

## IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

### Jury Finds Martin Thorn Guilty of Murder.

#### Passing of Death Sentence Is Deferred—A Report That Upon Returning to His Cell the Prisoner Admits His Guilt.

New York, Dec. 1.—Martin Thorn was on Tuesday convicted of murder in the first degree in killing William Guldensuppe, his predecessor in the affections of Mrs. Augusta Naek, at Woodside, L. I., on June 25. At the request of Thorn's counsel the passage of the death sentence was deferred until next Friday morning. Thorn heard the juryman polled on their verdict, but his face never changed color during the trying ordeal. With lips firmly compressed and jaws hard set, he faced the judge, jury and courtroom full of spectators with well-feigned stoicism. Judge Maddox's charge was carefully prepared and well delivered. It was acknowledged by the lawyers for the prisoner to be extremely lucid, fair and impartial. The jury remained in deliberation just three hours, when they sent word to the judge that they were ready to render a verdict. The fact of their remaining out so long gave hope to the defense, but as each one of them took his seat in the jury box his facial expression told very distinctly the result of the three hours' conference. "Guilty of the charge preferred" were the ominous words which fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury. Thorn's lawyers moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the weight of evidence, but the motion was overruled.

Just what will become of Mrs. Naek has not been made known by the Queens county authorities, but it is generally thought that the people will accept a plea from her which will not call for capital punishment.

When Thorn had been led back to his cell after the conviction he admitted that the verdict was just and that he and not Mrs. Naek killed Guldensuppe. This acknowledgment of guilt took place while Thorn's cell in the jail was being prepared for him. During the trial Thorn has been under charge of Police Captain Methven, of Flushing. Capt. Methven had him under his watchful eye when the jail officials searched the cell Thorn is to occupy for a day or two. While this was being done Thorn talked with the police captain. He said:

"I am glad it is over and the verdict given. I am convicted and I am sentenced. It was I who killed Guldensuppe, and I believe every word of Mrs. Naek said upon the stand was substantially correct. When I was on the stand I lied, when telling the story as I did, but I lied to clear myself. It is no use carrying it any further. I am guilty and convicted. It is what I expected and what I suppose people think I deserve, and perhaps I do."

The Herald prints Martin Thorn's denial of the report that he has confessed.

## NIPPED IN THE BUD.

### Blanco Takes Decisive Steps Against Those Opposed to Reforms.

New York, Dec. 1.—Capt. Gen. Blanco crushed in the bud the first overt act of hostility against the establishment of autonomy on the part of the intrants, led by Weyler partisans, says the correspondent of the Herald at Havana.

The government has for some days been aware that a demonstration was about to be made. It was discovered that it would take the form of a secret circular, calling on radical Spaniards to resist the plan of the present administration.

The police raided the printing office of the El Comercio Constitutional and seized a large number of printed circulars. They were headed: "Viva Weyler," and contained a glorification of Weyler, and a virulent attack upon the United States and Gen. Blanco. The circulars were signed by many Spaniards, and bore the date "Santa Clara, November 23."

## A DEADLY DRAUGHT.

### Wood Alcohol and Cheap Whisky Cause Seven Deaths.

Mapleville, Ala., Dec. 1.—Seven men are dead and 17 more are not expected to live from the result of drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and cheap whisky. The dr. was bought in Selma, Ala., by Bill Anderson and another farmer and brought here by them and retailed to farmers and laborers on the Mobile & Ohio extension which is in process of construction through this place. A great number of farmers and railroad hands purchased some of the mixture, and immediately after drinking the concoction were taken violently ill. No physician was at hand and many of them died before attention could be given them. The alcohol was labeled "for mixing paint only." The affair has created a great sensation. Anderson and his partner are among the dead.

## ELEVEN KILLED.

### Terrible Railway Disaster Occurs in Poland.

Warsaw, Dec. 1.—A terrible railway accident occurred here. While a passenger train was standing at the terminus, a heavy freight train crashed into it, owing to the error of a pointsman. Eleven persons were killed outright and 22 others were seriously injured.

