

HUGE PILE OF COAL SET ON FIRE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Vessels of Russian Squadron Take on Food and Water at Port Said.

Russian Officer Driven Crazy by the Carnage at the Battle of Liao Yang.

How the Japanese Troops are Encouraged to Face Certain Death.

Zandagaw, Manchuria, cable: The Japanese lost 600 men in the attack of Nov. 17, and Nov. 18, and were evidently disheartened. When they renewed the attack, Nov. 19, the Japanese sent out several battalions from Double-Mumped Hill, but their movements lacked decision. The Russians opened fire from Poutiloff (Lone Tree) Hill and a neighboring eminence. Several shells burst in the midst of the advancing Japanese columns and quickly checked them. The Japanese also tried a turning operation in Chanlinzha, but there also they were dispersed. There was a slight encounter, Nov. 20. Russian scouts penetrated a short distance into the Japanese lines, but without much result.

During the last two days the Chinese have been moving in large numbers from the east, northward, taking their wives, children and household goods in order to save them from the Japanese. They evince more confidence in the Russians than in the Japanese. The Chinese complain that the whole country between the Russians and Japanese lines is laid waste.

Not a single dwelling is standing. The earth dwellings of the soldiers are comfortable.

Gen. Linevitch, commander of the first army, rode around the Russian positions to-day.

Russian Vessel at Port Said. Port Said cable: A section of the Russian second Baltic squadron has arrived here. All precautions have been taken to prevent any untoward incident during the passage of the vessels through the Suez canal. The division consists of the battleships Nisoi Voliky and Narvian, cruisers Jontehg, Anax and Svetlani, the torpedo boat destroyers Svietlasi, Bezuprechni, Bystri, Bravi, Bedovi and Boiny, and the transports Gortschakoff, Voronej, Kitai, Tamboff, Kieff, Jupiter, Merkur and Yaludinoff. The division exchanges cables with the town and entering and the Russian band played the British national anthem in honor of the presence of the British guardship Furios. The local Russian representatives visited Rear Admiral Yankovsk's flagship. All the ships are fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus. The ships are not ordered to coal here, but will take water, fresh provisions and hay for their live stock.

Harrowing Battle Scenes.

Rein cable: Dreadful are the reports which continue to come in from the battlefields of Manchuria in personal letters from Russian officers and soldiers at the front. An officer of a Siberian regiment in a letter to a friend in this city describes a harrowing scene from the battle of Liao Yang.

Owing to a surprise by Japanese hidden in a field of millet, nearly 2,000 men in one regiment were killed and wounded. Of six companies, only two or three men escaped unhurt.

The captain was sitting on a stone before him, in little hope, his company, including his two young lieutenants. "Get up!" he was shouting. "What do my men mean by such cowardice? I do not lie down in the face of the enemy." The officer caught him by the arm, but he held him off.

"I won't stand boots like these," he continued, raving. "Sergeant Mamin, see that these men get boots! Are you all here, men? Fall in! One, two, three, four—we still have seventy men left, and there will be a big fight to-morrow."

And the unfortunate officer who had survived in madness all his brave soldiers, continued to count the corpses as living men, and finally had to be carried into the camp by force.

"Paradise Ahead."

Tokio cable: The war correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi, attached to the Port Arthur besieging army, describes the attack on certain forts, states that two of the regiments which participated in the attack were composed of men drawn from provinces where the people are devoted adherents to the Shair sect, or the Honwanji doctrine.

"No man," he said, "expected to return alive from the attack. Where is the man who does not hesitate to advance at the sight of those before him being shot down?"

"Even the men of the two regiments who have distinguished themselves for great courage appeared to hesitate. At this the officer commanding one battalion mustered his men in the face of a rain of fire from machine guns and rifles, and gave the final order. He shouted: 'Advance, my brave men, and there is paradise. Retreat, and hell awaits you.'"

"This was the phrase used by the Buddhist priests to encourage their men during the time of Nobunaga, who waged furious war against the priests. 'If you return alive,' added the officer, 'the order of the Golden Kite awaits you.'"

"I was put now courage into the men,

who carried shouting, 'Namu, Amida Butsu!' (the adoration of Buddha), and carried the forts, despite heavy losses."

BLEW UP JAPANESE REFUGE. Four Russian Riflemen Explode Building, Killing 25.

