

Drummond Castle struck the reef a high west wind was blowing and it was raining and foggy, about the worst conditions possible for approaching that port. Marquardt says Captain Pierce had just gone to the cabin for a brief rest when a terrible shock caused the Drummond Castle to quiver as if shaken by a dynamite explosion. This was followed by a horrible grating, rasping sound like the noise of rushing water and the cries of the passengers.

The commanding officers ordered all hands to clear away the boats for lowering. But the rents in the steamer were so wide and deep that but few passengers had time to scramble upon deck before she gave two or three heavy rolls, then an awful lurch accompanied by some interior explosions, and sank. Marquardt, contrary to the reports of the other two seamen rescued, said the steamship went down so suddenly that there was no time even to launch one boat, much less two and even had the boats been launched, the seas were running so high and in such rapid succession (peculiar seas on that part of the French coast) that she would have been promptly swamped. Some passengers, however, succeeded in fastening life belts around themselves, the bodies washed ashore being so provided. The tug just returned from Molene Island reports that the bodies of twenty-five victims of the wreck have been washed ashore there.

TUNIS, June 18.—The report that a party headed by Marquis DeMores, consisting of thirty-five men, bound for Boudon to enlist Arab chiefs against the British, has been massacred to a man, is confirmed. The members of the Mores expedition were killed near Cadima.

CAPTOWN, June 18.—A new outbreak of the natives in Matabeleland has occurred between Umtali and Salisbury. At a meeting in that vicinity on June 9th of a number of chiefs under Matini, all except four agreed to revolt and several whites were murdered.

SWANTON, Ohio, June 20.—The N. W. York and Chicago limited, due at Swanton at 11 o'clock last night, coincided with a freight train as it east of Swanton. Engineer Hovey of the passenger noticed the signal too late. The fireman jumped and escaped with a few bruises. The engineer was seriously injured. The passengers were shaken up. The engine and baggage and sleeper of the passenger was derailed. The fireman and engineer of the freight escaped with a few bruises. The loss to the railroad company is \$100,000.

CAPTOWN, June 20.—Dispatches from Bulawayo show that the revolt of the natives of the Umtali district Matabeleland, is of a most serious nature. The bodies of 30 to 50 murdered whites already have been discovered. Patrols have been sent to warn the settlers, who have been ordered to the laager at Fort Salisbury, which is safe and not considered in danger. Sir Frederick Carrington is sending reinforcements from Matabeleland and has asked the authorities of Cape Colony to dispatch 200 mounted infantry to the scene of disturbance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Advices from Damascus says the Druses have revolted and annihilated four

companies of Turkish troops and captured several guns. Twelve battalions of troops will be immediately dispatched from Salonica to Syria.

REPUBLICAN, Neb., June 20.—A terrible wind storm which passed over this section last night did much damage and caused some loss of life. The residence of P. Duncan was destroyed and the debris strewn in all directions. Mrs. Duncan was killed instantly. Duncan, two sons and a daughter, badly hurt, may die.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 22.—Advices brought here by messengers from the island of Cuba report the death of General W. W. Wilson, the leader of an American expedition which landed in Cuba on December 8th, in order to assist the insurgents. Gen. Wilson is said to have been killed in battle near Guantanamo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—Two bodies at the morgue, two more seen in the ruins, thirteen persons injured, one of whom is likely to die, and three men unaccounted for—that is the list of fatalities so far as is known (but resulting from the collapse yesterday evening of the three story frame lodging house known as the Brighton, situated at 22 Fifth street. There are more bodies in the ruins, buried under great piles of lumber and furniture. Some of these who names are on the list of missing are doubtless dead.

The two bodies recovered are those of Mrs. Ernestine Silverstein and Jesse May.

Carelessness of the grossest sort is responsible for the collapse of the building and the loss of life it caused. From the statements of several people it is evident that disaster had been expected. Warnings were given an unheeded. Contractor P. Gleason, himself, who had charge of the construction of the underpinning or street work on which the building was raised says he explained to some of the other workmen several days ago that if they continued operations along the line in which they were working there was bound to be a collapse.

EPOKANE, Wash., June 23.—A new story is in circulation here that twelve tramps were drowned in a wreck of a freight train on the Great Northern last Wednesday. The information is that a west bound train struck a slide above Kootenai Falls, Idaho, and twelve cats were carried from the track into the river. Some of the cats floated. In one of the latter, according to the story, were twelve tramps, who had been stealing a ride. One of them managed to reach the top of the car and cried for help. The people on shore tried to throw ropes to him but failed and the car and contents were swept over the falls. The report of the fatality fails of any definite confirmation, but railroad officials are close-mouthed about the wreck. No train hands were injured and the engine and cabooses stayed on the track. If the tramps were swept over the falls the bodies may never be recovered.

#### UTAH EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bulletin No. 41 of the Utah Experiment Station, treating on tuberculosis, has been issued. It is written by F. W. Brewer, M. D., and is summarized as follows:

The first section of bulletin No. 41, treats of the localities in which tuber-

culosis is prevalent, its comparative rarity in the Rocky mountain district, but shows that even there it can be found too frequently, and that great care must be taken to keep the human beings and cattle in their present state of comparative exemption.

The cause of the disease, the prevailing symptoms, and the factors in the spread of the disease are discussed; and the discoveries that have been made in Germany and elsewhere are alluded to.

The value of tuberculin as a diagnostic is thoroughly accepted, and experiments have been made with it on some of the cattle in the experiment station herd. The preparation of tuberculin is described, the mode of conducting the experiment, the precautions necessary, and the results, are fully set forth. A few of the animals were killed, and the appearance of the lungs and internal organs, upon examination after death, is given, showing the reliability of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent.

A few remarks are made as to the experiments conducted in other states and their results, and the general tenor of the information collected by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Suggestions as to the disinfection of barns, etc., and as to the sanitary management of cattle, as concurred in by the most eminent authorities are made.

Tabulated statements of the experiments and their results are given.

Bulletin No. 42 reports results of experiments in creaming, made by F. D. Linfield, B. S. A. The following are the conclusions drawn from the experiment:

1. As regards thoroughness of skimming, the effectiveness of the methods of creaming milk, according to our work, stands in the following order: 1st, separator; 2nd, shallow pan; 3rd, deep pans.

2. When the setting methods are practiced, the pans will give much the best results during the winter, or cold months.

3. There is no advantage, but rather the opposite, in moving the pans into the house during the cold weather, provided that they be kept in a place where the milk will not freeze.

IV. Of the deep setting cans, those which are skimmed by drawing the skimmed milk from the bottom, give the better results; but the Cooley or submerged can, as regards thoroughness of skimming, does not seem to possess advantage over those not submerged.

V. From the results given it is evident that from a herd of ten good cows, a separator would be a wise investment. The extra butter obtained by its use, valued at 20 cents a pound, would pay 20 per cent a year on its cost, as compared with results from shallow pans, and 50 per cent a year as compared with deep setting.

VI. With the deep setting methods the cooler the water is kept in which the milk is set the better the skimming. In fact to do the best skimming it is absolutely necessary to use ice, and a sufficient quantity of it to keep the water at 40 degrees F. or below, at all times.

These bulletins may be obtained free by addressing the Utah Experiment Station, Logan Utah.