## THE AUTONOMY SCHEME.

### Summary of Spanish Decree Relating to Cuba and Porto Rico.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The Official Gazette publishes the royal decree granting autonomy for Cuba and Porto Rico. An outline follows:

Article 1 explains the principles of the future government of the two islands.

Article 2 decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, divided into two chambers, while a governor-general, representing the home government, will exercise in its name the supreme authority.

Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws on colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governor-general.

Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal powers, viz.: a chamber of representatives and a council of administration.

Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 be nominated by the home government.

Article 6 provides that the members of the council of administration must be Spaniards, at least 35 years of age, who were born in the island or who have resided there continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials such as senators, presidents of courts and chambers of commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the council.

Articles 7 to 14 inclusive deal with nominations and the conditions of election to councils.

Article 15 empowers the throne, or the governor-general, to appoint, suspend or dissolve the chambers, with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

Articles 16 to 28 deal with the procedure of the chambers and grant immunity to members.

Article 29 empowers the insular parliament to receive the governor's oath and make effective the responsibility of the secretaries forming the governor's council. Secretaries may be impeached by the chambers, in which case they are to be judged by the council of administration.

Negotiations for treaties of commerce are to be made by the home government, with the assistance of the secretaries of the island.

Article 30 confers upon parliament the imposing of customs duties.

Article 40 deals with the commercial relations of the islands with the peninsula and provides that no import or export tax may differ to the prejudice of the productions of either island or the peninsula. A list will be formed of articles coming from Spain direct, which will be granted favorable treatment in regard to similar articles coming from abroad, and the same will be done for productions of the islands entering Spain; the differential duty in no case to exceed 35 per cent.

The remainder of the decree explains the governor-general's powers. He will exercise supreme command, be responsible for the preservation of order, have free power to nominate officials, and his secretaries; he will publish and execute the laws and decrees, international treaties and conventions, etc., and will have the power of pardoning, suspending constitutional guarantees and ordering a state of siege, should circumstances require it.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Spain's latest scheme for autonomy for Cuba is not well received in Washington. The publication made in the Official Gazette of Madrid, containing a summary of the royal decrees, has produced a most unfavorable impression here. Careful examination of the scheme discloses that a string is attached to every pretended concession to Cuba, and leads inevitably to the conclusion that the Spanish statesmen are at their old tricks of throwing dust into the eyes of the world in general, and of the people of the United States in particular. It is already apparent that Spain is not able to deceive anyone with these decrees. The Cubans say they will have none of such autonomy, which is at best a mere sham, leaving everything of importance subject to the control of Spain.

**Lovering Found Guilty.**  
Chicago, Nov. 26.—The finding of the court-martial is that the accused is guilty as charged in the specifications, and that he be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The court is thus lenient in view of the good character of the accused as shown in the evidence.

The foregoing is, according to the statement of a man who knows, the exact verdict of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, of Fort Sheridan, charged with brutal treatment of Private Charles Hammond.

**To Vote for Caucus Nominee.**  
Cincinnati, Nov. 27.—At the recent election the fusion ticket which carried this county contained nine democratic and five republican members of the legislature. There has been some doubt as to how the republican fusionists would vote on a joint ballot for United States senator.

At a meeting of these fusionists here they decided to vote for the republican caucus nominee, which will make the legislature stand 80 republicans to 65 democrats on joint ballot for United States senator.

**Zero Weather in Northwest.**  
St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 30.—Zero weather continued throughout the northwest, eight below in this city at seven o'clock Monday morning. At the same hour Bismarck reported ten below, Winnipeg 14 below, and Miles City 18 below, these being the average figures. It is clear.

