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HAYTI'S LAST REVOLT. Two Hundred Slain at Port au Prince. (New York Herald.)

Nearly two hundred people have been shot down in the streets of Port au Prince by order of President Hippolyte. Executions have been ordered right and left, and men have been shot down without even the semblance of a trial. The utmost consternation prevails in the Haytian capital. People are afraid to venture on the streets. Fred Douglass, the United States Minister in Hayti, is said to be in fear of his life.

This state of things is the result of two attempts to overthrow the government of Hippolyte, as told in the Haytian papers received on the Dutch steamer Oranje Nassau, which arrived from Port au Prince Monday. The steamer left Hayti on June 2. The last attempt at revolt was on May 28. After the first attempt President Hippolyte had any number of people arrested in the Haytian capital.

Eighty or ninety people were taken from their homes and thrown into prison. President Hippolyte particularly desired to arrest General Sully Guerrier, one of the ringleaders in the revolt and failing to find him Guerrier's wife was arrested instead and locked up.

Guerrier gathered a mob about him and on May 28 last while the celebration of Corpus Christi was going on in the Cathedral, Guerrier led his men against the prison guards and compelled them to surrender the keys. Entrance to the prison was at once gained and two hundred prisoners were liberated, including Guerrier's wife and all who were there for political offences as well as the common thieves and thugs of the city.

Generals Sully Guerrier and Badere, an old political offender, then headed this mob, which proceeded towards the arsenal for the purpose of gaining control of the arsenal and the arms and ammunition it contained, and then becoming masters of the city. It was a desperate move, and was frustrated only by the quick movement of the troops under Hippolyte. The government troops, which had been drawn up before the Cathedral, reached the arsenal first and the mob was repulsed. Thirty or forty were shot down. The others fled to the forests outside the city, and a number of them have been recaptured and shot.

Two or three per day, the passengers who arrived on the Oranje Nassau say, have been shot since the revolt. The only offence of some of the victims was their failure to rise and shout "Vive la Hippolyte!" when the mighty man rode by on his horse.

L'Ordre and several other papers which were brought by the Oranje Nassau were organs of Hippolyte apparently, for though they contained a practical admission of the killing of the men at Port au Prince, yet the accounts were covered with Hippolyte whitewash. Here is the story as it was told to me by Mr. N. B. Walker, who was a passenger on the Oranje Nassau:—

One of the great fete days of Hayti is Corpus Christi. It occurs on May 28. On that day almost the entire population of Port au Prince attend divine service in the Cathedral. It was so on May 28 last. The troops, or a large number of them, were drawn up in a line in front of the Cathedral. Children were coming from all parts of the little city to be present with their parents.

It was just nine o'clock in the morning, and President Hippolyte and the members of his cabinet had just entered the church. That was the time chosen by Generals Sully Guerrier and Badere to strike a decisive blow, liberate their friends and gain a victory. Guerrier, it is said, was inspired more by the thought of liberating his wife. His life subsequently paid the forfeit.

As President Hippolyte seated himself one of his aids stole softly down the aisle and whispered to the President. The latter waved him away. A second aide whispered to the President, and again Hippolyte impatiently waved him off.

Excitement in the Cathedral was high, and when a third man approached the President to confer with him some of the women present fainted. Then people began to move out of the church. President Hippolyte sent an order to the commanding officer of the troops, and they at once marched for the arsenal, meeting the mob as related.

Afterward President Hippolyte sent for his war horse and his bodyguard. He then rode through the city at the head of the troops.

Sitting in front of his shop in one of the streets through which the soldiers passed was a tailor named Roosignal, and because he did not jump to his feet and howl "Vive la Hippolyte!" when that man passed, a guard put three bullets through the tailor's body. All the residents had been ordered to have their doors open. One of the houses was closed. It was the home of an English merchant, but Hippolyte ordered the troops to smash in the door. They would have done so had not a servant opened the door and explained that the family were absent.

E. Rigaud, a Haytian merchant, was sitting in his own house with his wife and nephew when the President passed. He sent a guard to the house, with instructions to bring Rigaud out and shoot him. The guard told Mr. Rigaud the President wished to see him. Rigaud said he would go, and offered the guard some rum, after the

custom of the country. The guard drank it and went with his victim. At the street corner the guard excused himself and then stepped back, gave a signal and three bullets were sent through Rigaud's body.

Fearing trouble, Mrs. Rigaud followed her husband. The nephew passed her and was just in time to see his uncle fall.

"It is all over," he told his aunt as he hurried back to her. "Uncle has been assassinated." This remark reached the ears of President Hippolyte and he sent for the young man who was scarcely seventeen years of age.

"Did you make such a remark?" the President asked.

