

OVER FALLS AND LIVES.

Woman Rides Over Niagara Falls in a Barrel and Lives.

She is a Teacher From Michigan, and Has Only a Few Bruises as a Result

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—(Special).—Mrs. Annie Edson Taylor, 50 years old, went over Niagara Falls on the Canadian side and survived, a feat never before accomplished, and, in fact, never before attempted except in suicide. She made the trip in a barrel. No only did she survive, but she escaped without a broken bone, her only apparent injuries being a scalp wound one and a half inches long, a slight concussion of the brain, some shock to her nervous system and bruises about the body. She was conscious when taken out of the barrel. The doctors in attendance upon her said that they thought she was somewhat hysterical, but her condition is not at all serious and that she probably will be out of bed in a few days.

Mrs. Taylor's trip covered a mile ride through the Canadian rapids before she reached the brink of the precipice. Her barrel, staunch as a barrel could be made, was twisted and buffeted through these delirious waters, but escaped serious contact with the rocks. As it passed through the swift, smoother waters that rushed over into the abyss it rode in an almost perpendicular position with its upper half out of the water.

As it passed over the brink it rode at an angle of about 45 degrees on the outer surface of the deluge and descended as gracefully as a barrel can descend to the white foaming waters 158 feet below. True to the woman's calculations, the anvil fastened to the bottom of the barrel kept it foot downward and so it landed; but it turned over and landed on its head, the woman's head must have been crushed in and her neck broken.

The ride through the rapids occupied eighteen minutes. It was 4:23 when the barrel took its leap. It could not be seen as it struck the water, because of the spray, but in less than half a minute after it struck the water it reappeared below. It was carried swiftly down to the green water beyond the scum, then half way to the Maid of the Mist landing, where it was caught in what is known as the Maid of the Mist eddy and held there until it floated so close to the shore that it was reached by means of a pole and hook and drawn up on the rocks, seventeen minutes after it shot the cat-racts.

WILL NOT DO IT AGAIN.

Ten minutes later the woman was lifted from the barrel and half an hour later she lay on a cot at her boarding house on the American side. She thanked God that she was alive; thanked all who had helped her in any way; said that she would never do it again, but that she was not sorry that she had done it, "if it would help her financially." She said she had prayed during the trip, except during a "few moments" of unconsciousness just after her descent.

The barrel in which Mrs. Taylor made the journey is four and a half feet high and about three feet in diameter. A leather harness and cushions inside protected her body. Air was obtained through a rubber tube connected with a small opening near the top of the barrel.

Mrs. Taylor is a school teacher and recently came here from Bay City, Mich.

ALL FOR MUSEUM NOTORIETY.

Bay City, Mich.—Mrs. Anna E. Taylor of this city, who went over Niagara Falls in a barrel, before leaving here said she desired to attract the attention of museum and theatrical managers in order to secure money to provide a home for herself. She said she was the owner of a ranch in Texas left by a relative which was heavily mortgaged. She claimed she could receive advances of salary sufficient to meet the obligation.

WILL NOT FORM A STEEL TRUST.

London.—(Special).—On the authority of the secretary of one of the largest steel companies in England a representative of the press is able to state that there will not be any steel trust formed here. There may possibly be some combinations of the smaller concerns, but the steel trade of England is practically in the hands of three firms, and these concerns emphatically deny that they contemplate amalgamation or absorption. It appears that a firm of London brokers, associated with John R. Bartlett of New York, approached the leading houses here, but received an emphatic refusal to agree to the propositions made.

The body of William E. Arkhurst, who shot his wife at Flina, Mich., was found about three miles from town, where he had blown out his brains. Mrs. Parkhurst will recover.

Confesses to Rescue Friend.

Springfield, Ill.—(Special).—A modern version of the story of Damon and Pythias was enacted in the Logan county circuit court at Lincoln, when Frank King appeared in court and acknowledged that he had stolen a horse, for which crime his friend, Andrew Carmody, has been sentenced to the penitentiary.