**Indicted.**  
Denver, Col., Nov. 29.—The grand jury has found true bills against several firms for selling oleomargarine. The Colorado Creamery Men's association instigated the prosecutions. It is claimed that eight out of every ten retail grocers in the city handle oleomargarine.

**Assets Far Too Small.**  
New York, Nov. 30.—The schedules in the assignment of E. B. Cathbert & Co., bankers and brokers, who assigned on August 31, show: Liabilities, \$630,365; nominal assets, \$426,774; actual assets, \$169,490.

## OUR NAVY.

### Extracts From the Annual Report of Secretary Long.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Following are extracts from the annual report of Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy:

"The present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battle ships of the first class, two battle ships of the second class, two armored cruisers, 18 cruisers, 15 gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one monitor, one transport, one steam and five torpedo boats. There are under construction five battle ships of the first class, 15 torpedo boats and one submarine boat. There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors and some unserviceable craft. There is, further, the auxiliary fleet, which consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

"Attention is invited to the recommendation of the chief of the bureau of navigation for the construction of a stern-wheel boat of light draft for patrol service on the Yukon river. It would essentially aid in securing a proper observance of the law in Alaska. The appropriation necessary for this purpose is estimated at \$20,000, and as much more for the establishment of three small posts at different points on the river and for providing a proper outfit for the officers and men.

"The efforts of the department to Americanize the enlisted force of the navy have been steadily pursued, and with this end in view temporary training stations were established during the past summer in a number of lake cities and a number of excellent men enlisted. The department intends to repeat this action in the southern states, believing that similar enlistments can be secured on the Gulf coast. The records of the bureau show that of the 2,845 petty officers in general service June 30, 1897, 48 per cent. were native born and 52 per cent. were citizens of the United States; and of the 5,840 other men in general service 58 per cent. were native born and 70 per cent. were citizens of the United States.

"The department has paid much attention to the development of the naval militia. The appropriation of \$2,000 for this purpose after deducting \$2,000 for books of instruction, was allotted among 15 states: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, California, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio. The state of Ohio organized a naval militia during the past year, and was included for the first time in the naval allotment. Illinois has mustered in four divisions and will share in the next allotment. Virginia has organized one division, but it has not yet been formally mustered in. This makes a total at the present time of 17 states having naval militia organizations. During the past summer the secretary of the navy personally visited and inspected the naval militia of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and New York in their annual encampments, and in his report to the department states that he was greatly pleased with the zeal and efficiency shown by the different organizations. Different battalions all had a tour of duty on board the vessels of the navy during the past summer except those of North Carolina and South Carolina.

"Our remoteness from foreign powers, the genius of our institutions and the devotion of our people to education, commerce and industry, rather than to any policy that involves military engagements, make war to be thought of only as a last resort in defense of our rights, and our military and naval establishments as a police force in the preservation of order and never for aggression. While all this is, therefore, an earnest of peace as the normal condition of our national life, there is, in the necessity of the wisdom and economy, to the same end, of an effective navy, in view of the vast extent of our coast and the possibility of attack from the sea upon our great cities, where the concentration of population and property is enormous.

"The principal need of to-day is that of sufficient stocks, of which there is a deplorable lack, of adequate supplies of the munitions of war, which should never be at the hand-to-mouth stage; of an equipment of our navy yards equal to the demand upon them of the increased number of our ships, and of an enlarged corps of officers and men to do the work.

"The department recommends that the authorization of new ships by the congress be limited to one battle ship for the Pacific coast, where, after the five now under construction are completed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic there will be seven; and also a few torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, both of which are comparatively of little cost, and more of which are desirable in order to bring this swift, mobile and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense.

