

# Current Topics

**May Die in Prison.**  
When Mark Shinburne, who got over a million dollars by robbing the Ocean Bank of New York city, is discharged from Dannemora Prison on October 10 next he will find Robert Pinkerton, the detective, waiting at the prison gate. He will be taken to prison in Concord, N. H., to serve a term of 19 years. Shinburne is now 67 years old, and he will die doubtless in jail; it is scarcely possible that he will live to be 86.

Mark Shinburne, or Maximilian Schonbein, is the most successful bank robber in this country. He is of fine physical proportions, five feet eight or

**MARK SHINBURNE.**  
nine inches in height, built like an athlete, weighs 170 pounds, and might pass for a college professor.

Fattah Singh Roa, son of the Goekwar of Baroda, who has already been through a course at the University of Bombay, will go to Oxford presently. The young prince is going in for the military profession, and he is already colonel of a smart cavalry regiment in the Baroda army.

**Was a Great Philosopher.**  
Dr. Henry Sidgwick, the eminent British philosopher and political economist, who has just passed away, was only 62 years old, but accomplished much during the twenty years in which his name has been familiar to the public. Until 1870 Dr. Sidgwick was fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge University, and lectured until 1875. In 1883 he was appointed Knightsbridge professor of moral philosophy. That a teacher of moral philosophy should concern himself with the science of political economy is a new idea. Therefore Professor Sidgwick's economic works bear recent dates—his "Principles of Political Economy," 1883; his "Elements of Politics," 1891, and his "Practical Ethics," 1898. His other works, in which his theory of hedonism is developed, are "The Methods of Ethics" and "Outlines of the History of Ethics." He has contributed freely to current literature.

This year's apple crop in North America is expected to be the largest ever known. The horticultural statisticians predict from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels, which will be a supply of more than one barrel for every inhabitant of the United States.

**Slow Growth of Southern Cities.**  
The census returns which are coming in from southeastern cities do not give promise of a large increase in population in that part of the United States. It is true that urban growth has always been much more marked in the north than in the south, but it has been understood that the negroes of that region were drifting into the cities.

**Viceroy Chang Chih Tung.**  
Of Hankow, who is denounced by the Chinese for being too favorable to foreigners.

So successful has been inoculation against cholera among coolies employed by tea planters in India that the natives are now eager for the simple operation. The planters have clauses in their contracts calling for inoculated coolies.

**Benjamin B. Odell.**  
Benjamin B. Odell, nominated for governor by the New York Republican state convention, in his early days, had a way of going about Newburg as an ice man with his apron and tongs, talking politics while he delivered ice to his customers. His leadership was soon recognized and he became a power locally. At the same time he began to grow rich. His ice business was very profitable and he enlarged his fortune by investing his savings in electric light plants and taking city contracts in other lines. Mr. Odell is a native of Newburg. He was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, and completed his classics at Columbia College.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has been staying in Paris in the strictest incognito, but is expected to return shortly to her country place at Farnborough Hill, Sussex, after an absence of nearly seven months.

**Lorenzo D. Lewelling.**  
Lorenzo D. Lewelling, governor of Kansas from 1893 to 1895, who died last week at Arkansas City, was a son of the soil, who rose from the state of a poor orphan to that of the head of a great commonwealth. He was born in 1846 at Salem, Iowa. His parents, who belonged to the Society of Friends, which had a large settlement at Salem, died when he was a mere child, and then began a fierce struggle with circumstances in which the future governor was triumphant at the last. Young Lewelling earned a living by working for farmers in the vicinity of his home. During the winter he attended school until he was sixteen. In Ex-Gov. Lewelling 1863 he was employed as a laborer on the Burlington and Missouri river railroad, and later was cattle drover for the quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee. After the war he taught a negro school at Mexico, Mo., and was often threatened with violence by his prejudiced neighbors. With the money he thus earned he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and took a course in a commercial college. After his graduation he could find no employment as a bookkeeper and took to labor again, driving a canal boat, shoveling dirt on railroads and building bridges. He returned to Salem with his savings and entered Whittier college, working his way through. In 1870 he taught school and bought a farm and a newspaper. This he abandoned to devote his whole time to teaching. In 1880 he commenced the publication of the Des Moines Capital, and seven years later he left there for Kansas, settling in Wichita, he engaged in commerce and soon earned a wide reputation in politics. In 1892 the Fusionists supported him for governor and he was elected by a handsome plurality.

