## THE PROOF

Of an Anglo-American Understanding Having Been Arrived At.

A Complete Reversal of the Policy Pursued by Lord Salisbury's Predecessors for Seventy Years.

The Understanding is Based on the Reciprocal Recognition of the Substantial Identity of England and America's Inter ests in the Far Eastern Markets.

(Editorial New York Sun.) Among the articles in the Lon periodicals for July which discuss the relations of Great Britain and the United States, one is of particular value. We refer to a paper signed "Diplomaticus" in the Fortnightly Review, which brings forward some posi-tive evidence for believing that the countries have arrived at a cordial understanding, based on a reciprocal recognition of their common interests in China. This evidence is the complete departure at the present time from the policy hitherto firmly pursued by England with reference to Cuba, a departure which has compelled France also, much against her will, to retreat from the position which she formerly occupied with regard to

There is no doubt that the attitude now maintained by the British foreign office on the Cuban question consti-tutes a complete reversal of the policy followed by Lord Salisbury's predecessors for over seventy years. By the great maritime powers of western Europe the Cuban question has never been acknowledged to be what we have termed it, a purely American or, at widest, a Hispano-American question. In theory and in fact, for the better part of a century, it has been an international question, wherein four powers, Spain, the United States, Great Britain and France, have claimed a more or less equal interest. The impression that the attitude taken by Lord Salisbury is patterned upon the policy adopted by Mr. Canning in regard to the rebellions of the Spanish-American colonies on the mainland is a mistake. From the viewpoint of distinction between these colonies and Cuta, and he was especially deter-mined that the island should not pass from the possession of Spain into that | message in which President McKinley of any strong maritime power. In his time, as for many years after, the United States and France were both anxious to acquire the pearl of the Antilles. Aware of these aspirations, Canning in 1822 expressed the opinion that "what cannot or must not be, is that any great maritime power should it is distinctly recognized by the sion of Cuba," and set forth the following reasons in a memoran-dum proposing the despatch of a squairon to Havana "to keep in check

"The possession by the United States of both shores of the channel, through which our Jamaica trade must pass, would, in time of war with the United States, cr, indeed, of a war in which the United States might be claim the right of search and the Americans to resist it, amount to a sus-pension of that trade and to a conquent ruin of a great portion of our West Indian interests."

In 1825 France secretly organized an expedition to selze Havana, which was defeated by Canning's vigilance.
Thereafter the persistency with which the United States pursued annexationist designs had the effect of unittacit understanding for the protection of Cuba, which remained in force

As time went on, however, the Anglo-French understanding was based less upon the relation of Cuba to West Indian interests, which had become relatively insignificant, than upon the strategic importance of the island with reference to interoceanic waterways at Panama or at Nicaragua. In 1852 Sir John Crampton, British minister at Washington, said in a note to Mr. Webster, secretary of

"There is, at the present time, an evident tendency in the maritime commerce of the world to avail itself commerce of the world to avail itself of the shorter passages from one ocean to another, offered by the different routes, existing or in contemplation, across the 'sthmus of Central America. The island of Cuba, of considerable importance in itself, is so placed geographically that the nation which may possess it, if the naval forces of the nation should be considerable, might either protect or obstruct the commercial routes from one ocean to the other. Now if the maritime powers are, on the one hand, out ocean to the other. Now if the maritime powers are, on the one hand, out of respect to the rights of Spain, and from a sense of international duty, bound to dismiss all intention of obtaining possession of Cuba, so, on the other hand, are they obliged, out of consideration for the interests of their own subjects as all interests of their

It was in pursuance of these views that, in the year named, Great Britain that, in the year named, Great Britain and France proposed to the United States a tripartite, self-denying treaty, "by which they should bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of the Cubans." The proposed treaty was not to rejudice the right of the Cubans to assert and win their was no concern of England and

John Russell, then secretary for for-eign affairs, a snappish definition of his country's position. "If it is in-tended," wrote Lord John, "on the part of the United States, to maintain that Great Britain and France have that Great Britain and France have no interest in the maintenance of the present status quo in Cuba, and that the United States alone have a right to a voice in that matter, her majesty's government at once refuse to admit such a claim. Her majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly states of the present distribution of power, give her majesty an interest in this questions. her majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego. While fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act singly or in conjunction with other owers as to her may seem fit."

