

Victorian Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.

PART 2.

WEDLOCK IN TEXAS

Decision of a Learned Judge Causes Consternation.

ONE THOUSAND ILLEGAL MARRIAGES

Many Society People are Included in the Judgment.

Whole State-Dimany Throughout the Lone Star State-Immediate Appeal to be Taken-How the Illegal Marriages Were Manufactured-Fatal Hazing at Princeton College.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 4.-A decision by Judge Shepard, of the Bowie county district court, makes illegal over one thousand marriages in the county of Bowie, Texas. For more than 10 years prior to January last it has been the custom of county clerks, for the general convenience of people desiring to marry, to fill out a marriage license in blank and leave the name with the justice of the peace in each precinct where they were supplied to persons making application for such license, the justice filling in the name desired by the couple, and the legal fees. It is estimated that more than a thousand couples residing in Bowie county were married with such licenses during the last decade, including also a number of persons of the highest social standing in Texas. It was on the question of the legality of such licenses and marriage ceremonies that the judge rendered the decision. The court holds such marriages to be invalid and illegal, and consequently void. The case will be appealed immediately to the supreme court.

Fatal Hazard. Princeton, N.J., Oct. 4.-A number of freshmen were hanged by the sophomores on Monday night, and suffering indignities the boys were thrown into the canal. It is now thought one of the freshmen was drowned. He was not missed until this morning. The name is withheld, but it is understood that he was from Washington, D.C. The canal is being dragged by the body. A number of expulsions are expected as a result of the hazing. It is understood also that a number of sophomores will leave next week.

Denouncing Home Rule. London, Oct. 4.-The annual congress of the English Episcopal church opened at Birmingham today, with the Bishop of Worcester presiding. The attendance of clergymen and laymen was very large, and the day was spent in discussing questions on the programme is one looking to a vigorous protest against the proposed disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Wales. An effort is also to be made by the Union element to secure the adoption of resolutions vigorously denouncing home rule for Ireland.

MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

Absence of Justice Gwynne Causes a Postponement.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.-When the supreme court met at eleven o'clock yesterday there was a large attendance, the general expectation being that the Manitoba school case would be proceeded with. There were on the bench Chief Justice Strong, Justices Fournier, Taschereau, Sedgewick and King, the latter having subscribed to the oath and taken his seat for the first time. Mr. Oulmet, a seat among the spectators. Solicitor-General Curran appeared for the Dominion government in the Manitoba school case; Wade, Winnipeg, for the provincial government, and Ewart for the Roman Catholics. The commission appointing Justice King was read by Registrar Cassels. Chief Justice Strong said: "In consequence of the absence of Justice Gwynne the court cannot proceed with the Manitoba school case, which stands first on the list and which it was intended to take up first. Justice Sedgewick claims the right not to sit on the case, as he was involved in it when deputy minister of justice, and without Justice Gwynne we would have no quorum. I have written Justice Gwynne, and until I get an answer from him I am not able to say when we will be able to deal with the case."

The case was passed over and consideration of motions taken up. The Manitoba school case has been placed for hearing at the head of the Ontario list. Notwithstanding that Wade was present representing the province of Manitoba, the court appointed Christopher Robinson to attend to the case, as Wade said he did not intend arguing it. It is thought among legal men here that Robinson will not act. It would scarcely be professional if he did.

Spain's Little War.

Madrid, Oct. 4.-Not within recent years has public sentiment been so thoroughly roused as it has been by the attack of the Moors upon the garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco. The government has pleased the nation by taking prompt and energetic action to punish the Riff tribes who attacked the Spaniards, despatching with all possible speed after the receipt of the news of the battle galleons to bombard the Riffian strongholds and a special steamer with a battery of artillery to reinforce the Melilla garrison. This energetic action on the part of the Spanish government has surprised many of the European nations.

Vatican-Quirinal Dispute.

