

The People's Pilot

RENSSELAER, : : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regular Session.

THE senate on the 17th after discussion of civil service reform until the close of the morning hour resumed as "the unfinished business" the house bill to repeal the federal election laws, and the debate continued until the close of the legislative day. In the house Mr. Wilson's amendment to the tariff bill fixing the date on which free wool should go into effect as August 1 was defeated, and the substitute making it go into effect immediately on the passage of the bill was adopted. The rest of the day was spent discussing the amendment of Mr. Burrows to substitute the print work schedule for that proposed by the Wilson bill.

In the senate on the 18th Senators Peffer and Allen (populists) and Senators Morgan and Daniel (democrats) condemned the bond policy of the administration. The amendment was made of the resignation of Senator Wallah, of Mississippi. Adjourned to the 22d. Almost the entire day in the house was spent in the continuation of the debate on Mr. Burrows' amendment to restore the existing duties on wool, with the result of its defeat by a strict party vote.

THE senate was not in session on the 19th. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the tariff bill and the proposed amendment to put steel rails on the free list was lost by a vote of 100 to 70.

On the 20th there was no session of the senate. In the house the tariff bill was discussed, and messages were received from the president vetoing the New York and New Jersey bridge bill and transmitting the latest correspondence from Hawaii.

In the senate remonstrances were presented on the 22d against the Wilson tariff bill and against the issue of government bonds. A bill to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions was introduced. The nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, for associate justice of the supreme court, vice W. B. Hornblower, rejected, was received from the president. In the house an amendment to the tariff bill placing sugar on the free list was adopted. A bill was introduced to provide for the withdrawal of the discretionary power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds. The president's message on Hawaiian affairs was received.

DOMESTIC.

Gov. WATER has called a convention of wool growers to meet in Denver on February 5 to consider the Wilson tariff bill.

Negro workmen in a turpentine distillery near Valdosta, Ga., were attacked by an armed party and nine were wounded.

In a fight between post office robbers and police at Danville, Pa., Officer Van Gilder was killed and two of the outlaws were wounded.

JOHN BUCHNER, a negro, who had been recently released from the state penitentiary, was lynched by a mob at Valley Park, Mo., for assaulting two women.

A large meteor hung over Chesapeake bay, brilliantly illuminating the steamer in Baltimore harbor and down the bay.

FIVE masked men held up a train near St. Joseph, Mo., and escaped after looting the express car.

ALEX. ROSS, cashier of the First National bank of Lead City, S. D., was found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$24,593.46.

WHILE en route to Washington Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, was interviewed at Omaha, and said that there was no possibility of the queen being restored; that matter was settled for good.

FIFTY negro families in Monroe county, Ark., have arranged with the American Colonization society of Washington, D. C., for transportation to Liberia.

THE national bank note circulation throughout the country, which reached \$209,500,000 during the money stringency, has declined to \$204,500,000.

THE cruiser Olympia, built in San Francisco, made 21.69 knots an hour and earned \$300,000 in premiums for its builder.

DURING the year 1893 there were 1,373 fires in Philadelphia, the losses incurred being \$1,020,339.

COMPULSORY education, after a fair trial, is reported a failure in Chicago by a committee of the board of education.

THE National Farmers' Alliance in session in Chicago denounced J. Sterling Morton, the secretary of agriculture, and called upon him to resign.

WHILE drinking water from a brook a boy at Muncie, Ind., swallowed an insect, which devoured his heart, causing death.

THREE men who robbed a train at Centralia, Ill., pleaded guilty and were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

At Princeton, W. Va., Sheriff Hall attempted to arrest the Mullen brothers and the sheriff and both desperadoes were killed.

THE Colawash Indians, of Washington, have asked government permission to burn one of their medicine men at the stake.

It was said that the two recent train robberies in Missouri netted the bandits \$100,000.

MILTON BOND and Charles Colt, brothers-in-law, fought a duel at Sullivan, Ill., as the result of long-standing family troubles, and both were fatally shot.

At the annual meeting in New York of the American Protective Tariff League Cornelius N. Bliss was elected president.

FRIENDS of Irvey Harp, of Malvern, Ark., for a joke placed powder in a cigarette and gave it to him, and in the explosion that followed both of Harp's eyes were put out.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$924,925,525, against \$1,006,181,451 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893 was 55.6.

THE city council has annexed all suburbs, including five towns, thus adding 20,000 to Louisville's population.

It cost the government \$128,586 to pay the bounty on sugar during the fiscal year of 1893.

THOMAS BENNETT (colored) was sentenced at Mascoutah, Ill., to six years in prison for stealing two cigars.