Judge Moffatt was greatly surprised and consented to call a special session of the grand jury in November in order that King might be indicted.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO SCHLEYS CONDUCT.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—At the session of the Schley court of inquiry today, Boatswain William Hall of the Brooklyn was the first witness to evoke hearty applause, which the court's gavel could barely suppress. In bluff fashion he related incidents of Santiago during the blockade, and continued:

"I was ordered on the gallant forecastle during the fight of July 3. The Iowa fired a signal, the men went to quarters, and the Brooklyn went in toward the entrance. I stood within five feet of the commodore. The Spanish ships were all out and we were going into their fire. I said to myself: 'We are going into a pocket.' Then we went on our port helm. The Texas was fully a third of a mile away. There never was any question of striking her. We had plenty of room to turn.

He then described the death of Ellis. "Schley asked, in a matter of fact way, for the range. Ellis raised the stadimeter to his eye and then a shell took his head off. He fell down dead. Young McCauley said: 'Let's throw the body overboard.' Commodore Schley came up and said: 'No; he died like a brave man and he is going to be buried like one.'

"The Colon began firing her guns and we could hear them go 'squeee.' Commodore Schley never ducked. He was a calm, cool and collected as he is now. He called to me and asked: 'Do the bullets below know that this ship has gone ashore, or that ship has gone ashore?' He seemed to want the men below to know everything that was going on."

Here the audience vigorously applauded.

APPOINTED AS AGUINALDO'S SUCCESSOR.

Manila.—(Special).—Nothing has been heard from the island of Samar for three days, owing to the typhoon having blown down the telegraph lines, excepting one cable message and mail advices. Admiral Rodgers has received a report by gunboat. He has notified the troops at the ports to be on their guard, owing to the massacre of the company of the Ninth regiment at Balangiga.

At Pambujan, island of Samar, all of the buildings in the vicinity of the barracks were immediately razed.

General Smith on his arrival at Calbayoga, Samar, sent reinforcements to Weyler. They found the garrison of that place, numbering fifteen men, besieged by over 100 bolomen. The United States transport Sumner leaves here tonight with 350 men of the 12th Infantry. The cruiser New York was delayed by coaling and taking supplies on board, but it left Manila last night with 300 marines under Major Waller.

There are 2,600 troops on the island of Samar. General Chaffee does not anticipate any further disasters. He considers that there is no cause for alarm. The garrisons, he says, have been increased and every precaution has been taken to prevent another surprise like the one at Balangiga, which was unfortunate for two reasons, the loss of the men and the effect which it will have on other parts of the archipelago. The general, however, believes this will be only temporary. It is known that agitators have been endeavoring to inflame many communities by giving accounts of the occurrence in Samar.

HANGING IS THE ONLY PENALTY.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The records in twenty court-martial cases wherein the charge was murder have been received at the war department for headquarters of the division of the Philippines. In the majority of the cases sentences of death by hanging were imposed and approved. All of them bore features of unusual barbarity and cruelty, in some so marked as to warrant special mention.

In one of the latter, five natives, members of an armed band of outlaws, entered the home of a native named Ragudo, seized and bound his son, hanged him with a rope and tied his father and mother by their elbows to a rafter. Then they demanded money of the captives, and the forthcoming amount not being deemed sufficient they wrapped rags saturated with oil about his feet and legs and set his clothing on fire. For two hours the torture was continued, blows from the butts of rifles, flats of bolos and fists being rained on the helpless captive, while, to add to his suffering, his young daughter was struck down by a blow from a bolo on her head.

"It is difficult to believe," says General Chaffee in his review of this case, "that human depravity and degeneracy can sink to such depths as shown in this fiendish deed."

Ragudo lingered in agony from the effects of his torture for five days and then died. All five of the natives were sentenced to death.

Two American soldiers, Privates Charles R. White and Thomas H. Mathias, both of company H, Fourth Infantry, had been captured by the insurgents. They finally passed under the charge of Esteban San Juan, a colonel of insurgents and the ranking officer in the vicinity of Cavite. He had them bound to trees and strangled to death with cords.