Rome, Oct. 4.-Forty Italian bishops are now without their exequators, owing to the conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal. These dispatches a few days ago stated that the Italian government had refused to grant exequa-

tors to the bishops, the step being attributed to the pope's refusal to recognize King Humbert's right to nominate the patriarch of Venice. The Bishop of Fiesole, complaining personally to King Humbert about the government's action. The king replied that he deplored the situation, but the government had decided to refuse all exequators systematically until the Vatican should recognize the rights of the crown. Within the Vatican the attitude of the government is said to be inspired not by the question and not by the patriarchate of Venice, but by the irritation at the pope's policy. The Vatican relies upon the fact that the existing state of things throughout the Italian diocese cannot continue without danger to the government.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

Daring Robbery in a Crowded Thoroughfare by Highwaymen.

Buffalo, New York, Oct. 4.-A bold and successful highway robbery was committed in a leading street of this city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Duncan MacIntyre, bookkeeper of the Standard Radiator Co., was beaten into insensibility by two men, who jumped from a buggy, and a satchel containing \$1,750 was stolen from him. Then the robbers leaped back into the buggy and covered their retreat with revolvers, and the police have been unable to get any trace of them.

A quick and violent tug at the satchel disclosed the purpose of the men, and the plucky bookkeeper showed fight. They drew revolvers, and using the butt of MacIntyre's head knocked him senseless. All their actions were directed by a third man, who remained in the buggy. There were numerous witnesses of the robbery, but it was done so quickly that none of the spectators recovered from their surprise in time to do anything. The robbers flourished revolvers on all sides of the buggy and kept would-be pursuers at a safe distance. MacIntyre was badly hurt, and reports from the hospital last night are that his injuries may prove serious.

American Whaling Fleet.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 4.-Additional Arctic news was received last night which stated that the steamer Belvidere had 12 whales, steamer Navarcho 10 whales to September 10th. This makes over 200 whales for the fleet.

Pallas is Prepared.

Barcelona, Oct. 4.-Pallas, the anarchist and would-be assassin of General Barceles de Campos, contrary to expectation, has not yet been executed, but is shot to-morrow or Friday. The condemned man continues to maintain his perfectly composed bearing, which has shown a change since his arrest, save when he had a last farewell to his little child. Then he broke down and cried bitterly as he kissed and fondled them. He declares that he has no fear of death, and his manner and conversation show that he is not a coward. He said that he would prefer to face the demons detailed to kill him, but if this is not to be his lot he will stand with his back to the firing party, as the court-martial ordered. At any rate, he says, his death will be more honorable than that of murderers, who take life through passion or lust of gain. He was garrotted in Spain, but he will be shot. Five anarchists were taken into custody, and other arrests are impending. One of the men arrested boldly and energetically declared his devotion to anarchism, and says he regrets his arrest, not because it deprives him of his liberty so much as it prohibits him from carrying out his intention of destroying with dynamite the mansion of the Marquis de Comilla. General de Campos continues to show improvement in his condition. His recovery will be speedy.

Christians in Armenia.

London, Oct. 4.-A correspondent at Constantinople learns that the Porte has decided to close the Protestant college at Anatolia, has informed the United States minister that the college does not desire the return of Dr. Merrick. The government at Washington, the report says, has informed the Porte that American missionaries must in no wise be prevented from returning to Asia Minor from Europe. The Porte claims no school can be opened in Turkey without a special firman. This will affect Americans chiefly, since there are between 30,000 and 40,000 children under American instruction. The American minister takes the position that as, by the treaty between Turkey and the United States, American citizens have the right to pursue their avocations in Turkey, no permits are necessary in their case. The granting of permits, he adds, would be equivalent to a restriction upon the treaty rights of American citizens, and unless the position be maintained the whole American system of missionary education in Turkey would be endangered.

Death of a Scholar.