THERE were 407 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 484 the week previous and 290 in the corresponding time in 1893.

HALF the business portion of Lewiston, Ill., was destroyed by fire.

A NEGRO named Williams, suspected of robbing a corn crib, was lynched by a mob in West Feliciana parish, La.

MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN, of the Knights of Labor, will ask an injunction to restrain the contemplated issue of bonds by Secretary Carlisle.

THE business portion of Catawba Island in Lake Erie, 12 miles from Sandusky, O., was destroyed by fire.

Mrs. LOUISA LANCASTER and her 9-year-old child were burned to death in Milwaukee.

The Indiana Associated Press was organized at Indianapolis as a branch of the Associated Press.

EXECUTIONS took place as follows: Ernest Lacore at Joliet, Ill., for the murder of Nellie Byron; John Hardy at Welch, W. Va., for killing a railway employee; Wils Howard at Lebanon, Mo., for the murder of Thomas McMichael, and Albert F. Bomberger at Cando, N. D., for the murder of six members of the Kreider family.

THERE never was more distress in the Hocking valley and other Ohio coal-mining districts than at present.

HUNDREDS of negroes in Kentucky and Illinois were swindled by Charles Porter Grove on equities in Montana mines.

NEVER in the history of the country was there so much idle money in the banks as at the present time.

WILLIAM RODECKER and his wife and Henry Russell were killed and three others were hurt in a grade crossing accident at Findlay, O.

L. LIPSCHUTZ, a Waco (Tex.) merchant, was murdered by robbers and his wife fatally injured.

L. N. ODELL, an aeronaut, dropped 300 feet to his death by the bursting of his balloon at Washington, N. C.

THREE men were killed and eighteen injured in a private tram road accident near Camden, Ark.

THE terminal and operating rooms of the Louisville (Ky.) Telephone company were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

OWING to the election of Mrs. Annie L. Austin as mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., gamblers and saloonkeepers have fled.

WILLIAM HENRY STREGER within three days married one St. Louis widow, promised to wed two others and swindled all three.

THE International Emigration society was incorporated at Birmingham, Ala., the object being to send negroes from the southern states to Africa.

THE mayor of Cincinnati was authorized to expend \$100,000 from the contingent fund for the benefit of the unemployed.

THE funds of the World's Columbian exposition were dwindling at the rate of nearly \$400,000 a month.

REV. T. DE WITT TADMAGE, of Brooklyn, announced to his congregation that he would resign on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, which occurs in the spring.

Mrs. J. PLUMMER, living near Pawuska, O. T., drowned her two children and then killed herself.

MORE than 8,000 articles lost at the world's fair are still in the service building at Jackson Park.

A HURRICANE swept over Oak Cliff and south and east of Dallas, Tex., destroying property to the extent of \$100,000 and killing a boy.

JAMES E. CONNOLLY, Catholic priest convicted of criminal assault upon a young girl at Two Harbors, Minn., was sentenced to twenty-one years in prison.

M. G. GAMBLE (colored), who criminally assaulted the little daughter of Bedford France, of Central Jellico Mines, Ky., was lynched.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 23d was: Wheat, 80,384,000 bushels; corn, 13,356,000 bushels; oats, 4,117,000 bushels; rye, 851,000 bushels; barley, 2,194,000 bushels.

PLEASANTON, Neb., was almost wiped out by fire. But one building, a bank, was left in the business district.

THE Westview savings bank made an assignment at Louisville, Ky., with liabilities of \$30,000.

SAMUEL GANAGI, a prominent attorney at Wapakoneta, O., left for parts unknown with \$60,000 belonging to several estates of which he was administrator.

Mrs. ALEX. CLIFTON, at Acme, W. Va., gave birth to four daughters, but all of them died.

A BIG foreign steamer, the Andes, bound from Costa Rica to New York with a cargo of coffee and fruits, said to be valued at \$1,000,000, went ashore off Little Beach saving station near Atlantic City, N. J. The crew was saved.

THE First national bank of Helena, Mont., which closed its doors last July, has resumed business.

THE new city directory of Indianapolis contains 57,593 names, which it is figured gives that city a population of 143,995, an increase of nearly 7,000 over last year.

IOWA miners of the Des Moines district, numbering about 600, struck against a 25 per cent reduction in wages.

NUNABY, a Choctaw said to be a centenarian and a miser, was murdered by another Indian at Tallihina, Ind. T.

BURGERS tortured Charles Pease and his housekeeper, living near Cleveland, and made the former sign a check for \$550.

IOWA's supreme court refused to reconsider its decision declaring void the prohibitory amendment of 1892.