Much weight was added, as we have said, to the considerations advanced by Lord John Russell by the launching of the Panama and Nicaragua canal schemes and the opening up of the markets of the Far East. At the time of the Virginius affair Gen. Grant's administration found that it was hopeless to assert the view that the Cuban question was exclusively American, and recognized the rights claimed by Lord John twentyropean powers to countenance the inervention which was then contemplated. All the powers returned unfavorable replies, but it has been re-cently averred in the North American Review that Hamilton Fish, Grant's secretary of state, was the authority for the statement that, had England stood out, as she is now doing, intervention would have then proceeded, and the work undertaken by President McKinley would have been performed by President Grant. It may be alleged, of course, that

England's present attitude on the Cuban question need not be ascribed the existence of an understanding between that country and the United States, for the reason that the joint resolution of congress, by which the war was inaugurated, promises com-plete political independence to the island, a state of things to which neither Canning, nor Lord John Russell or any other head of the British foreign office has objected. The writer in the Fortnightly Review assigns reasons for not attaching much value to this argument. coints out, in the first place, that oward the United States was of earlier date than the passage of the recolution by congress to which we have bes not seem to have been contemplated when the war die was cast, for there was no suggestion of it in the Cuban affairs. Even more significant is the fact that an assurance of precisely the same kind was offered to Great Britain by President Grant in upon the British foreign office. Finally, iter in the Fortnightly Rev the fulfilment of such a self-denying pledge is not always within the power of the state making it, and that if John Quincy Adams's assertion that the population of Cuba "are not competent to a system of permanent self-dependence" still holds good, the dependence" still holds good, the medge would obviously prove worthess, even with the best intentions. Hence it is pronounced unlikely that the self-denying resolution had anything to do with the friendly attitude of Great Britain, for, if her abandonrent of her old policy did not take place before this resolution was passed, the hasty and ill-considered

of the issues involved, to justify it The conclusion is that the Anglo-American understanding is based on he reciprocal recognition of the substantial identity of the interests of England and America in the markets of the Far East. This recognized identity of interests deprived the Britigh foreign office of its chief excuse for fettering the liberty of American action in Cuba. The island being regarded as a possible blockhouse of great strategical value on the interoceanic righway, which will one day widen and deepen the community of Anglo-American interests in the "open door" to the Celestial Empire, It has ecome a matter of gard of the Antilles should be in the posse at least, under the tutelage, of a power to which she has offered every tie which makes for enduring politi-

pledge given by congress was scarcely

ufficient, in view of the importance

SCARED TO DEATH.

The Fatal Ferror of a Negro Man in a Missouri Thunderstorm.

-John Rodd, a negro of unusual size nd 35 years old, was Saturday night ed to death during the proress of the most violent electrical, the central portion of St. Clair coun-

He resided with his wife and two children in a log hut built in a heavily wooded section. During a temporary full in the electrical bombardment broke directly over the little cabin, Rodd stood transfixed a moment then, his eyes rolling wildly, he fell to the floor, crouching there in the

He attempted to say a prayer, but the words failed him. He could only moan and clasp at the rough floor with his nails, this being proven by the lacerated condition of his nails also bit entirely through his under lip. A succeeding flery streak of lightning which struck and splintered

Children Cry for

## R. BARRY SMITH,

The Moncton Lawyer Who is to Enter the Ministry,

Occupied the Pulpit of Leinster Street Baptist Church Morning and Evening Sunday.

The Power of the Blood of Christ His Morning Theme and An Address to the Unconverted in the Evening.