London, Oct. 2.-Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., LL.D., late vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, died yesterday. He was born at Camberwell, Eng., in 1817, and was educated at Oxford. He became a tutor at that university in 1842 and the same year was ordained. He afterwards served as examiner of classical schools and on the commission for examinations for the Indian civil service. He was appointed Regius professor of Greek in 1855, and the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, and master of Balliol college in 1870. He was vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh from 1882 to 1886. In 1885 he published "Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians and Roman." In 1887 he published an article on "The Inspiration of Scripture," which not only called forth severe criticism on account of its rationalism, but was the ground for an accusation of heresy, for which he was tried and acquitted in the chancellor's court of the University of Oxford. His most important work is a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato." More recently published translations of Thucydides and Aristotle. His style is admirably clear and his scholarship unimpeachable.

TO-DAY'S BIG RACE

Dunraven's Yacht Beats the American Over a Mile.

BUT THEY COULD NOT FINISH IN TIME

The Vigilant Was Badly Handled Throughout the Race.

She Gained in the Start, But Lost Her Ground-Valkyrie Skillfully Manoeuvred-Rounded State Boat Twenty Minutes Ahead-Enormous Fleet of Pleasure Steamers Follow.

Sandy Hook, Oct. 5.-All New York apparently got up early this morning, and, taking boats that varied in size from an ocean steamship to a naphtha launch, put to sea. The first of the races for the American cup, the trophy of the International Yachting Association, was the cause, and the town was yachting mad. Never in one day have so many people embarked upon vessels and gone to sea from this port. Never has such a flotilla passed down between shores of Staten and Long islands, out of the Narrows and across the broad expanse of the lower bay to Sandy Hook and across the bar. There were ocean steamers, Long Island sound steamboats and coasting boats built for rough weather. Steamboats from points hundreds of miles away were in the procession, and with all the local sound boats, steam and sailing yachts, and a myriad of tugs, made a big flotilla. The leaden skies of the early morning did not daunt the crowds of men and women from filling the decks of the steamers. A thick mist hung over the water, and there was scarcely a sign of a breeze when the two yachts which were to stand for their nation's honor got their anchors up and sailed down the bay.

Both boats had been at anchor over night off Bay Ridge; the crews had put everything in readiness yesterday and had turned in early to get a good night's rest. They were astir at dawn and all unnecessary things were put out of the way. The Vigilant, with C. Oiler Isolan, the head of the syndicate of owners on board, and Capt. Hansen at the tiller, was the first to get under way. There was no sign of a breeze when she started at 8 o'clock in tow for the course. Lord Dunraven's yacht, Valkyrie, with Capt. Canfield at the wheel and Lord Dunraven on board, got away at 15 minutes past eight. Both boats were towed directly out to Sandy Hook light. As they passed down the bay they were saluted by the incoming ocean steamers, tugs and steamboats, and their crews waved their caps in acknowledgment. The Luckaback and Ocean King, two big tugs used for stake boats, were down an hour later. Commodore Morgan's steam yacht May, with the American cup committee on board, left Bay Ridge a little after 9 o'clock and went down to take her place for the start. The sun broke through the clouds about 9:30 and helped to dispel the mist. A slight breeze from the west gave promise of freshening into a racing wind, and there were better prospects that the race would be sailed than in the early morning. The weather at 11 o'clock was clear and cool and the wind light.

Sandy Hook, 9:30 a.m.-The weather is cloudy and foggy, and the wind north-easterly, about nine miles an hour; prospects of clearing weather. The Valkyrie and Vigilant are passing out. Sandy Hook lightship in tow. The wind at this hour, 10:10, is shifting slightly to N. E. at six miles an hour. The haze is lifting and the horizon is visible eight miles off. The yachts will sail along the shore of Long Island.

Highland, N. J., 10:25 a.m.-The fog is so dense that nothing can be seen, not even the starting point. A gun was heard a few minutes ago.

The course selected, it seems probable, will be along the New Jersey shore. The boats will sail before the wind for 15 miles and then beat back the same distance.