A St. Petersburg cable: Gen. Kouroptkin telegraphing under yesterday's date, reports a daring deed accomplished by four volunteers of a Russian patrol, on Nov. 16th. While reconnoitering the patrol discovered a Chinese building occupied by twenty-five Japanese.

Four riflemen volunteered to blow up the place, and, armed with grenades loaded with pyroxylene, the riflemen succeeded in evading the sentries, placed the grenades and retired undetected. A few minutes later the grenades exploded and completely wrecked the building. When the Japanese reinforcements arrived they found all the occupants dead or wounded among the ruins.

LOOKING FOR HER LOVER. Romantic Story Comes From Chefoo About a Nurse.

A Chefoo cable: A romantic story develops around Miss Correlle, the Russian war nurse, who is on her way to Japan. She refused to talk, but a reliable authority says her capture by the Chinese bandits, who took her into the Japanese lines, was part of her scheme to find her lover. The first reports said Miss Correlle had voluntarily entered the Japanese lines. This now seems to be incorrect.

Miss Correlle, it is now said, was a nurse during the Boxer rebellion, and won the St. Stanislaus medal. During the war she continued to work when her wound was dressed. She is a remarkably handsome woman of 21 years of age.

A young Russian officer fell in love with her. The pretty nurse reciprocated his affection fully. Recently this officer was among the missing and was wounded or a prisoner among the Japanese. In order to find him, it is alleged, Miss Correlle strolled from the Russian camp and very cheerfully allowed some Chinese bandits to capture her. This was about ten days ago. The next step in her scheme was to become a Japanese prisoner, or reach the lines. The bandits, it is asserted, allowed her to communicate with the French Consul at New-Chwang, following which a detail of Japanese soldiers reached their camp.

Miss Correlle was taken to New-Chwang. She tried to secure permission to go to Japan and search for her lover, but the Japanese gave her twenty-four hours in which to leave the town, suspecting her of being a spy.

The French Consul at Chefoo is now endeavoring to obtain permission for Miss Correlle to nurse the wounded Russians in Japan.

A London cable: The Wei Hai Wei correspondent of the Daily Express says that the Russians who arrived there from Port Arthur in a lifeboat yesterday admit that they stole the boat for the purpose of escaping from the beleaguered city. They say that water and ammunition are very scarce in Port Arthur, but that there is food enough there to last for several months. There have been many cases of deaths from typhus fever. There are now fewer than 2,000 able-bodied troops forming the active garrison. Twenty thousand are sick or wounded.

A despatch from Tokio to the Standard reports increasing desertions from the Port Arthur garrison into the Japanese lines. The stories the deserters tell indicating the demoralization of the Russian defenders. The same correspondent says the Russian forts on the sea-front of Port Arthur no longer fire on the approach of Japanese warships.

A despatch to the Chronicle from Chefoo states that the Japanese have captured the British steamer Tung-Chow, bound from Shanghai for Port Arthur with 30,000 cases of canned meat. The Russo-Chinese Bank financed the attempt to run the blockade, which cost \$185,000. The captain's bonus was \$20,000. The steamer cleared for Kiaochow, the German port in Shantung Province, China.

It is reliably reported that the digging of tunnels to pierce the scarps at the Sunshushan, Erlunshan and Tung-kikwan forts has already begun. The sappers are making satisfactory progress against 203 Metre Hill, which when it is captured, will render the harbor untenable for the Russian warships.

ENROLLING CHINESE. Japs Open Recruiting Offices in Manchuria.

A St. Petersburg cable: A despatch to the Listok from Harbin states that the Japanese have opened a recruiting office for Chinese at Shilitin, 85 kilometers from Sinitin. They have distributed thousands of circulars, inviting Chinese to enroll under the Japanese flag and fight the Europeans.

The circulars point out that the religions of the Chinese and Japanese are identical, and their languages similar. At the outset, the Japanese enlisted daily an average of 7,000 men who were immediately supplied with Japanese uniforms. Subsequent differ-

ences reduced the enlistments to a thousand. The recruits are called voluntary militia. They are sent to Yinkow, whence they were distributed to Japanese regiments in the field. The correspondent vouches for the truth of his story.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN CAMP. Fierce Fight Which Lasted Several Hours.