"I have never borne arms against your government," was the reply. Again the question was put, and getting the same answer, the President said, waving his hand in a majestic way, "Take him out and shoot him!" The young man was accordingly shot.

The body of Merchant Rigaud lay in the sun for more than two hours before the family could get permission to remove it for burial. A friend of the family named Pillou finally obtained leave to bury the corpse, but he was not permitted to change the clothing or remove anything from it. The bereaved family were grudgingly allowed the boon of a lock of the dead man's hair. The next day Mrs. Rigaud received a note from the President, who regretted that the "necessities of the country had demanded the removal of Mr. Rigaud," etc. The most careful inquiry failed to show that Rigaud had been guilty of any offence.

General Sully Guerrier was shot down the day after the revolt and with him also perished his chief lieutenant, Francois Gratia. Four men were shot on May 30 on the wharf near where the Oranje Nassau lay. No cause was ascribed for the killing of these men. They were not tried. They were simply shot down without warning.

Edison's Rival.

Elihu Thompson, the Boston electrician is regarded by a good many electrical experts as being the most formidable rival of Thomas A. Edison. He has a great many more friends among electrical engineers than the New Jersey man, principally because he is genial and more approachable than the latter. Mr. Thompson is a very young man in appearance, rather slender, with clear cut features, a small brown mustache and wavy brown hair. His appearance is almost boyish. He is a bright talker and a good listener. He has given more encouragement to electrical societies than Edison, and this fact may have much to do with his popularity. At any rate, a great deal is expected from Thomson in the electrical line. His friends say the fact is not generally known that Thompson took as many prizes in the late Paris Exposition as Edison, and some of them were more valuable than any captured by "The Wizard." At a session of the Academie de Sciences of Paris, which Mr. Thompson was invited to attend, he surprised the members by delivering a speech in French, and a very good speech it was too. Thompson is an Englishman, but has been a resident of the United States since he was a very young boy. He has made a great deal of money out of his inventions, and lives in handsome style.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A woman who has been under treatment for catarrh by the physicians at the Manhattan eye and ear hospital in this city is known as "the fatal patient." Upon three different occasions this woman has placed herself under the care of physicians at the hospital. If she should ever present herself again she will be referred to some other institution, as not one of the hospital surgeons would be willing to do anything for her. Opposite her name in the hospital register have been written the words in a bold hand, "The fatal patient."

The woman first called at the hospital two years ago. Cabinet D, where nose and throat diseases were treated, was at that time under the charge of Dr. Johnson, who died almost immediately after treating her. The next occupant of cabinet D, was Dr. Pond, and he was in charge when the "fatal patient" made her second visit to the institution. His death followed soon after. For a year and a half the woman kept away from the eye and ear hospital, but at length as her old complaint was beginning to bother her again, she called again a few days since. To the gentleman she first saw in the building she remarked that she thought it probable that the doctors might hesitate about treating her in view of the fate of the two who had before undertaken to alleviate her troubles.

She was again referred to cabinet D, where Dr. David Phillips had succeeded Dr. Pond. After seeing the "fatal patient" for the first time, Dr. Phillips went to his home at 131 East Eighty-sixth street. In the evening he dined out, and then made some professional visits. Upon his return home he complained of feeling ill. He did not get up the next morning, his mother, who saw him lying on his bed, thought that a long sleep would do him good. When he was called to his luncheon about noon it was discovered that he was dead.

Query.—If the keeper of a gaol is a prisoner, why is not the keeper of a prison a prisoner?

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"I am never without a box of Ayer's Pills in the house."—Mrs. Edwin Bartow, 425 Bristol st., Buffalo, N. Y.

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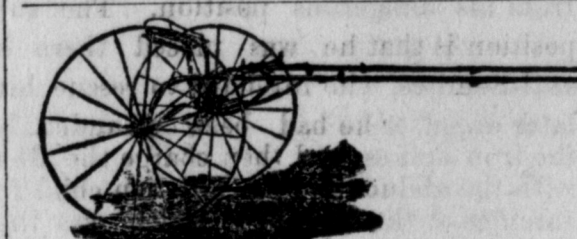
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Table with financial data: Cash Capital, Reserve for Unadjusted Losses, Reserve for Re-Insurance, NET SURPLUS, Total Assets, J. D. PHINNEY, Agent, Richibucto.

The following are the most important items of the THIRTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31, 1889, \$631,016,666 New Assurance Written in 1889, 175,284,109 Premium Income in 1889, 25,337,223 Interest and Other Income, 5,085,755 Total Income, 30,383,288 Payments to Policy holders, 11,842,858 Assets, 107,150,309 Liabilities (4 per cent.), 84,329,235 Surplus, \$22,821,074 Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 127 per cent.

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