10:50.-The Vigilant and Valkyrie are both together astern of the steamer May. The Vigilant has her jib, mainsail and club topsail set and the Valkyrie is setting hers. There is about 20 lengths between them. The Vigilant is to the windward. The Valkyrie is setting her balloon jib and the Vigilant will soon go through the same tactics. They are now close to the May, holding their relative positions. The wind is freshening. The preparatory gun has just been fired. They are out about eight miles. Such a fleet of craft of all kinds has never been seen at the starting point.

Far Rockaway, 11:20 a.m.-Both yachts are manoeuvring. The gun was fired at 11:20. The official time of the start was: Vigilant, 11:25; Valkyrie, 11:25:45. The Vigilant leads, while the Valkyrie is some distance astern.

Both have spinnakers out and are moving along very quickly. 11:40.-The wind is not over three to four miles an hour and both stand almost straight.

Highland.-Both sloops are running southward. At 11:35 the Vigilant is still at the windward, while the Valkyrie is close on her.

12 m.-The Valkyrie is closing up the gap between them. The fleet of pleasure boats are fast dropping away.

The police boat Anona is continually blowing her whistle, warning excursion boats from getting too close to the racers. The Vigilant carries mainsail, jib, club topsail, forestaysail, large jib top-

sail and spinnaker. The Valkyrie has the same with the exception of the jib. This Valkyrie is gaining on the Vigilant steadily.

Highland, N. J., Oct. 5.-11:58.-Capt. Canfield is trying his best to kill the Herreshoff boat's wind. The Britisher is somewhat in doubt as to the result; the Vigilant leads by fully 500 feet and is steadily gaining. The move of the Valkyrie to blanket the Vigilant may cause the sloops to work into the beach.

12:10.-The Valkyrie tried to work to the windward of the American boat, but she could not catch the wind. 12:21 p.m.-The fog has just lifted; the Vigilant is leading by about a quarter of a mile. The racers are accompanied by fully 500 pleasure boats. The position of the boats is not changing.

12:22 p.m.-The fog has just lifted; the Vigilant is leading by about a quarter of a mile. The racers are accompanied by fully 500 pleasure boats. The position of the boats is not changing.

Far Rockaway 12:35.-As near as can be judged the Vigilant is drawing away from the Valkyrie.

Sandy Hook, 12:30.-The fog has lifted somewhat. From the present position of the yachts it would seem that the Vigilant is leading the Valkyrie by a length of about a mile. Both have all sail set, spinnakers to port and the wind all easy five-miler.

Highland, 12:45.-The racers have now gone about half way over the course at the rate of five miles an hour. At this speed they cannot possibly get back by 5 o'clock, when the time limit expires. Says it is 10 to 1 the race will not be finished.

1:15.-The race is probably declared off; the Vigilant has taken in her spinnaker and the race is evidently off.

1:17 p.m.-While it is not absolutely certain that the race is off, it seems very probable, for the Vigilant has not set her spinnaker and the Valkyrie is going directly past her in the wind. It is impossible to tell what the cause is, but the Valkyrie is standing off down the Jersey coast and the Vigilant, with only part of her sails set, has apparently started for home.

Highland, 2:05.-The Vigilant seems to be gaining, but a considerable distance separates them. The Valkyrie gained her advantage through the hunt for wind made by the Vigilant. The Valkyrie kept on down the beach, while the Vigilant went eastward. When the latter straggled on her course, the English cutter was well in the lead. She has steadily increased her advantage.

Highland, 2:44 p.m.-The boats must be nearly at the outer mark. The shadows of the big mainsails may be seen very dimly in the bank of fog on the eastward. They are about opposite Asbury Park, but too far out to afford those on shore a sight of them.

Highland, 2:46 p.m.-The two yachts have been swallowed in fog. Nothing can be seen but the tremendously long string of steamers and tugs which follow in their wake. When they passed out of sight the positions remained unchanged. The Valkyrie leading by a good margin. The Vigilant seems to have lost sight of her course.