A Tokio cable: On Monday last a detachment captured the Russian camp at Isuzuchan. The Russians were reinforced, and endeavored to retake the camp with a force of 600 infantry and 300 cavalry and four guns. After a fight that lasted three hours, they were driven toward the Tsien River. Passing leaving forty dead and six prisoners behind them, together with considerable equipments. The Japanese casualties were about thirty.

On Monday night the Russians made a counter-attack on the Japanese position.

The official despatch follows: "Army headquarters yesterday received the following telegram from Manchurian headquarters: 'On Monday, Nov. 21, at 6.30 in the morning, our detachment advanced towards Weitzuku, north of Sienshang, and attacked and occupied the enemy's bivouacking ground.'

"Subsequently, a superior force of the enemy gradually pressed our left flank and rear. Receiving reinforcements, we drove the enemy toward Chentohli at 9.30 a. m.

"The enemy's strength was about 600 infantry, and 300 cavalry, with four guns.

"The enemy left thirty-nine dead bodies on the field. We took six prisoners as well as spoils, including thirty rifles, entrenching tools, ammunition, etc. Our casualties were Sub-Lieut. In-ouye, wounded, and twenty-eight men killed or wounded."

BIG BATTLE IMPENDING. Armies Cannot Winter Less Than a Mile From Each Other.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Appearances again point to the possibility of a big battle south of Mukden. The Japanese, according to an official report, have received a severe setback in the vicinity of Sintsintin, in which direction they apparently were attempting to execute a wide turning movement. Military opinion is of the opinion that it is possible that the two great armies can winter less than a rifle shot from each other, though the heavy defenses on each side made it extremely difficult for either to assume the offensive. It is believed, however, that if the deadlock is to be broken Gen. Kouroptkin will let Field Marshal Oyama take the initiative, as the Russians have the better of the present position, namely, a strong line of defense, and Mukden behind them, making satisfactory winter quarters where the Russian reinforcements are now accumulating for an advance next spring. The Japanese are also strongly reinforced. The rivers are already frozen sufficiently to permit of the movement of artillery and commissariat trains, so that the country actually is better adapted to a Japanese advance than during the summer.

MR. GLEN WENT TO JAIL. Canadian Did This Rather Than Pay a Bill He Did Not Owe.

New York, Nov. 28.—Francis Weyland Glen, for eight years a member of the Canadian Parliament, and since then the promoter of a republic which shall embrace the whole of North America, is in the Ludlow Street Jail because Miss Josephine Kneeland, a public stenographer, says that he secured \$50 worth of work by false representations. Mr. Glen says: "I am not sorry that I am in jail; in fact, I am glad of it, for I am learning many things. I refused all offers of assistance from my friends, nor would I allow any one to go on my behalf, but as I intend to remain the full fifteen days in the jail.

"I will have something sensational to tell some time concerning the real reason for my imprisonment," he said. He then intimated that a well-known magnate had promised to pay for the work he was doing, and that the failure of this man to keep his promise was responsible for his plight.

The manuscript which led him to jail related to reciprocity with Canada—another of his pet projects.

Samuel Lewis, jun., who is attending to Miss Kneeland's interests, was not inclined to treat the aged debtor seriously.

"He thinks he can go around the world incurring debts for his so-called 'reciprocity leagues' without being held responsible," said Lewis. "Here is a letter he wrote to Miss Kneeland in excuse for not paying her."

The letter was written in #01 Hancock street, on Oct. 23. It reads: "Miss Kneeland—Give out to any one copies of my letter to Sheehan, Nioll and Gorman, in which I say that 'Roman Catholics and Hebrews do not murder their unborn children by the million,' and charge \$2 extra for it. By Thursday you will have an active demand for copies of my letters. The words 'accursed Orangemen' in my letter to the Ottawa Evening Journal cut off my supplies. Men whom I did not suspect of being Orangemen—some like Mr. Carnegie—are. I had to change my plans at once and get new pastures.

"I suspect the Sheehans are 'all and half' Roman Catholics and Orangemen. P. H. McCarron is. Blood will tell. Yours respectfully, F. W. Glen."

"P. S.—The better the day the better the deed."

In a letter he wrote to Lewis after receiving the summons, Glen said several multi-millionaires had "gone back on" him because he had offended them by writing "accursed Orangemen." He traces all his troubles to the work of Orangemen, who, he says, have been antagonistic to his peace crusade among Roman Catholics.