C. M. WILSON was identified at Greeley, Col., as A. C. Knowlton, the absconding treasurer of Knox township, Vinton county, O.

M. H. SMITH, president of the Bank of Sterling, Col., was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for receiving money on deposit after he became insolvent.

PRAGER BROS. dry goods dealers at Portland, Ore., failed for \$230,000.

THIRTEEN schools in Lyon county, Kan., will be obliged to close on account of the Santa Fe road failing to pay its tax assessment of \$14,000.

Gov. RICH, of Michigan, says he is determined to probe to the bottom the frauds in connection with the salaries amendment election.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

W. I. BUCHANAN, of Iowa, was nominated by the president as minister to the Argentine Republic.

JOHN H. GEAR was formally declared elected United States senator for Iowa in joint convention of both houses of the legislature.

Mrs. ANNA AUSTIN was elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., by a majority of 8 in a vote of 338.

G. F. ROTHWELL, a member of congress from the Tenth Missouri district from 1879 to 1881, died in Kansas City.

COL. JOHN L. BRANCH, at whose command the first gun of the civil war was fired at Fort Sumter, died at Union Springs, Ala.

CHAIRMAN CUTCHER, of the Minnesota democratic state central committee, has resigned, owing to the president's delay in making appointments.

In convention at Harrisburg, Pa., the peoples party nominated Victor A. Lapiere, of Danville, for congressman at large.

JUDGE C. P. THOMPSON, aged 67 years, committed suicide at Gloucester, Mass. In 1874 he was chosen congressman from the Gloucester district.

WILLIAM GASTON, who was governor of Massachusetts in 1874, died in Boston, aged 73 years.

Mrs. NANCY ADAMSON, the first white woman in Porter county, Ind., died in Valparaiso, aged 98 years.

WILLIAM GILPIN, aged 80, first territorial governor of Colorado, was found dead in bed at Denver. He was appointed governor by President Lincoln, March 22, 1861.

FOREIGN.

SIX of the crew of the Dutch steamer Amsterdam were drowned while seeking to rescue fourteen men on a sinking schooner.

ADVANCES from Rio Janeiro say that the insurgent warships bombarded the batteries at Nictierro and killed fifty of the government forces.

At Burton-on-Trent, England, Councilor Wileman's coffin lid was removed previous to interment and he was found to be alive.

NINE HUNDRED miles of territory were devastated and 300 people killed by an earthquake in China.

TWO 6-YEAR-OLD boys, bound together by a ligament as were the Siamese twins, were being exhibited at Hong Kong, China.

Two hundred Sofas were killed and seventy-seven made prisoners in a battle with British troops at Bagwenia.

A CONSTITUTION patterned after that of the United States is in readiness for promulgation by the Hawaiian government.

GREAT BRITAIN is now talking of the peaceful disarmament of all Europe instead of a war.

THE Tyrrell brothers, of Toronto, have returned from a trip north of the Saskatchewan in a country never before explored.

DURING heavy gales in the bay at Bilbao, Spain, many fishing boats were lost and twenty-five fishermen were drowned.

NEARLY all the Hebrew leaders of Europe have united on a definite policy regarding the colonization of Palestine.

It was rumored that the young king of Serbia had been murdered.

The report sent out from Vienna that King Alexander, of Serbia, had been murdered, proved to be unfounded.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, thinks that the insurgents under Mello are practically vanquished.

LATER.

A RESOLUTION was reported in the United States senate on the 23d from the committee on foreign relations declaring that the provisional government in Hawaii, having been duly recognized, should be allowed to pursue its own line of policy. The federal election law was discussed. In the house a bill was introduced for the free coinage of silver dollars. A joint resolution was presented declaring the sympathy of the United States with the effort now being made to establish a republican form of government in the Hawaiian islands. The tariff bill was further considered, and it was voted to place coal on the free list.

FRANK MEAGHER was fatally wounded and his wife killed by an assassin near Petulma, Cal.

THE national board of trade in annual session in Washington declared in favor of foreign skilled labor being admitted and paupers barred out.

Mrs. JOHN BRADDOCK died at Slabtown, Pa., aged 120 years. She was a Russian refugee, escaping forty years ago.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has issued a circular telling how and where the new bond issue can be purchased.

TEN THOUSAND miners of Ohio have refused to accept a reduction in wages and their action will close all the Ohio coal mines.

ALONZO REED, of Perry, Ill., shot and killed his wife and infant and then ended his own worthless life.

JOHN S. JOHNSON, of Minneapolis, beat the quarter-mile skating record, going the distance in 0:31 1/4, flying start, at Madison, Wis.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany has become reconciled to Prince Bismarck.