Powers Has a Friend on the Jury. Georgetown, Ky.—(Special).—The trial of Caleb Powers was resumed on time. It has been discovered by counsel for the commonwealth that one of the jurors was a schoolmate of the defendant and was in the same class with him for three years at the Kentucky university. George L. Danforth of Louisville was the first witness on the stand today. He was in the senate chamber when Goebel was shot, but was unable to tell whence the bullets came.

BULLER PAYS THE PENALTY.

General is Relieved of Command on Account of a Speech.

Sir Redvers Goes on Half Pay and Gives Up His Position as Reward by the English

London.—(Special).—Sir Redvers Buller has been relieved of the command of the First army corps, in consequence of the speech he made October 10, after the luncheon given in his honor by the King's Royal rifles, dealing with his famous dispatch to General White at Ladysmith.

He has been placed on half pay and General French has been appointed to succeed him. In the official announcement the war office says that the commander in chief "after full consideration of all the circumstances and explanations, recommends that General Buller be relieved, which has been done."

The appointment of General French is to take effect "when his services are no longer required in South Africa."

Pending General French's return, General Hillyard will command at Aldershot.

The Times, confirming the report that General Buller preferred dismissal to resignation, expresses astonishment at his "amazing defects of judgment and sense of military discipline" and says it hopes the change is the beginning of an era of real army reform.

General Buller's supersession was not unexpected, but the manner of it has caused a sensation. It is understood that the government endeavored to break the fall by giving an opportunity to resign.

The morning papers all express sympathy for the unfortunate ending of a brilliant career, but they are unanimous that no other course was open after his indiscreet speech and they express the greatest approval of the selection of General French to succeed him.

The Daily Chronicle and Daily News attack the government for weakness and lack of courage in ever appointing General Buller to the command of an army corps.

ENCOURAGES THE BOERS.

London.—(Special).—The degradation, inflicted on General Buller in removing him from the command of the First army corps for the recent controversial speech created an extraordinary sensation here. Surprise and regret are universally expressed. He was allowed to retire, but, according to information obtained in military clubs, it appears he refused to avail himself of the offer made to him to that effect.

Despite his reverse on the Tugela there was a great body of feeling in sympathy with Buller in the ranks of the army, while throughout the western counties the devotion to him and the belief in him were unconquerable.

The ministers are severely criticised for having in the first place given him command of the army corps, his unfitness being then quite as apparent as now. The whole episode is indicative of the disorganization and vacillation which paralyze the headquarters of the British army, reacting upon the forces in the field. French's appointment is approved as the only general who had not met any conspicuous disaster and had been previously overlooked because he had no pull in the war office. The comment is inevitable that if anything is calculated to encourage and enhearten the Boers it is these evidences of dissension and demoralization in the highest ranks of the British army.

DEMAND OF THE MEN IS REJECTED.

Fall River, Mass.—(Special).—The Manufacturers' Association has replied to the demand of the textile council for a 10 per cent increase in wages, refusing the demand, and a strike will probably follow. The manufacturers state that the condition of the print cloth trade does not warrant an advance and there is no assurance that trade will improve.

The next step in the matter will be a meeting of the textile council, which will recommend that the five unions of operatives composing the textile council vote separately on the proposition to strike for the advance. The strike to be ordered must be approved by each of the unions and will then be conducted by the textile council. That the strike will be ordered there is almost no doubt.

The operatives believe Borden advanced wages in his mills because he could honestly afford to and that the other manufacturers can do the same. The spinners, who refused to approve of a strike early in the month for a 5 per cent advance, and so prevented one, are now united in their demand for 10 per cent. The other unions are unanimous for the advance. The textile council will meet Friday night.

Flanders Lives, Woman Dies.

Denver.—(Special).—Mrs. Nellie Hardier, wife of Philip C. Hardier, a contractor of this city, is dead from inorganic poisoning, and William F. Flanders, a Lyons (Colo.) hotel man, is in a hospital and may die from the same cause.

"We fixed it up to die together, for we loved each other and could not live apart," said Flanders, who is a married man, after the woman died today in his room in the Midland hotel.