R. Barry Smith, who formerly pracrised law in Moncton, but has deto enter the ministry of the Baptist church, preached at both services in the Leinster street church in this city

At the morning service the power the blood of Christ was his theme, the text being Matt. xxvii., 25: "Then answered all the people and said, His blood be on us, and on our children." The words were spoken, said Mr. mith, in pure bravado, by a crowd who were thirsting for the blood of Detailing the circumstances leading up to the delivery of Jesus to be crucified, the speaker held that Pilate's conduct displayed a cowardly Unable to escape from a sense of the awful responsibility attaching to his act, he afterward committed suicide. As for the Jews, through centuries of torture and of hate, the blood has truly been upon them and their children. The history of the race reveals it. It was an awful load, to bear the responsibility for shedding the blood of the Son of God, and to know that nothing could ever relieve them from it. The flerce shout, 'His blood be on us and on our children," becomes a walling cry, and in the presence of the awful Judge they realize in truth that "our God is a

But, went on the preacher, there is another class who should use the words of the Jews of old, not in bravado, but in humility and in earnest prayer for salvation. They should pray that His blood may be upon the and their children, to cleanse from all sin. A magnificent answer awaits that prayer. That blood washes away our sins, and through tempest and temptation and affliction it will bring off more than conquerors. Th best gift of God to man is the blood of Jesus. No matter how depraved or dead the soul, His blood can cleanse and quicken. It is proof against the assaults of the world, the flesh and the devil. These had their hour of triumph on Calvary, but the moment the angel rolled away the stone and Christ came forth they fell back, They are forever renewing their attacks upon the soul of man, but when they come to the Blood they stagger and fall. And not only does it protect from these, but it covers

There is a third class of persons those who will not try the efficacy of unite with the Jews in de Him; some have an intellectual appreciation of Him, but their hearts are not touched. The latter are the hardest to reach. Some others regard concern in this life. What will become of all of these? The speaker said he did not know, but of just such ones Christ said. "He that believeth not shall be damned," and John the Baptist said, "The wrath of God abideth in them."

There is no appeal from Christ's sentence. He is the judge. It is a fitting and splendid reward that He who suffered such agony for us should be our judge. We may well pray that His blood may be upon us and our children. The speaker urged all who had not an interest in the blood of Jesus to surrender everything to Him and crown Him lord of all. Mr. Smith's discourse last evening

was an addres to the unconverted. rased on the following: "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of Gcd is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

vation is a free gift. If men could known in the flowery kingdom, also buy the grace of God they would set about securing it, just as kings and the cardinal points, as most wild flowknights of old built monasteries and ers, especially the long-stemmed variaccept it as a sift, after having for years perhaps done all possible for the enemy of God, seems so one-sided that the haughty spirit of man is loath to MARYSVILLE. consent. But there is another stand point from which the question should be viewed. If we consider the life of Christ, his sufferings and death, endured for as, the rejection of the gift appears as the blackest ingratitude. Worldly glory is attractive, but consider the end. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," is as true today as when flung from the lips of the Creator. To fear God and keep His commandment is still the whole duty of man. Si pays good wages for a time. It is pleasant to have money, friends, reputation and worldly enjoyment, and religion you say seems gloomy. view the end. God's word sta then, on the other hand, of the thou-sands who have made choice of Christ, and observe their condition.

It is not necessary to reject Christ by word of mouth. It may be done by simply refusing to surrender your will to Him. He Himself said "They will not come to me that they might have "It is finished," said the Son of Man on the cross. He paid the debt, and paid it all. By His passion in the garden, by His patient dignity before the har of Pilate, by His awful agony and death on the cross it is paid. All we have to do is to believe and accept. Think of the awful destiny of the man who has not yielded his heart and soul to Jesus. On him forever and ever, we are told, abideth the wrath of God. To escape we must acand ever, we are told, abideth the wrath of God. To escape we must accept Christ and surrender to Him. "I am the way, the truth and the light," said Christ. And if we sur-

Mr. Smith dwelt upon the contrast between eternal death and eternal life, as set forth in the Bible, and urged all who had not made choice of Christ to do sc at once. His discourse was clear, and the leading thoughts of illustrations taken from human ex-

Rev. Dr. Black took part in the opening services last evening, and in the opening prayer referred to the speaker of the evening, giving thanks for what God had done for him and praying that God would give him strength in his purpose to deliver to his fellow men the message of salva-

NO NEED OF A COMPASS.