Highland, 3 p.m.-Two hours and a half and the two yachts have not turned the outer stake. Both are out of sight. If the wind continues to blow from the southeast, where it shifted sometime ago, the sound of the guns and whistles should be heard at the union light as the boats turn the outer stake.

Highland, 3:06 p.m.-The fog has lifted and both yachts can be plainly seen. The Vigilant has gained rapidly on her rival and scarcely a quarter of a mile separates them. The wind is freshening from the southeast and helps them well along towards home after the turn. They are about a mile from the time limit is well nigh impossible.

Highland, 3:10.-The fog has again settled and both yachts are out of sight.

3:26 p.m.-From the appearance of the yachts there must be a good breeze outside; they lean over as if making good time; the tops of both topsails are just visible. The wind has again shifted and the yachts in making for the starting point will be able to carry every stitch of canvas. This is favorable to the Vigilant. She has, from appearances, gained on and is now nearly on even terms with the Englishman.

3:50.-The vessels have been out of range of the powerful glasses for a few minutes. But now the Valkyrie is in sight. The two yachts are well abreast in the horizon, and the distance is such that it is hard to say how far apart they are. The Valkyrie is still leading, but her lead has greatly diminished and the boats appear to be only a short distance apart.

4 p.m.-The yachts turned the stakeboat some minutes ago and are now seen through the haze coming up the coast returning to the starting point. It is a foregone conclusion that they will be away behind time, unless an unlooked-for breeze comes up, as there is a perfect calm on land and sea.

4:15 p.m.-The boats are coming up the coast; the Valkyrie seems to be in the lead with her spinnaker set. She is now seen now hidden by a drifting haze, fog or smoke from the fleet of excursion steamers. Away off in her wake is what appears to be the Vigilant, and probably is. The yachts are a good ten miles from the finish, and there remain one hour and five minutes to make Sandy Hook lightship in the time limit. Unless a spanking breeze springs up almost immediately there is no probability that the boats will cross the line in time.

The Vigilant rounded the stakeboat 20 minutes behind the Valkyrie and a mile astern.

The Valkyrie is now lost to sight in the fog, which is beginning to settle down, but the flag May and other steamers are visible, and the Valkyrie is doubtless near the finish. It is not possible to see the Vigilant, which at last accounts was about a mile in the rear of her rival.

Highland, 5:30 p.m.-The judges have declared no race, as the yachts were unable to make it in the time limit.

The yachts have now in tow coming in. The Vigilant gained during the last half hour and had greatly reduced the Valkyrie's lead. The race will be sailed over again to-morrow.

THEIR FIERY DOOM

Roslavi Barracks in Smolensk Burned to the Ground.

NEARLY FIFTY SOLDIERS PERISH

Some Rush to the Roof and Leap to Instant Death.

Many Fall Suffocated in the Passages-No Time to Grope Their Way to Doors-Many of the Wounded Will Die-Warning Given the Men-The Baltimore Oddfellows and Rome.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.-The Newsky infantry barracks at Roslavi, province of Smolensk, was burned last night. Before all this men could be rescued the flames had spread through most of the building, and about 400 ran out in their night clothes. Of 60 who were driven to the roof and obliged to jump, 11 were killed and 8 injured so severely that they will die. Twenty-three men and five non-commissioned officers were overcome in the halls or rooms by smoke and burned to death. Many other soldiers are missing.

FEROCIOUSLY BRUTAL.

An Incarcerated Trade Unionist so Terms His Punishment.

New York, Oct. 5.-A doleful sound comes from within the Tombs. It is the appeal of William McNair, a well known trade unionist of this city, and who was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500 for addressing a postal card to State Senator Charles P. McClelland, criticizing him as a voter for his opposition to the bill making ten hours a day's work on surface and elevated railroads. McNair's appeal is addressed to the workmen and women of the country at large. He calls attention to the ferocious brutality of his sentence, and says that the proposition that has been made to him that he might obtain his release by apologizing is only an added indignity.