GOLD STRIKE GROWING IN RICHNESS.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—(Special).—Today's developments in the Elton gold mine at Cripple Creek confirm the story of great riches uncovered in the 700-foot level. The strike is the richest yet made in this wonderful mine, and one of the richest in Colorado mining history. Assays across the vein, which is from five to twenty-five feet wide, show values from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a ton. Select samples carry one-fourth to one-third solid gold. The ore is manganese quartz and flourite talc, liberally streaked with sylvanite.

The miners were driven from this level in January by water just after reaching it. The ore has decomposed in the water, thus liberating the gold, which is in grains and layers of sylvanite. On being brought to the surface the ore, which was burnt all the way from yellow to black, turns to blue. Much of it is soft, and yields readily to pressure of the hands. An investigation shows that probably 500 tons of this rich ore are in sight on this level.

The extent of the deposit cannot be determined. As soon as the water will permit the eighth level will be opened to tap the big crater at 100 feet additional depth. If the ore body extends that far down an immense profit awaits the stockholders.

Elton stock has advanced materially owing to the strike. The mine has been a big shipper of ore surprisingly rich in spots, but of good average. It has already made millionsaires of its principal owners.

A UNION OF DECEMBER AND MAY.

Kokomo, Ind.—(Special).—December and May were wedded today in the persons of Milton Garrigue, commander of the Indiana G. A. R., aged 70 years, and Miss Marie Thomas, who has been but 17 marries. By this alliance the child-bride becomes a great grandmother.

The ceremony was performed at Newcastle by Rev. Mr. Ewing, pastor of the Christian church of that place. It is the culmination of a clandestine courtship of six months and marks the victory of the lovers over bitter opposition of relatives, which at one time assumed a violent form.

Miss Thomas lived with Mr. Edward, an uncle, who had raised her from infancy, on a farm near this city, adjoining which is the home of Mr. Garrigue. When Mr. Edwards learned of the relations of the couple he became very angry, and a personal encounter between him and Mr. Garrigue was narrowly averted. After the quarrel Miss Thomas went to the home of her guardian, where the marriage took place. Peace among the relatives was restored and Allen Garrigue, a son of the groom, was best man.

STARTS A FIRE TO SEE THE ENGINES.

Madison, Wis.—(Special).—Andrew Schubert, a lad of 12 years, confessed to the police this afternoon that he is an incendiary. He admitted having fired three barns in this city within the last three weeks, and gave as his only reason for the acts that he wanted to see the fire department run. In two cases he turned in the alarm himself. At the first fire he started, September 19, two horses in the barn of Henry Bischof were burned so badly that they had to be shot. Young Schubert will probably be sent to the reform school. His father is a saloon keeper.

Swedes Are Likely to Strike.

Stockholm.—(Special).—At a meeting of the Workmen's association held here a vote was taken by ballot to decide if certain trades should strike in order to enforce the adoption of manhood suffrage. The majority of those present voted in favor of the strike and deposited one day's wages per member to form a strike fund. The final decision will be taken when the labor congress meets in January. It is hoped that the reform bill now in preparation by the government will meet the ideas of that gathering.

Warned Not to Order Strike.

London.—(Special).—It has transpired," says a special dispatch from Paris, "that the French government warned each member of the miners' committee (which adjourned yesterday at St. Etienne without making public the result of its deliberations) that in ordering a strike under present conditions he would render himself liable to a sentence for inciting civil war, and that the government would prosecute if necessary. This action, it is believed, caused the committee to temporize."

Ollie Reno, aged 16, shot herself at Rockbridge, Ill., because she had quarreled with her schoolmates and her mother would not allow her to go to another school. She is expected to die.

Captain Henry Hawkins, aged 60, a prominent Mason of Cowan, Tenn., shot himself through the head at his home.

Andrew Tapper has been convicted of the murder of Rosa Mixa at Carver, Minn., and sentenced to be hanged.

The municipal council of Berlin has adopted by a large majority a resolution declining to hold a fresh election of the second burgomaster, Herr Kaufmann, because the chief president of the province of Brandenburg is legally bound to submit the re-election to Emperor William. It was also decided to send a remonstrance to the minister of the interior.

Prince Eitel-Frederick of Germany has joined the First regiment of the Foot Guards and is doing active service.

MISS STONE'S SITUATION.

