BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE

Steamer Crusius of the Clyde Line Destroyed at Sea.

Five Lives are Lost—Impossible to Launch the Boats—All Hands Due Lifeboats and Go Over the Side.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 4.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known today by the landing here of twenty-two persons who escaped from the burning steamer Crusius of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C. The disaster occurred on November 1 about eighteen miles north of Cape Charles and about 200 miles from New York, from which port the steamer sailed on October 29, with a general cargo and eight passengers. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer was found to be on fire and burned fast to the top of her upper deck forward. Of the twenty-seven persons who were on board, twenty-five have arrived. Their principal story is that the fire broke out in the afternoon of the day before, and that Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., which had been in the vicinity of the Crusius at the time, was seen burning.

The story of the disaster is told by Capt. Hall and other officers of the unfortunate steamer as follows: The Crusius was but twenty hours from New York to Wilmington, with a month's cargo and eight passengers, at 4 p. m. a Monday afternoon. Suddenly an alarm was sounded that the ship was on fire. The officers and crew, with the Clark crew and an officer, set ready to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that the Clark and French crews were unavailing because of the fire. In fact, so low was the moisture after the fire was reported that she was completely gutted in three hours from its start.

Shortly after the fire was discovered an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after hatches. A second explosion followed a few minutes later, and the ship was then a mass of flames. It was at this time that Capt. Hall, seeing that to remain on the lower deck was impossible, ordered for all hands to pass overboard and save themselves as best they could. The gallant captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with his first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames and the vessel had settled down to her lower deck.

There seemed to be no place on board, men and women, after bathing out in the water, to escape the flames, except into the water, seeing that their chances of escape were much more certain than if they left the ship. The passengers had their lives secured, and many had their clothing on for when they stepped into the water. The port life raft and five other secured in a manner by a rawl boat which had been damaged in service, and the boat which was rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four-masted schooner Alice E. Clark, which lay about six miles off, and her captain sent a boat and crew to aid in the work of rescue. The boat made its rescuing twice, persons, many of whom had been an hour or more in the water, and had become nearly exhausted.

SIMMERED DOWN.

Russia may try the experiment of running that country without a king for a while.

German authorities in Russia are likely to protest against improvements of Central Asia at Kings Park.

It is estimated that it will cost 1,500,000 yen to repair the damages caused by the recent typhoon in Formosa.

Ted Sears, the American jockey, will probably be in Japan another week, he will ride at the Gotenba meet today.

The editorials in the London morning papers express a general jubilation over the settlement of the main stage at the Paris exposition.

Capt. Hurstier, bearing confidential instructions from the French government, to Major Marchand, arrived at Cape Coast castle yesterday.

The right of a city or town to assess an occupation tax on a railroad corporation has been sustained by the Nebraska supreme court.

The Chinese imperial maritime approved the protocol between Chile and Argentina for the settlement of the Puna de Atacama dispute.

The mikado has conferred Marquis Ito, the ex-premier, and Count Inoue, special mission to China, to inform immediately to the Japanese capital.

A bill has been submitted by the Japanese government to the diet, providing for the registration of foreign firms establishing branches in Japan.

The imperial and emperor of Germany and Prince Henry visited the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, sailed from Jaffa for Beyrout yesterday morning.

Both branches of the Vermont legislature have passed a joint resolution approving President McKinley's demands for the retention of the Philippines.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph telegraphs Thursday evening: "Twenty Anarchists with a machine gun are expected here on Saturday."

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is threatened with pneumonia. He was unable to appear in New York last night, and the audience at Fifth Avenue theater was dismissed.

Mr. Enos, Hunter widely known throughout the United States in mining and theatrical circles, died at his home in Louisville, Ky., last night of paralysis of the heart.

Capt. Chaney of the United States revenue cutter Corwin, after a cruise of the week of the Bering Sea revenue fleet, reports that the vessels will be laid up at much expense.

Collector Dearborn has returned to Barbados from Grenada, with seven case lemon oil that place. He reports that there is a worthless imitation in the neighborhood of Grenada, but no yellow fever.

Gen. Wood has severely reserved Dr. Dickey, superintendent of the Santiago hospital, for making a report of an American relief shown, and he will probably abolish the hospital altogether at a very early date.

School Tax Amendment.

To the Editor:

At the request of a number of taxpayers who have, with the writer, always looked upon the "News" as the fearless champion of the right, but who do not view the matter under consideration here in the light that the "News" seems to view it, I request fully submit a few additional reasons why the proposed amendment to section 4, article 14, of our State Constitution should be voted for by every farsighted citizen in the county.

First—The principal objection mentioned in your editorial of the 29th ult. was that the limiting so much with the Constitution would detract from the importance of the work of the Legislature in which it would be called upon to do. Now, I would ask, what is absurd in this objection let me say that when any part of the Constitution works an injustice or any issue of any one, the society that part is amended the better. Besides, our National Constitution received its amendments, and every word of the Constitution of the United States, and every word of them was well. I ask you candidly, Mr. Editor, if in your opinion that chapter of history was made worse by amendment thereto?

Second—That any portion of the taxes collected in the county should be used in maintaining the county schools may at first look unfair to the majority taxpayers of the city, but Salt Lake City, the capital of the state, and the seat of the proposed amendment, is not in the county. Hence, the difference being in favor of the country, so that under the proposed amendment the city would be assessed for county schools. Now, I believe that the city should and is entirely the children in the county. When the county is found to be in need of the necessaries of life, the poor, who are in excess in the city, and is also forced to pay one-third of the county expenses which amount to one-half of the taxes coming from the city. In other words of the county pays one-third of the county expenses, and only two per cent of the county schools, and pays a big proportion of the taxes for the support of the poor, which