ABOUT \$50,000 in counterfeit money was unearthed at Louisville, Ky., by a woman who was digging some roots for tea.

THE steamship Normannia, which left New York on the 18th inst. for Algers, Genoa and Naples, was struck by a tidal wave when 700 miles out and so badly damaged that a return to New York was necessary.

THE strike of the potters at East Liverpool, O., involves twenty-three out of twenty-six plants and 4,000 men.

At the twelfth annual convention in Columbus, O., of lumber dealers of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana, resolutions were adopted denouncing the free lumber schedule of the Wilson bill and setting forth that the lumber interests of the country would be ruined if it was enacted into law.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Plans for Raising Funds for the Government's Needs.

A Tax of Two Per Cent. on All Income of \$4,000 and Over—Playing Cards to Pay Two Cents a Pack and Spirits One Dollar a Gallon.

OUTLINE OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The income tax bill, as approved by the democratic members of the ways and means committee, was laid before the full committee. It was read in part, but the committee adjourned before the reading was finished. A synopsis of the bill is as follows:

The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent. upon all income of citizens of the United States, either at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries on all amounts over and above \$4,000. The bill goes into effect January 1, 1895. In estimating incomes there shall be included notes, bonds and other securities, except such United States bonds as are exempt from federal taxation. The tax is laid on profits realized within the year or within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; also on sales of live stock and farm products generally where grown upon one's own estate; all other incomes derived from any source whatever and the share of any person of the profits of companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided whether divided or otherwise, except the incomes received from corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive it.

In addition to the 4,000 exemption, all national, state and county taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the profits of the person who has actually paid them; also losses sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for and worthless debts, but excluding estimated depreciation of value and losses on sales of real estate. No deduction shall be made for improvements which may increase the value of the property or estate. Only one deduction of \$4,000 shall be made from the aggregate income of the members of any family.

Every person having an income of more than \$3,500 shall make a return to the deputy collector of the district in which he resides of the amount of his income; but persons having less than \$3,500 a year shall not make such a return. These returns shall be made on oath and the deputy collector may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that it has been understated. As a penalty for refusing to make the list, the deputy collector may make up such list according to the best information obtainable and add 50 per cent. to the amount. In cases where fraudulent list has been rendered a penalty of 100 per cent. shall be added.

The bill provides in general the manner in which persons dissatisfied with the manner of the collector may submit their case to the commissioner of internal revenue. The tax shall be collected on or before the 1st day of each July, and an additional tax of 5 per cent. shall be on payments after that date, and interest at the rate of 1 per cent. a month upon the amount of the tax.

All persons in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives and delegates in congress shall pay 2 per cent. tax upon incomes above \$4,000 a year. This amount shall be deducted from their incomes by the disbursing officers making the payment.

The bill provides that when any revenue officer divulges the operations of a manufacturer or the producer or other person of his income he shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. The deputy collector shall make lists of persons owning property subject to tax and it shall be the duty of persons, firms and corporations to furnish to the deputy collector complete lists of taxable property. In case such person fails to furnish the lists or to make up the returns such lists may be received upon oath.

Section 11 of the bill relates to corporations. It requires them to make return before the 1st day of each July following the declaration of dividends under oath by the principal officer.

Section 12 requires corporations to furnish, beginning 1895, on or before the first Monday of each year, a statement showing the gross profits, expenses, the amount of interest, annuities and dividends, net profits and allowance for the same, amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends, amount paid for salaries, employees, above and below \$4,000.

Section 14 levies taxes upon corporation dividends, interest coupons and annuities whenever and whenever payable, to all parties whatsoever, and provides that the corporation may deduct or retain from all payments made on account of such dividends, etc., a proper share of the tax so paid.

Section 15 provides for the issue of receipts by collectors for taxes paid, and whenever the payment is made otherwise than by a corporation the collector may give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor on account of payments to separate creditors, which receipt the debtor can present them to his creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amount specified in such receipts.

Sections 16, 17 and 18 are not of public information, but are simply administrative.

Section 19 provides that after a date in 1894 there shall be a tax of 2 cents a pack on playing cards, payable by adhesive stamps.

Sections 20 to 22 inclusive are explanatory of section 19, and provide penalties for violation and evasion of the law.

Section 23 fixes the tax, on and after the second calendar month after the passage of the act, on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid before that date, there shall be a per proof gallon, to be paid by the possessor on or before removal from warehouse within eight years from the date of original entry for deposit in any distillery or bonded warehouse, except in cases of withdrawal without payment of tax as now authorized by law.