The University of California announces course of instruction in Japanese and Chinese, two of the most important of the languages which it has recently become desirable for many Americans to learn.

**Bishop David H. Moore.**  
Now on his way to China to take charge of the Methodist Mission.

The New Hampshire Federation of Woman's Clubs has adopted the following apt motto: "In principles like our granite, in aspirations like our mountains, in sympathy swift and far-reaching like our rivers."

**The Colonial Dames.**  
Mrs. Sarah White Lee, one of the organizers of the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution, attributes the prevalence of themes from American history in current fiction to the work of her societies and similar organizations. Mrs. Lee, who is working on a publication to be patterned after Burke's Peerage, says that the Americans are just beginning to realize how much they have to be proud of in their history and ancestry.

**Benjamin B. Odell.**  
The school board at Trenton, Mo., held ten meetings and took 700 ballots before a superintendent could be selected. The county papers repeatedly and in all seriousness suggested that the contest be settled by a game of seven-up, but the board regarded such a procedure as lacking in dignity.

**Endowing an Iowa College.**  
The news that \$300,000 of the proposed \$500,000 endowment for Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Ia., has been subscribed will give great satisfaction to Iowa Methodists, many of whom received their higher education at the institution. The \$300,000 has been subscribed within the last three years in small sums, the largest contribution being \$20,000, and the trustees now announce that the remaining \$200,000 is assured.

The inscription on a wreath of Ardenes heather on the coffin of King Humbert revealed the fact that he had a French foster brother, one Leon Corinnot. This person is mayor of Maubert Fontaine in the Ardennes.

## The Weekly Panorama.

**Reducing Prices of Steel.**  
Pittsburg is only a few miles from the great coke producing region of Pennsylvania. It is a thousand miles from the Lake Superior iron ranges where it gets most of the ore it uses. Fifty years ago the cost of assembling the ore, coke, and limestone for a ton of pig iron made up half the total cost of production. At that time it would have been out of the question to use Lake Superior ores at Pittsburg, so heavy would have been the transportation expenses. Since then the cost of carrying ore by water and by rail has been so much cheapened and the time required so much lessened that it is said it is possible to convert into steel plate at Pittsburg ore mined only ten days before near Lake Superior. Furthermore that steel can be sold at a profit for a price lower than foreign manufacturers can afford to accept.

**Chaplain and Canteen.**  
The Rev. Charles C. Pierce, D. D., Chaplain United States Army and First Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines, has



**REV. PIERCE.**  
created a sensation in religious circles by coming out in favor of the army canteen.

The shah, who is at Ostend, is always accompanied by an attendant with a silver teapot containing, however, not tea, but the Persian sovereign's favorite iced mineral water. Very frequently is the pot called into requisition, and the shah takes his refreshment in a delightfully unorthodox way by drinking out of the spout.

**Turkish Minister's Wife.**  
Mutchbeba Ali Gerrouh is the name that All Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister, has given the youngster that was born recently at the Turkish legation at Washington. Mme. Ferrouh Bey, who came to this country with her husband last winter, is the first Turkish woman of her rank ever permitted to come to the United States. It being a special favor of the Sultan to allow her to accompany her husband in his last return to Washington, where he has represented his government since 1898.

**Heir to Sir Francis Drake.**  
John H. Daniels, a lawyer of La Crosse, Wis., is about to start for England to press his claim to an estate of \$150,000,000, the unclaimed accumulations from the wealth left years ago by Sir Francis Drake, discoverer and privateer, of whom Mr. Daniels avers he is an heir. The millions of the Drake estate, according to the claimant, have John A. Daniels, been lying in the English court of chancery until they reached their present enormous proportions. The riches left by the noted English sailor were the results of a trip to the West Indies during the war with Spain. At the head of a small squadron he captured and sacked the town of Nombre de Dios.

Mr. Daniels has been busily engaged for many months in gathering the evidence he will carry to England. His mother was a Drake, who lived in Orange county, New York. The exact line of descent by which the lawyer expects to prove his claim is a secret which Mr. Daniels is guarding lest publicity defeat his plans.