In Order to Find the Cardinal Points When in the Woods or Fields.

(Forest and Stream.) The many different methods to determine the cardinal points while on the mountains, in both heavy timber and small brush, or upon the featureless expanse of a great marsh, are exceedingly numerous and reliable enough for all practical purposes dur-ing an every-day life in the bush, un-less a very long journey is to be made, which would make it necessary to hold on a very fine point while making a long distance.

We will first take notes on the coni ferous trees—pines, firs, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, etc. The bark of these is auways lighter in color, narder and dryer on the south side of the tree; while it is in color much darker, it is also damper and often covered with mold and moss on the north side. The gum that oozes out from the wounds, knotholes, etc., is usually hard and often of beautiful amber color on the south side, while on the northern side it remains sticky longer and gets covered with insects and dirt, seldor drying out to more than a dirty gray

On large trees that have no rough bark, especially during the fall and winter months, the nets and webs of insects, spiders, etc., will always be found in the crevices on the south side. A preponderance of the large branches will also be found on the Also, the needles of all the above-men tioned trees are shorter, dryer and of a vellowish green on the southern side, while they will be found longer more slender and pliable, damper to the touch and darker green in color on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as if trying to outdo the others, always bend their slender tops of new growth toward the southern

The hardwood trees are equally a on municative and have all the characteristics, as far as regards their trunks, of the coniferous trees, except the absence of gums; but this is more than made up by the fungus growth of mold and mosses that is very noticeable on the north side of these

The edge of rocks, which may be part of stupendous mountains, or vessels are returned, as it is merely occasionally cropping out here and there in the woods, or, perhaps, some great boulder alone by itself, a silent witness of the glacial period, all alike testify to the effect of the light and shade. The sunny side will usually be bare, or, at most, boast of a thin growth of harsh, dry kinds of mosses, and that will grow only when having the light, while the northern side will be found damp and moldy and often covered with a luxurian growth of soft, damp mosses that love the shade, while every crevice will bear aloft beautiful and gracefully-

waving ferns. The forest floor on the sunny side of hills, ridges, clumps of trees, bushes big rocks, etc., is more noisy under the footfall than on the northern side of such places, where the dead leaves, and litter are soft and damp, holding more moisture than in places exposed

to the light of the sun. In an open country nearly void of timber, clumps of small buhses during the summer will furnish all the con-ditions found to exist among the leaves of the trees, being equally sensitive to light and shade, as are the monarchs of the woods. The land-scape, green with moving grasses and beautiful to the eye, which feasts on the countless number of wild flowers, representing every form and hue

Death of Mrs. Caroline Dunphy-

Mrs. Caroline Dunphy, widow of the late Jonathan Dunphy, died July 20th, after having passed over four score years on earth. She died at the home of her son Melvin, at which place she had suffered poor health for a long time. She leaves two sons, Melvin and Odbur. The burial took place on Saturday morning to the Durham burial ground, and the funeral sermon was preached on Sunday by Rev

G. S. T. Bliss came down this week from Boston to take home his family Mark Tapley is spending his vaca-tion with relatives in St. John.

J. Blakey, an Englishman, has set up a repair shoe shop in one of the rooms at Forbes' hotel. Miss Bessie Jones of St. John is vis-ting her grandmother, Mrs. George Foster, Miss Maule Foster has re-turned from a pleasant visit to St.