Missionaries Reopen Communication With Her Captors.

Consul Dickinson Describes the Situation in Bulgaria Where Miss Stone is Held.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—(Special).—Communication with the brigands who kidnapped Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, has been reopened through the efforts of Revs. Thompson, Haskell and Baird, also American missionaries.

These men have been working on the Bulgarian side of the boundary to reopen negotiations for ransom which were abruptly broken off when the abductors took alarm at an attempt made by troops to surround them. It has not been learned here whether the negotiations have actually been resumed, but there is much encouragement in the circumstance that the brigands have permitted communication to be restored. That fact alone is taken to mean that Miss Stone is alive and safe from harm for the present at least.

C. M. Dickinson, the diplomatic agent or envoy of the United States in Bulgaria, as well as consul general at Constantinople, has been indefatigable since his arrival here, October 5, in striving to get Miss Stone free. Mr. Dickinson said:

"I still think that the Bulgarian government will bring pressure enough to bear on the Macedonian committee, and through it on the brigands, to release their captives. Some members of a secret committee were arrested by the Bulgarian government, but they were released in a few days. If Prince Ferdinand's (Bulgarian) government relaxes its pressure on the committee, nothing will be left to do but to pay the ransom in order to secure the safety of Miss Stone and her companion, Mrs. K. S. Telika, and so henceforth endanger the lives and safety of Americans resident in this country traveling through it.

"I have absolute proof of the complicity in the crime of some members of the Macedonian committee. The brigands who attacked Miss Stone's party were disguised in Turkish fez and cloaks. But two of them threw back their cloaks during the attack, thus revealing the uniform of the Macedonian committee. They were recognized, too, as Bulgarians. Moreover, they spoke poor Turkish but good Bulgarian, and ate ham and bacon."

Mr. Dickinson has not only been in constant communication with the Bulgarian movement, but he knows all the movements of the Turkish authorities. He is uncertain as to Miss Stone's present whereabouts. She was with the brigands at Jokorouda, near Gul Jepe, on the border between Turkey and Bulgaria, on October 8 and 9. No member of the Samakov mission went in search of her and only two letters have been received from her, the substance of which has been published.

"Rev. Mr. Thompson sent from Samokov a letter to Miss Stone," Mr. Dickinson continued, "but he got no answer."

YELLOW JOURNALS.

"Progress in the rescue is impossible as long as certain journals in America continue publishing sensational stories about a stream of ransom gold flowing from the United States. Such tales reach the brigands and give them the impression that the longer they retain Miss Stone the larger the ransom that will be paid.

"In all I do I act strictly under instructions from the state department at Washington. The leading members of the Bulgarian government agree, I believe, that the brigands are willing to surrender to the Bulgarian troops and that in this there would be no danger to the captives, but if they should be attacked by Turkish troops the brigands would fight to the last and then kill the captives. The state department at Washington was communicated with and thought it unwise to risk a movement of the Bulgarian troops, unless the Bulgarian government would guarantee Miss Stone's safety. The Bulgarian government could not go to that extent. The Turkish troops are under orders not to attack the brigands, even if they are fired upon. The situation is complicated by the operations of the secret Macedonian committee."

Again At White Man's Table

New Haven, Conn.—(Special).—Booker T. Washington, who is attending the Yale bicentennial celebration, was a guest of Morris C. Tyler, president of the university, at a dinner at Mr. Tyler's residence. Former Postmaster General Bissell also accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. Tyler that evening and met Mr. Washington. Mr. Tyler said the invitations were sent and accepted ten days before Mr. Washington dined with President Roosevelt in Washington.

Jury Mulcts an Aged Wooser.

Charleston, Ill.—(Special).—Mrs. Emma Roberts was given a verdict for \$2,000 in the Coles county circuit court as a balm for her wounded affections. She is a widow of 50, and by evidence before the jury made it appear that Andrew Montz, a rich farmer, had made love to her, and asked her to be his wife and on her consenting had asked for a sixty days' option. At the end of that time he begged to be released, and, she said, offered her \$50. This she spurned and sued for \$10,000.

