of those who are to be executed the next morning.

This grief-stricken woman had not seen the list until the sound of the shots told her that another order of death had been carried out. Two little children ignorant of the cause of grief were at their mother's side when the crowd moved about, and asked the meaning of her wild, incoherent cries.

A few minutes later a priest was delivering a letter to an aged, white haired old woman. It was dated the night before and began: "Dearest mother—Tomorrow I die, a patriot for the freedom of Cuba."

The old woman, the lad's mother, fainted without reading further, for it was her first intimation that her son was to be put to death.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—John Gleson, a German, took a horse away from a crowd of boys who were driving it around in the snow last evening and drove it to his hut where he killed it for food.

Gleson was out of work and with his wife and four children were starving to death. Gleson told the policeman when he was arrested that he and his family had eaten nothing for three days. They had eaten no meat for months.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Bangkok says:

Here are the details of the attack on the German minister:

While driving, his pony killed and injured a Chinaman. The minister stopped to inquire into the extent of the man's hurt and was promptly surrounded by the police, who seized and struck him. He was hustled to the police station despite his protestations, and his declaration of his rank. An American engineer and an English attaché of the legation explained the situation in the vernacular, but the police assaulted them also, crying "Down with foreigners!" The minister was then detained. No mandarins were present but only a petty police officer. Following the assault on the American consulate at Chienk Mai, the affair caused unusual excitement.

Consul General Barnett's position is strengthened.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

Since the return of Count Muraviev the opinion which was held in diplomatic circles here that Russia's foreign policy would be in no wise altered, has become a certainty.

Russia will continue her policy of

advancement and progress by the peaceful measures which were strongly upheld by Prince Lobanoff and the policy of the past and present czars, which brought Russia to the highest pitch of prosperity she ever has known.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—Thirty-three fishermen, the crews of Gloucester fishing schooners Meroid, Yosemite and Maggie and Mary wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast in last week's gale have been brought here by the steamer Boston from Yarmouth, N. S. All had terrible experiences to relate, but the four survivors of the Yosemite who of the number suffered by far the worse and they owed their lives to wonder luck and a most fearless act of their mate. The Yosemite grounded close to Rams Island rock, near Little Harbor, in Thursday's gale. The foremast fell with a crash, the top resting on the rock, thus making a bridge for the men to climb onto the rock before the vessel went to pieces. The mast in falling struck one of the crew, John Finlander, breaking both his legs and causing internal injuries. Capt. John McKennon, the skipper, had one leg broken and the crew were obliged to help him and Finlander over the mast. The gale was a furious one and the cold was intense, but the crew were obliged to remain exposed for twenty-four hours, when Mate Patrick Ross took a line in his hand and plunged into the sea. It was a fearless act, but it was the only alternative, as Finlander had died from exposure and the captain was likely to meet the same fate.

Mate Ross, however, succeeded in swimming through the dangerous sea and after much difficulty landed on Little Harbor Island, where he began hauling his shipmates to safety by means of lines. When the crew, including Captain McKennon had reached the land they were soaking wet and suffering greatly from the cold. They secured shelter in a number of fishermen's deserted huts and remaining there until next day when the inhabitants of Shelburne went to their rescue.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5.—Port Darwin, a small but important town to South Australia, was almost entirely wiped out by one of those fearful hurricanes which periodically strike the coast of Australia, destroying property and very often life. Luckily in this case no lives were lost but from the meager reports which had been received in Sydney previously to the sailing of the steamer Warrimoo, which has just arrived here, the loss to property must have been large.

The wind was accompanied by a heavy rain which ruined the furniture in residences and goods stores which had been deprived of their roofs. The residents had to seek shelter as best they could.

It was a miracle that no one was killed. The telegraph wires were demoralized by the storm and consequently news from the scene of the disaster is far from full.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Omaha, Nebraska, says: A sugar war is on in Nebraska and the so-called trust is being combatted by an organization called the Southern Refining company with headquarters at New

Orleans. The price that the former concern has maintained in Omaha is \$485 per 100 pounds. The southern company started in by making a flat rate of \$4.50. This was met by a cut to \$4.40 and the outside firm took off another 10 cents. Then another cut was made to \$4.20. A peculiar feature of the fight is that when sugar was being bought from the jobber at \$4.20 per 100 pounds, certain local retailers were selling twenty-five pounds for \$1. The sugar man declared that these firms were either selling at a loss in order to draw trade on other lines, or they were selling two or three pounds of paper with every purchase of sugar.

CHESTER, Conn., Feb. 6.—Captain Alexander Hamilton Gilbert who, with his brother John, was the inventor and builder of the first system of dry docks in 1840, is dead, aged 91. His brother built dry docks at Pensacola, San Francisco and Portsmouth.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Figaro says the trawler ship Melpomene is ashore in a critical position near Dakar, Senegambia.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb. 5.—[Delayed in transit.] Fires are still raging and Christians are still embarking. Altogether thirty persons have been killed, their quarters of the town burned and great damage generally done.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Feb. 6.—United States Marshal Hall received a telegram this morning informing him of the capture at El Paso, Texas, by the police, of John McDonald, alias Black Jack, the notorious leader of the gang of border bandits who have been committing robberies in south western New Mexico and southern Arizona the past year. Two members of the gang were recently killed in fights with marshals and it is believed McDonald was seeking new companions on the Texas border.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A Washington special says:

Complications have arisen which may furnish a dramatic interruption to the counting of the electoral votes next Wednesday.

Representative George Washington Murray, the only colored member of the House, who represents the Charleston district has just returned from South Carolina, where he was in consultation with leading Republicans.

He is armed with a petition signed by thousands of Republicans protesting against the counting of the electoral vote and asking for an investigation of the election laws and state constitution. The claim is made that the election laws and the state constitution upon which they were based are not in accord with the Federal Constitution.

While the dispute over the vote in South Carolina cannot in any way affect the final result, the best authorities agree that the petition cannot be ignored, and investigation precedent shows that when such protest is entered the count must immediately stop until the point is settled. Whatever the immediate result of this attempt to discredit the South Carolina vote may be, there is no doubt that the program to be thus dramatically inaugurated is part of a far-reaching scheme on the part of several southern