NEGRO KILLED IN DUEL. Mob Wanted to Burn Body and Lynch Family.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 28.—Additional reports of the tragedy in Tattnall county, Ga., Saturday, in which A. J. Edwards was killed and Coy Edwards beaten by the negro Davis, says that the wife and mother of the two men notified Eugene Edwards of the occurrence when he returned from a hunting trip.

He started in pursuit of the negro, catching him just as the negro got even with a man named Wray, who was driving a wagon. Edwards fired, the load striking the negro, who returned the fire. Edwards was wounded in the face by a splinter knocked from the wagon by one of Davis' bullets. Not until the third load struck the negro did he stagger to the road fence, whereupon the boy ran to him and emptied both barrels of his gun into his body. Then he jumped upon the negro's body and stamped out any life that remained.

A mob that had gathered wanted to burn the body of the negro and lynch his family. A council of cousins of Edwards' family prevented this, however, though the crowd was particularly incensed because it was said that Davis was from Bulloch county, where he had belonged to an alleged "Before Day" Club, that was said to have brought about the murder of the Hodges family.

STORY OF THE MOTORMAN. Armet, said to be a Motor and Brake of Li-Fated Car.

Toronto, Nov. 28.—Willis Armstrong last night told Coroner Cotton's jury how he had tried to stop his car on its rush to destruction at the Queen street crossing on Thursday night. When he had finished his story, the court Acting Detective Wallace placed the motorman under arrest, and he was taken to the county jail. Armstrong had stoutly denied that he had been delinquent in his duty and placed the entire blame for the disaster on the inefficiency of the controller.

He went home for supper at 5.45 p. m., and then at 6.23 p. m., relieved William Macguire, the regular man, at the railway barns. Maguire left the vestibule, and walking around to the side of the car, said that there was something wrong with the brake-rod.

"I asked him what I had better do," continued Armstrong, "and he told me to go on, and that he would tell somebody about it. The brakes on the car worked all right until the car reached Broadway avenue, when they failed to bite, and he had to turn the point while the car was in motion.

The inquest at 11 o'clock was adjourned until Monday next.

WINTER IN GREAT BRITAIN. Blinding Snow Storms Impede Traffic and Cold Causing Distress.

London, Nov. 28.—Keen frost and heavy snow falls are reported from all parts of the United Kingdom. A gale raged all night long over the coasts, driving the vessels to shelter and blowing the telegraph wires especially in the north of England and in Scotland. Blinding snow storms are causing deep drifts and rendering traffic difficult in the country districts and are necessitating a cessation of outdoor work in many of the provincial towns. In London it now has fallen but a sharp fall in temperature is accentuating the distress of the poor which is already prevalent. The snow is so deep at Chatsworth that the King of Portugal and others of the house party there have been prevented from shooting. Some small craft have been wrecked. Up to the present, November had been unusually mild and such a change is being reported so far south as Naples.

In Westmoreland the unusual sight was seen of trains stuck in snow drifts and blocking communication on the North Eastern Railroad. The race meeting at Warwick had to be postponed as the track was deeply covered with snow. The land lines in Ireland are affected, causing delay in communication with America. The life boats are busy, but the most serious wrecks so far reported is that of the British steamer Indiana (from River Plate), which was driven ashore on the rocks near Sunderland. The life savers took off the crew. A few fatalities have occurred as the result of wrecks of small craft.

THE SITUATION IN MACEDONIA. Christian Factions Now Fighting Among Themselves.

London, Nov. 28.—The Standard today prints a long letter from Constantinople dealing with the situation in Macedonia. The writer says there has been a marked change in the last six months. Formerly it was a question of protecting the Christian population against violence, but now it has become one of intervention between various Christian elements. Since the policing of Macedonia has been taken out of Turkey's hands, the correspondent says there have been recurring conflicts between rival nationalities, Bulgars, Serbs, and Greeks, accompanied by barbarities, quite as outrageous as those with which the Turks were formerly approached. The truth is, according to the Standard's correspondent, each of these Christian groups wants independence and their hatred of each other exceeds their detestation of the Turks. The Austro-Russian reform scheme therefore has not hastened the solution of the Macedonian problem, nor brought autonomy any nearer.