Urging the workmen of the country to demand the immediate repeal of what he terms the infamous Comstock postal law, McNair says as follows: "The acts of a public servant are always proper and legitimate subjects of criticism. This right of criticism was established in England one hundred years ago by Sheridan, Fox and Wilkes. It has been maintained in this country until now. Shall this, one of our most important liberties, be lost at a time when our nation celebrates itself upon the completion of a century of magnificent achievement? Shall a public official be permitted to suppress criticism by savage methods intended merely for terrorism and to intimidate the people by the injustice of the criticism itself? Had my punishment been burning at the stake, or the guillotine, or any other mode of the language of the senator would remain unchanged. For this reason I want my fellow countrymen to know why I am in prison, and I want them to decide whether four months of jail torture and \$500 fine is the best answer the senator can make to the points I have raised."

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

Terrible Devastation Wrought Throughout Louisiana and Florida.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 4.-Matthew Schurb of Goulsboro, just opposite the city, was one of the survivors at Cheniere and arrived this morning on the steamer Good Mother. He brought with him a harrowing story of his experiences and the loss of life at Cheniere. Schurb told the island about four weeks ago to construct a school house. He engaged board of the house which there was a large family, not less than 25 in all. The house was a rude establishment of boards, but it had stood many gales and the occupants felt reasonably safe from the storm. It turned out to be a fatal mistake. A score of persons, Schurb on Sunday night had an experience severe enough to turn a man's hair grey, and when he reached the city this morning he showed the results of the perils he had gone through. His most naked, which clothing he was torn to shreds; his face was bruised, and he had not yet recovered from the excitement he had undergone and the frightful scenes of death he had witnessed. Schurb estimated that there were about five houses standing out of a total of about 300, while the land was covered with corpses. Schurb told the story of the storm and his own experiences to a reporter this afternoon.

The wind began to blow hard on Sunday evening, and at 7 o'clock it had reached the proportions of a hurricane. From that time on it continued to increase in velocity, and, as it heightened the waters of the gulf began to sweep over the heads of the islands in huge waves covering the land and getting into the houses of hundreds of the residents of the islands. By 9 o'clock there was an average depth of 5 feet of water and at midnight a depth of six feet, while the current was as swift as the Mississippi river when that torrent is bank full. No person could stand up against it. As the wind increased in severity the house began to go to pieces. The wind picked the roof off the house as though it had been a shaving from the rafters. The houses then began to rock violently and one by one they were torn to pieces, crashing down upon and killing their occupants. The drifting away with the powerful current, this was sweeping irresistibly across the land. Schurb and two companions were in a house in which were 25 people. They were huddled together and terror-stricken. Suddenly there was a fearful creaking of the timbers and the roof crashed in, burying everyone but Schurb and a negro bricklayer. Schurb clung to some floating timbers until he saw a

light twinkling in a house. He broke away from the timbers and swam to the house and was admitted. There were several people inside. Schurb had hardly entered, however, when the structure went to pieces, and out of the ten who were in it only Schurb, a lady and a child got out.

Schurb succeeded in getting the lady and baby to a tree, and there the party stayed until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the wind began to abate. The negro managed to reach the pole to which the fishing snooks are usually tied and clung to it during the whole night, finally being saved. Schurb estimates that there were 20 persons killed in the house from which he first escaped. It was the residence of Mrs. Ducrose. Schurb says his night's experience was horrible. The wind howled, the cabins crashed and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying made his blood almost curdle while he remained in the tree, washed over mountains high, but the lady and her baby clung tenaciously to the limbs for support and saved themselves from being washed into the awful, howling gulf around them. The wind was highest about midnight, and continued for a couple of hours. The wind then began to abate in severity until 4 o'clock, when it was blowing with only moderate velocity, finally dying out to a light breeze. When daylight broke the picture of desolation was awful to behold.