RODGERS SENDS AID TO SAMAR.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers:

"Active insurrection in Samar. New York leaves today for Catbalogan with 300 marines, to return to Basesy and Balangiga to co-operate with army. Nearly all naval force killed on Samar patrol. Services Arethusa and Zaffiro, two colliers, needed and being jettied. 'RODGERS.'"

Naval officials construe the dispatch to mean that New York will go first to Catbalogan and then to Basesy and Balangiga, landing detachments of marines at each point.

CHAFFEE FELT OPTIMISTIC. Manila.—(Special).—General Chaffee does not expect to hear of any extensive engagement in the island of Samar. He believes the operations there will not result in an open fight. It is hard to find armed Filipinos, but every man without occupation will be compelled to go into a town. It is reported that all the rifles captured by the Filipinos at Balangiga are now in the island of Leyte, where many bolomen are known to have gone from the island of Samar. In fact, Leyte is as disturbed as Samar.

The object of the reinforcement of American troops now being pushed forward is to increase all the garrisons to thirty-eight men. Some of them have until recently numbered only eight men. The reinforcements will also allow the detailing of a working force to operate in the field for hunting insurgents.

General Wheaton reports that a band of bolomen has entered Tarlac province, island of Luzon, through Balangan province, and that the men comprising it are distributing inflammatory bulletins, which are also posted on the church doors, warning the people to prepare to take the field in January. Some of the friendly natives were informed by bolomen that various bands of armed natives would shortly concentrate in the vicinity of Rosales.

A harmonious agreement has been reached between Governor General Taft and General Chaffee regarding habeas corpus proceeding in the case of military prisoners. The law has been amended so as to cover such cases.

COST OF THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special).—Governor Shaw has received the biennial report of the president and regents of the State University of Iowa and the secretary-treasurer and other officials of that institution. The report shows that the total income of the university for the two years was \$602,137.94, while the disbursements were \$611,242.01. The college of liberal arts building is practically completed, and it will be sufficient for general college purposes for at least five years. The loss of the medical building by fire is mentioned and the legislature is asked for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the reconstruction of this building. The officials also ask for \$50,000 to be used in the purchase of additional land for the college campus to be used at the discretion of the board of regents.

The increase in attendance during the biennium has been 20 per cent. The report of the president shows that for the two years the increase in attendance was 440, out of a total number of 2,122 students. The increase in the college of liberal arts was 30 1/2 per cent, the college of law 17 1/2 per cent, in the graduate college 17 1/2 per cent, college of medicine 34 1/2 per cent, college of homeopathy 17 1-3 per cent decrease, college of dentistry 4 per cent increase and college of pharmacy 3 1/2 per cent.

The students come from thirty states of the union, from ten countries in Europe and one in Asia. The average age is 24 years. The accredited graded schools of the state have sent to the university 885 students.

GREECE MAY YET ANNEX CRETE.

Vienna.—(Special).—Advices from Constantinople assert that Prince George of Greece, high commissioner of Crete, intends to summon the Cretan assembly and proclaim the annexation of Crete to Greece. The porte, say the advices, has intimated that such action will be considered casus belli by Turkey. Turkish troops, it is further stated, are being concentrated at Blasona, on the Greek frontier. In diplomatic circles, however, it is not believed that Prince George will persist in his determination to annex the island.

LARGE FORTUNE IN EQUIPMENTS.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—The quartermaster's department has received a large shipment of khaki cloth, which is proof against sun, washing and perspiration, as regards color. The cotton khaki dyed cloth, recently tested, was not a success. A report just issued from the same department shows that during the last year \$1,475,729 was expended for horses, mules and wagons and that of the number owned by the government 4,881 for cavalry, 4,337 for mounted infantry, 252 for artillery and 3,518 draft mules and 65 pack mules were shipped to the Philippines and China.

May Recall Wu Ting Fang.

Peking.—(Special).—There is strong opposition among the conservative Chinese officials to Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington, retaining a foreign mission. Those who take this view consider that his popularity abroad is a proof that he is no sufficiently loyal to the interests of China. It is probable that he will be recalled and given a position on the new board of foreign affairs, where his linguistic and legal attainments may be utilized under the eye of the government.