THE ZEMSTVOS' MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO THE CZAR.

The Minister of the Interior Being Much Hampered by the Work of Indiscreet Friends.

Punitive Expedition to Start From Soudan to Punish the Nyam-Nyams.

Tramp Englishman Tells a Romantic Story to a Buffalo Magistrate.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky went to Tsarskoe Selo to-day to present the Zemstvos' memorial to Emperor Nicholas. The situation is extremely delicate. Two incidents have occurred both of which militate against the Liberals and increase the difficulty of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's position. Prince Mestchersky, editor of the Grashandin, who is head of the reactionary press, this morning unmasked his batteries, attacking the interior minister in such a fashion for his liberal tendencies that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, for the first time since he assumed ministry ordered the confiscation of the issue. In the strength of the influence behind such an attack lies the real significance of Prince Mestchersky's act. At the same time from the opposite direction the Nasha Zeichen (our life) a new Radical paper authorized by Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, indulged in a direct attack on the Emperor with the result that the minister ordered the suspension of the publication. The action of this paper is considered very unfortunate as it places a powerful weapon in the hands of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's enemies. Many of the minister's friends are inclined now to believe that the Zemstvoists went too far and have jeopardized the position of their best friend, Prince Ukhomsky, editor of the Vidomosti, said to the Associated Press: "The duty of all friends of the liberal regime is to uphold and sustain Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky in every possible way. His retirement will be a great misfortune."

Another British Expedition. Cairo, Nov. 28.—The expedition of 2,500 troops against the Nyam-Nyam tribe will proceed almost immediately to the Bah-el-Ghazal country, 300 miles below Fashoda.

According to the news received here from traders, the Nyam-Nyams have been stirred up to revolt by Belgian agents from the Congo Free State, who have supplied their fighting men with Remington rifles.

There are 25,000 Nyam-Nyams under arms, but many only carry bows and poisoned arrows.

At the beginning of the year only a few hundred carried Remingtons. Since then Belgian traders have supplied them with several thousand in exchange for tusks.

British prospectors who have gone to the Nyam-Nyam country with armed parties report that the tract is rich in coal and iron ore, rock salt and saltpetre, but only Belgian prospectors are immune from attack.

Last February a British patrol under Lieut-Col. Wood, which was escorting a caravan was fired on by the Nyam-Nyams, and Major Heymer was killed and two Egyptian soldiers wounded.

A second patrol under Major W. A. Boulouis, R. A., Governor of the Bah-el-Ghazal, has also been attacked, and so far that a strong punitive expedition will be necessary to reduce the tribe to order.

In addition to the attack on the patrols two merchants have been murdered, and except for Belgium the country is no longer safe for traders.

Cannibalism and human burnt offerings are alleged against the Nyam-Nyams, but there were no attacks on traders till the tribe came under Belgian influence.

FIVE WEEKS' JOURNEY. The expedition now being organized consists of 2,540 men of the Tsiggi Ashragi and Khamastashir battalions, a Maxim battery, and a mounted infantry corps. About 25 British officers will be attached to the expedition, which up to now has been prepared in the most secret manner.

The Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, and his staff, have already left Khartoum, and proceeded up the White Nile towards Fashoda.

The journey to the Nyam-Nyam country will take three to five weeks, as the tribe may be met with at any point from 600 to 800 miles south of Khartoum. The troops will first move by steamer to Meshra-er-Rek, a distance of 734 miles from Khartoum. Here they will disembark, and march through the White Nile Valley.

Permanent posts will be established as the troops proceed, and when the country is settled railway communication will be opened up under the superintendence of Slatin Pasha.

The Nyam-Nyams are described by travellers, and especially by Dr. W. Junker, as a kindly race, great smokers, good to their womenkind, and passionately fond of music. After each day's not very strenuous toil—for the soil is extremely fertile—they gather together for a concert, in which fantastically dressed strolling minstrels sing to the accompaniment of a sort of guitar.

Since the Belgian advance from the Congo Free State towards the Bah-el-Ghazal, the Nyam-Nyams, or Zandeh people as they call themselves, have lost most of these peaceful characteristics.

The tribe is peaceful, but not black. Some of the Nyam-Nyams are copper colored, others a dark bronze. They wear huge headdresses, and are elaborately and fantastically tattooed, each family having its "totem," of special An Old, Old Story.