Harding Manzer has recovered from tism, and is able to attend to business

The Misses Brown of Toronto are usticating at George B. Hanson's. Irs. Hawker and son of St. John are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Inch. Mr. Smith, who was badly shaken up by a blow from the cow-catcher of an engine on the suburban train a

CAPE BRETON MINES.

The Dominion Coal Co. are shipping extensivly this summer. On the 4th of July ten steamers with a capacity of forty thousand tons in addition to a large number of sailing vessels, were Louisburg. Another large pier is in course of construction by

recently been visited by General Montgomery Moore, the head of the open it up. The coal is of a better quality than any mined here. It is considered superior to that of Wales. The Welsh decline to believe this tatement, and even refuse to be convinced after examining the coal, until they sent an officer and saw it sealed, parrelled and shipped to England. The Morien mine, for which Ochilree McDonald was successful in floating a wealthy company in England, is progressing favorably. They are now advertising for tenders to sink the

Copper mining is the latest excitement in Sydney town. At Coxheath mountain, within five miles of Sydney, a large extent of land containing copper has been discovered. A repre-centative of the Vanderbilts and ar vealthy company across the water the mine is likely to be opened up at an early date. One thousand tons of the copper ore as a test will be ship-ped to Wales to be smelted.

AN OLD "WATER GALLERY." Interesting Discovery at Hampton Court

(London Telegraph.)

An interesting discovery has been made at Hampton Court in the course of the excavations for the effluent pipe of the new Thames Valley draining along the towing path by the Palace Gardens. Between the railings of the private gardens opposite the end of Queen Mary's bower, the foundations of the old water gate or "water gallery," built by Henry VIII., has been cut through. The walls or plers are of immense thickness, being no less than 25 feet wide, of the hardest chalk, faced with stone. The opening through which the state barges passed is clearly discernible. On these massive foundations, which were built in the river formerly, rose a large picturesque building of several stories. The structure was famous for being the place in which Queen Elizabeth was kept by her sister as a prisoner of state, and in which she was privately visited by Philip II. It was afterwards occupied by the consort of William of Orange while Sir Christopher Wren was building the new structing the view of the river from his windows. It is expected that as the trench is carried further in the course of the next few days, similar, and possible even more interesting discoveries may be made.

COAST LINES MOVING.

(Boston Herald.) Now that the Spanish navy is praccally wiped out, and privateering is to be considered, the coast lines that suspended business soon after the breaking out of hostilities are making arrangements to resume business. The charters of many of the vessels taken by the government are about to run out, and if these they will be in a number of ca there is no reason why they should not be again placed in the more peaceful occupation of transporting merchandise. The Mallory line, forced to suspend operations on account of being stripped of its ships, is desirous of re-establishing its service as it existed previous to the declaration of war. Immediately upon the return of its fleet, it will open an office in Bos ton. Matters are already taking shape with this object in view.

ENGLAND TO AUD TO HER BIG FLEET.

Four Great Battleships and Twelve Destroyers are Prepared.

LONDON, July 22 .- The eagerly expected statement of the first lord of the admiralty, Geo. J. Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme was made today in the house of comnons. He reviewed the original proramme, which was considered cient when it was framed, being pased upon the two power system. be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers. But in consequence of the action of Russia on the same system, the government was compelled to present a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships which Russia proposed to begin in 1898.

Only two battleships were taken nto account in the original British programme, and the first lord of the admiralty now added that the house proposed to grant four more battleships. (Cheers.)

Continuing, Mr. Goschen remarked: 'Russian' programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four—(cheers)—and also twelve des-troyers. It is estimated that the cost of the new programme will be £8,000,-000, making the entire expenditure for the new ships £15,000,000. The battleships will be especially adapted for the passage of the Suez canal."

HAVELOCK Death of a Most Estimable Young Man from Fever-Illness of W. H. Keith.