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# THOUSANDS DIE BY FLOOD AND WIND.

## Coast Cities of Texas Visited by West Indian Hurricane.

Advice regarding the awful effects of the storm which raged along the Gulf coast of Texas began to arrive Sunday and the story they told was fraught with horror. First in importance was the news that Galveston was struck by a tidal wave and that the loss of life there was between 2,500 and 3,000. The water was fifteen feet deep over Virginia point. Every effort was made to get telegraphic or cable communication with the wrecked city, but to little avail.

From the Red river on the north to the Gulf on the south and throughout the central part of the state, Texas was

south of Waco, every town on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe south of Temple, and every town on the Houston and Texas Central south of Herne has been badly injured.

Early telegrams were received at Houston from most of these places except those still further south than Houston, and hardly one failed to report some deaths, along with a story of many buildings wrecked, in some cases even to the destruction of all the buildings in the town.

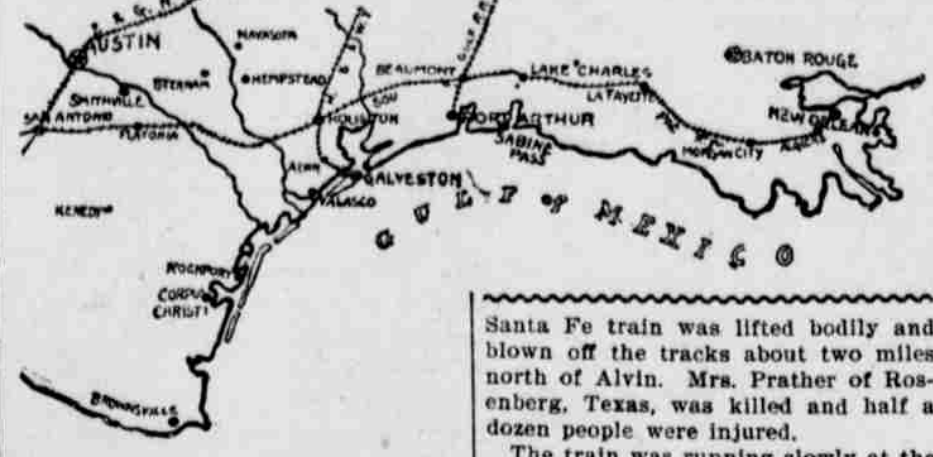
The only serious railroad accident reported as due to the storm occurred south of Houston Saturday night. A

trade in 1892 exceeded \$70,000,000, and since then has largely increased. It shipped to domestic and foreign ports more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton in 1893, and these figures have since been greatly exceeded. According to the census of 1890 it had a population of almost 30,000 and contained 187 manufacturing establishments, representing a capital of almost \$5,000,000, and an annual product of about the same amount. The population in 1900 is 37,789.

W. S. Wall of Houston, who has a summer home at Morgan's Point, relates the escape of Mrs. Wall during Saturday night's tidal wave:

"My wife had not been long at the hotel, where she was taking supper," said he. "James Black, a merchant, rushed into the dining room and called upon all to flee for their lives. The tidal wave was on them in an instant, and almost before they could leave the hotel to go to a higher point, the rushing waters were all about them more than three feet deep. Mr. Black, struggling against the elements, bore my wife in safety to the Vincent home.

"Returning immediately to the hotel, Mr. Black in a like manner brought safely to the Vincent home his aged father and mother. His next act of heroism was to rescue Mrs. Rushmore,



stormswept for thirty hours by a West Indian hurricane, which laid waste property, caused great loss of life, and effectually stopped all telegraphic and telephone communication south of Austin, while the operation of trains was seriously handicapped. Starting with the hurricane which visited Galveston and the coast Saturday noon, and which prevailed there to such an extent that no communication was had with the island to ascertain what the loss to life and property were, the hurricane made rapid inroads into the center of the state, stopping long enough Saturday night at Houston to get the buildings of the city and to cause much loss to property interests there. Advancing inland the storm swept into the towns of Hempstead, 50 miles above Houston, thence to Chappell Hill, 20 miles further; thence to Brenham, 30 miles further, wrecking all three towns and terrorizing the people beyond expression. The storm was so destructive at those points as to blow over quite a number of houses and several persons were killed.