Only here and there stood a house. Everywhere there were only brick foundations to mark where homes stood. They lay prostrate upon the ground. The members were lodged in piles in indiscriminate confusion. Ruined chimneys suggested stories of stricken hearths; furniture, bedding, clothes, stores, kitchen utensils and other household goods were scattered in promiscuous confusion wherever the vision was able to reach, and here, there and everywhere were the ghastly faces of corpses turned upward to the pitiful skies now bright and beautiful with the mild autumn and bearing no trace of the fury of the night. Upon many of them were still evidences of the terrible agony that they had suffered before death came to relieve them of their troubles. Many men, women and children had lived through the night but were mortally wounded, and with nothing to quench their thirst and no medical assistance at hand, had given up the struggle. There were broken arms and broken legs, bruised and battered bodies and faces slashed out of all human resemblance. Many a pile of debris was the temporary grave of a family. Cheniere lies across from Grand Isle, and is separated from the island by Cheniere bay. Its head is stuck out in the gulf, and when the storm came up the mighty waves of the ocean washed over the face of the stricken land and swept everything before them. Cheniere was even more thickly settled than Grand Isle, and was the home of fishermen and storekeepers and comprised a colony of 1,400 souls, with churches and schools and evidences of modern civilization. Nearly all the residents were white people, the Spanish speaking ones being few.

Scores of bodies have already begun to show signs of decomposing. Under the circumstances, for the safety of the rest of the colony, it became necessary to take prompt action to bury those who had lost their lives. There were still many people who were alive and able-bodied, and they were immediately organized for a work of duty and charity. There was no time to build coffins. If there had been there were no tools with which to construct them. No boards that could be nailed together as receptacles for the bodies. The living therefore merely hunted up spades and commenced the task of digging ditches in which to deposit the remains. They were assisted in the gruesome task, and during that time had participated in the internment of not less than 50 persons, men, women and children, some of them not having a mark upon their persons to show what had caused death. Others were badly incriminated.

Into one grave Schurb assisted in placing no less than six bodies. There was little time for the ceremonies usual upon the burial of a human being. Bebe Rando proved himself a hero. He was the head of a family that, besides himself, consisted of a wife and two children. Their house had been torn to pieces by the hurricane and they were in imminent peril of losing their lives. Just about this time the steamer Weber had parted from her moorings and was sweeping down past the Cheniere with the tide. Many planks had been blown from her and they were drifting ashore. Rando had gathered sufficient to make an improvised raft, and with this raft he succeeded in saving himself and family from a watery grave or worse death. Schurb says a gentleman from New York is among the lost. He had gone to Cheniere for his health. During the height of the storm Schurb heard him crying for help, but no help was near. Tom Vallance is a well-known citizen of Cheniere. He had a wife and six children, and Schurb believes that every one of them is gone. Tiny Vallance, his brother, suffered the same fate, and so did his wife. John Vallance, still another member of the family, was among the saved, but his wife and children were among the missing when Schurb left Cheniere. It will never be known how many were lost during the storm. The mighty waves swept with such force over the land and to such depth that it is possible that many bodies, and perhaps many who were still living, were carried into the marshes. Unless steps are taken immediately to organize relief parties it is not unlikely that many will perish from starvation and thirst. The waves destroyed all the provisions on Cheniere island. The result is that fresh water is so scarce that it is not possible to relieve the thirst of hundreds now without any food and scarcely anything to wear.

Berlin, Oct. 4.-Die Kleine Bistetter, a sensational daily, hears from St. Petersburg that the betrothal of the Princess Maria, third daughter of the Prince of Wales, to the Czarowitz, is under discussion at Fredericksburg castle, where the Princess of Wales and the Czar have been visiting the Danish king and queen for several weeks.