HAVELOCK, Kings Co., July 22.— Allison Keith, son of Ezra Keith of Allison Keith, son of Ezra Keith of Havelock, died Friday night from fever, after an illness of several weeks. The deceased, who was highly respected in the community, was about twenty-one years of age. He had been teaching school at Eagle Settlement, where he was stricken down with the disease of which he died. He was able to reach home, where he had every care nossible and it was had every care possible, and it was thought he was recovering, but hemorrhage set in, causing his death in a short time. His funeral, which was very largely attended, took place on Sunday morning from his fathers. Sunday morning from his father's home. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Snell. This is the second death in the family in less than three months. Mrs. Luke Keith, the idest daughter, died about three

W. H. Kelth, who has been ill for some time, is no better. Dr. Wilson, his son-in-law, of Montreal, and Dr. Blies Thorne of this place are in at-

(Westville Free Lance.)

False Bay Beach mine at Mira has shaft.

Rails on the Washington County Road Are Going Down Below Ellsworth -Cars Running Soon.

on request.

For

(Bangor Commercial.) There now seems to be little doubt that trains will be running over the Washington county, Me., railroad by Oct. 1. Since mid-June work has been going on at a very rapid rate all along that line, and plenty of good weather is about all that is now necessary to insure an early completion of the road. Most of the grading is complete, though some of the cuts are not yet ready. On Contractor Kendrick's diviof the work, 60 miles from Ellsworth Junction east, seven miles of rails are now laid and the iron is going down daily there. Several hundred men with the new locomotives recently shipped through this city make the spot a busy one.

On the eastern end of the line, at Calais, the main eastern terminus, and Eastport, rails have been laid, and probably 30 miles of iron work is now down, west from Calais. Work is going on well on that division, too, and not much more metal is to be laid. The work of building the road, formerly lumped in the bands of Contractor Mitchell, is now divided into two sections, the Kenefick westerly section of 60 miles and the easterly of 50. The main line, from Ellsworth Junction to Calais, is to be 110 miles

One of the sub-contractors on the westerly division was in Bangor on Saturday, and said that cars sho be running by Oct. 1, or very near tha date. This is not so early as had eather in June hampered operations

However, it is sufficient for Bangor people to know that the work is progressing so rapidly, and that soon this city will be placed in close communication with one of the richest sections of the whole great state.

THE CONTRACT IS LET.

Winters, Parsons & Boomer Will Wilen the C. & W. Gauge.

The contract, for widening to standard gauge the Columbia & Western was let last evening to Winters, Parscns & Boomer by F. P. Gutelius, the general manager of the road. Work will be commenced at once. The successful contractors' tender covers about twenty different items, exclusive of laying the steel, and amounts in the aggregate to about \$70,000. Winters, Parsons & Boomer, whose tender for the work has been accepted, built the standard gauge section of the road between Robson and Trail, and their work was very satisfactory to the company. They have a high reputation for the character and the speed with which they put through railway construction. The firm has just completed one of the hardest sections on the Crow's Nest Pass line, just west of the summit of the Rockies, whtre the grading was peculiarly heavy.

Their outfit is now in Montana, but it will be rushed through at once and the first consignment is expected in a week. Active grading, it is anticipated, will be under way in ten days. Three hundred men will be continuously employed, and it is expected that the widening of the road will be completed by October 20, so that work will be finished by the time snow

The laying of the steel will be done by the railway company, although the ties will be furnished by the contractors. The rails will cost, it is estimated, about \$3,000 per mile, and the laying of them \$500 per mile more, so that this feature alone will mean over \$50,000 for the fifteen miles of road to be widened. What with grading and with laying the steel the total cost of

the improvements will be \$120,000.— Rossland Miner.

Mr. Boomer of this firm is a Nap-pan, Cumberland Co., nan. A QUEER MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

due. Mr. McQuary

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100 years and always look

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SEVEN MILES LAID

FARMINGT heavy thunde most a torna afternoon, th a number of s other damag loss of life. badly injured. The storm : the afternoon, utes the roof shops had their cellars which follow streets were

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