**3,000 People Drowned.**  
The city of Galveston, flooded many feet deep with water, with half its buildings wrecked and perhaps 3,000

known to have been killed, but as only two houses are still standing there it is supposed that the loss of life was greater than this. Seventeen persons are missing. A Laporte relief train that got as far as Seabrooke picked up three bodies on the way.

At Brookshire also four deaths are reported, and there four houses are still standing.

Towns further north add to the stories of horror. Cypress, Hockley, Waller and Hempstead are thought to have lost about 20 per cent of their buildings.

At Taylor the Missouri, Kansas and Texas depot was destroyed and several lives are reported lost.

Bastrop, Smithville and Temple also suffered very heavily, both in lives and property.

**Galveston a Beautiful City.**  
Galveston, the second largest city in Texas and the commercial metropolis of that state, is situated at the northeast extremity of Galveston island, at mouth of the bay of the same name. It is a beautiful city, laid out with wide and straight streets, bordered with numerous flower gardens, magnolias, flowering shrubs and trees. The streets are only a few feet above the sea and have been frequently swept by surging waves stirred up by cyclones and tornadoes.

The city is the third cotton shipping port in the United States. Its foreign and domestic trade is large. Its total

of its inhabitants drowned, is the chief sufferer in the hurricane horror of southern Texas.

Port Arthur, its rival further to the east, has escaped with a drenching from a foot of water in the streets and with the loss of a few persons.

But many other towns and villages and cities have suffered as well as Galveston, and, in proportion to their size, suffered almost as severely.

**Not a House Standing.**  
Among other towns south of Houston, Hitchcock is reported to have suffered severely, while Alta Loma, a little village, is said to be without a single house still standing. Pearland met the same fate.

At Seabrooke four persons are

her two daughters, two grandchildren, and a woman whose name I cannot recall.

"Louis Braquet, manager of the Black hotel, was engulfed in the waves and gave his life up in the successful rescue of his wife and a colored servant girl."

Among the refugees which the Galveston, Houston & Henderson train picked up at Lamarque, four and one-half miles south of Virginia Point, was Pat Joyce, who lived in the west end of Galveston.

"It began raining in Galveston Saturday morning early," said he. "About 9 o'clock work was discontinued by the company and I left for home. I got there about 11 o'clock and found about three inches of water in the yard. The water rose and the wind grew stronger until it was almost as bad as the gulf itself. Finally the house was taken off its foundation and entirely demolished. People all around me were scurrying to and fro, endeavoring to find places

of safety and making the air hideous with their cries. There were nine families in the house, which was a large two-story frame, and of the fifty people residing there myself and niece were the only ones who could get away."

The situation for all of southern Texas is a terrible one, but for Galveston it is one of horror.

The bridge across the bay from the mainland to the island on which Galveston is built are either wrecked or too badly damaged to use. The only one that may by any chance be standing is that of the Galveston, Houston and Northern railroad, and it cannot be used because the drawbridges over creeks to the north are gone.

As to the country north of Galveston it is thought that every town on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad

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Henry and Saline counties, Missouri; 8 killed, 53 injured; 247 buildings destroyed; loss, \$300,000. 1883—Kemper, Copiah, Simpson, Newton and Lauderdale counties, Mississippi; 51 killed, 200 injured; 100 buildings destroyed; loss, \$300,000. 1883—Izard, Sharp and Clay counties, Arkansas; 5 killed, 162 injured; 60 buildings destroyed; loss, \$300,000. 1884—North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois; 800

killed, 2,500 injured; 10,000 buildings destroyed. These storms constituted an unparalleled series of tornadoes, there being over sixty of them scattered over the territory after 10 o'clock the morning of Feb. 9. 1890—Louisville, Ky.; 76 killed, 200 injured; 900 buildings destroyed; loss, \$2,150,000. Storm on a path 1,000 feet wide through the center of the city. 1891—Louisiana and Mississippi; 10 killed, 50 injured.

BRIDGE OVER GALVESTON BAY.

sufer Very Heavily.

STRAND STREET, GALVESTON.

THE COTTON DOCKS AT GALVESTON.

Historic Hurricanes in the Southern States.

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