Dufialo, Nov. 28.—Farquharson Lansbury and William Cardington, Englishmen, were arrested yesterday afternoon on Niagara street on charges of vagrancy. They were arraigned in early court this morning before Justice Van Natter and entered pleas of not guilty to the charges against them. Although Lansbury's clothes were badly worn and torn, he had a refined look, and his arrest seemed to depress him greatly. He was very reticent about giving the justices any information, but after a great deal of questioning on the part of the court the prisoner finally broke down and told his story.

"Some time ago," he said, "I held a good position in a Toronto bank. I was born in England and came to this country to make my fortune, leaving my young wife behind until I should get enough money to support her. That time finally came, and I wrote to her, telling her to come at once. She answered my letter, saying she would start immediately. On the steamer, while she was coming across the ocean, she met a man whom she liked better than she did me. Together they came to Toronto to live. I pleaded with her to leave him and live with me, but she was persistent in her refusal. Discouraged, I resigned my position, and since then I have been doing odd jobs on various farms. When I was arrested my friend and myself were walking to a farm to get a job."

The prisoner's voice became husky, and he was unable to continue his narrative. "Discharged," was all Justice Van Natter said.

SOLDIERS SLAUGHTERED. Terrible Disaster to the Portuguese Troops in West Africa.

Lisbon, Nov. 28.—Letters received from Portuguese West Africa give a graphic account of the disaster suffered by the troops at the hands of the rebel Cape Verde Islanders. The Portuguese column had crossed a river and camped, while reconnoitering parties were sent out to burn the native huts. They met with only a slight resistance, the tribesmen retreating and cunningly attracting them into the interior.

At dawn on Sept. 25 500 men, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, with two field guns, half of the force being composed of natives, began the march. After five hours they were beset by swarms of tribesmen, who attacked on every side, firing with their superior weapons from the shelter of huge ant hills. The Portuguese valiantly repelled the yelling thousands, and a small square was formed as a forlorn hope, but this only afforded a better target for the enemy, who poured in a ceaseless fire.

The column had no chance of success; the enemy were fifty to one, and from behind their cover they directed a hail of bullets from their Mausers and Martinis against the little force armed only with the wretched, obsolete Kropatchek rifle. The odds were worse than when the British were assailed by the Zulus at Isandhlwana. To make matters worse, ammunition ran short, and the Portuguese fire eventually ceased. Realizing the situation, and covering the weak point of the square, waves of howling savages rushed upon the troops from every side and surrounded them.

The slaughter was terrible, blacks and whites fighting savagely hand to hand with bayonets and assegais. The officers displayed sublime heroism and self-sacrifice, but all was in vain. Suddenly the din of battle ceased. The natives, fearing it was supposed the arrival of a relief column, fled, carrying off their trophies. In all 16 officers and 250 men were killed.

FIVE THOUSAND STRIKE. Serious Trouble in French Arsenal and Powder Factories.

Paris, Nov. 28.—A series of strikes in the Government arsenals and powder factories at L'Orient, Brest and Toulon is assuming menacing proportions. Five thousand strikers at Brest made a demonstration to-day and there was minor disorder. Large forces of troops have been concentrated at the various ports. The strikers include arsenal telegraphers, thus interrupting Governmental despatches.

The Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the maritime prefect at Brest, saying that the Government can no longer tolerate a suspension of work essential to the national defence, and ordering that all of the arsenal hands who do not return to work Friday morning shall be considered as having resigned. The telegram of Minister Pelletan has caused great excitement at Brest.

DREAM'S FATAL RESULTS. Woman Looking for Savings in Pantry Lost Her Life.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—As a result of a dream, Mrs. Lizzie Couet, 41 years old, lost her life to-day, and her husband and infant child were fatally burned in a fire which partly destroyed their home. The woman dreamt that her savings had been stolen from a hiding-place in the bottom of a sugar jar in the pantry. Startled by the reality of the dream, she took a lamp in one hand and her baby under her other arm, and went to investigate. The lamp fell from the woman's hand and exploded.

Her husband, aroused from sleep in an adjoining room, made a brave attempt to put out the flame, and finally succeeded, with the aid of a mattress, but only after he, as well as the wife and child, had been frightfully burned. Mrs. Couet died while being taken to a hospital.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N