Section 30 continues existing warehouse bonds on distilled spirits in full force for the time named in the bonds. When the tax is paid, on and after that date, there shall be added to the present tax of 90 cents a sufficient tax to make the total equal to \$1. Bonds may be required for the additional tax.

Section 31 provides for regauging of spirits upon withdrawal, limiting the allowance for loss to 1 gallon for two months and 1 1/2 gallons for twelve months.

Section 32, the last, repeals all inconsistent acts.

Prison for a Banker.

STERLING, Col., Jan. 24.—M. H. Smith, president of the Bank of Sterling, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for receiving money on deposit after he became insolvent.

Stolen Cigars Found in a Cave.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 24.—Monday morning while two boys were skating on Hardwood lake, near Gibson, a suburb of this city, they discovered a cave in the bank, which upon entering they found to contain 20,000 stolen cigars. Gibson is thinly inhabited, has no police protection and is supposed to be the rendezvous for a gang of thieves.

Coal Thieves Captured.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 24.—Thirty-six persons have been arrested here for stealing coal from the cars of the Illinois Central company; also many more for receiving stolen property.

SELECT YOUR BONDS.

New 5 Per Cents. to Be of the Denominations of \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Carlisle's bond circular has been issued. Attached to it is a blank form of proposal. The circular is as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, Jan. 23.—In subscribing for the new 5 per cent. bonds under the circular of January 17, 1894, the annexed form should be followed. The blank may be detached, filled up and addressed to the secretary of the treasury. The subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other more convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the treasury department in the city of Washington or at one of the following subtreasuries, viz.: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco.

"The bonds will be issued in the following denominations, viz.: Coupon bonds, \$50, \$100 and \$1,000; registered bonds, \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000.

"Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired and whether they should be coupon or registered, but if at the time of offering the subscription the kind and denomination of the bonds desired cannot be stated the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted.

"Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

"The subjoined table, showing the prices at which the new 5 per cent. bonds should be sold in order to realize to the investor certain rates of interest from 3 per cent. down to 2 1/2 per cent., with one day's interest on \$100,000, is published for the information of persons desiring to subscribe for said bonds:

RATE REALIZED.	Price.	One day's interest on \$100,000.
3 per cent.	117.223	48.21918
2 1/2 per cent.	117.815	8.94794
2 1/2 per cent.	118.411	17.87771
2 1/2 per cent.	119.010	26.80748
2 1/2 per cent.	119.613	35.73725
2 1/2 per cent.	120.219	44.66702
2 1/2 per cent.	120.829	53.59679
2 1/2 per cent.	121.442	62.52656
2 1/2 per cent.	122.059	71.45633

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FREE SUGAR AND FREE COAL.

House by Large Majorities Indorses Both Propositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The house on Tuesday determined on the abolition of the duty upon refined sugar, which was passed upon just before the house adjourned Monday night as an amendment to an amendment offered by Mr. Robertson, one of the Louisiana sugar men. A way out of the confusion which existed as to the effect of the amendment adopted Monday night was found after a two-hours discussion of the parliamentary situation by submitting the question to the house as to whether the Warner amendment placing refined sugar on the free list should be considered as a substitute for the Robertson amendment. This was decided affirmatively, and then by an overwhelming vote—161 to 39—in which the republicans joined with the radical democrats against the sugar men and several members of the ways and means committee, the substitute was adopted. With regard to the sugar schedule, therefore, the committee of the whole has abolished the bounty and placed all sugar, both raw and refined, upon the free list.

When it came to consider the coal schedule, however, the committee fared much better and all four of the amendments designed to place a duty of from forty to seventy-five cents per ton upon coal were beaten. The debate upon the coal schedule developed a great deal of feeling among the southern members, especially those from Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, whose states are interested either in coal or iron ore.

SWEPT BY A HUGE WAVE.

Terrible Experience of Passengers and Crew of the Normannia in Mid-Ocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The steamer Normannia, of the Hamburg-American Packet company, which sailed from this port on Thursday last week for Genoa and Naples, returned Tuesday so severely damaged by a "tidal wave" which struck the vessel early on Sunday morning that she was rendered unseaworthy and had to put back to this port in order to secure the safety of the passengers. The damage to the ship is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A great wall of water towering mountain high swept down on the ship, devastating it in every part—tearing the steel plates on the vessel's sides as if they were made of paper and rousing the passengers from sound sleep to plunge them into the panic of terror. Many of the passengers were lifted from their berths by the monster wave and tossed about on the crest like chips. Terror-stricken, the men rushed to the boats, while those of the women who did not faint