"According to the reports of the paymaster-general the total cost of maintaining the navy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, exclusive of its increase and of permanent improvements at yards and stations specially appropriated for, was \$15,494,822.03, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, \$17,514,231.13. It appears, therefore, that the expense of maintaining the navy is a growing one, as distinguished from its increase and permanent improvements year to year according to the judgment of congress as to the desirability of these latter items. Attention is called to this fact because the country should be under no misapprehension as to the increasing cost of maintenance. The building of a ship is a definite fixed expense, incurred once for all. But to maintain it, to provide it with docks, naval stations and other necessary facilities, to man and equip it, to keep it in repair—in short, to run the naval establishment—is and must continue to be a large charge on the public treasury, and, economy is certainly, an increasing one. Economy is necessary at large and in detail, not merely as a good theory to proclaim, but as an actual practice to perform. With the best exercise of this virtue, expense will be large in this, as in every other department of a government which represents the interests of a country so vast as ours. But it is believed that the people, whose arm the navy is, and who evidently appreciate its potential usefulness, desire to maintain it at the point of highest efficiency, and will do so the more cordially the more frankly they are informed of its real and deserving needs and demands and of the justifiable cost thereof.

JOHN D. LONG,  
Secretary of the Navy."

## MUCH RUIN WROUGHT.

### Storm on the British Coast the Worst Known in Years.

London, Dec. 1.—Stories of wrecks, fatalities and damage done by Monday's storm continue to be received. All the bays and ports are full of shipping more or less seriously damaged. Such sights have not been seen for many years. Several of the inland towns of Kent are still flooded and a long time must elapse before repairs can be made.

The seaside resorts naturally have fared the worst. At Margate alone the damage done is estimated to amount to £50,000, and at South End the loss was £30,000. Reports are received from other seaside places. The severity of the weather prevailing in Durhamshire can be gauged by the finding of the frozen body of a laborer who lost his way in a snowstorm.

Five artillerymen from Shoeburyness, who were sent out to search for a boat in which six gunners were adrift, were driven out to sea and were picked up at night by the Allan line steamer Austrian, after their boat had been stove in. It is feared the boat containing the six gunners was swamped and that the men were drowned.

New England, an island near South End several thousand acres in area and surrounded by a high sea wall, was swamped during the gale and everything, including a farmer, his family, the farm buildings, sheep, horses and cattle, was swept off of it.

Brussels, Dec. 1.—The storm which has been sweeping the northern part of Europe has done great damage along the Belgian coast. At Heyst and Middelkerke the dykes have been breached, flooded houses have collapsed, and a number of vessels have been driven ashore. The Kunsal and other buildings at Blankenbergh have been damaged, the dykes have been damaged, the streets are flooded and the troops are being employed at various points to assist in the work of rescue.

St. Malo, Dec. 1.—The French brig Hasparren has been wrecked off Aurigny. A majority of her crew perished. The French brig Hasparren was of 309 tons and belonged to S. M. Lagasse, Neuvié, of Bayonne, France. She was probably a fishing brig.

Sassari, Island of Sardinia, Dec. 1.—Heavy gales are sweeping the Sardinian coast. A vessel on fire was seen off Sardo island Tuesday. She soon foundered and no trace of her crew has been seen.

## MAY SEND SUPPLIES.

### Relief Measures for Klondikers Discussed by the Cabinet.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The cabinet Tuesday considered the subject of sending relief to the people in the Klondike. President McKinley received a telegram from the Portland (Ore.) chamber of commerce, stating that there was danger of destitution and suffering on the Klondike and offering to supply the necessary food for relief if the government would undertake its transportation.

The information was not definite as to the actual conditions, but was on the same line that has been telegraphed from the northwest.

The cabinet considered every phase of the situation and discussed ways and means of affording relief.

It was decided that nothing could be done until congress met, when an appropriation will be asked for the purpose of transporting food supplies. Although many plans have been discussed, none has been decided upon. It is probable, however, that whatever action is taken will be under the direction of the war department, and by the time congress acts Secretary Alger will have formulated plans.

It is probable that the president will send a special message to congress asking an appropriation for the relief of the people in the Klondike, and it is believed that prompt action will be taken and the money made immediately available.

## LOVERING FOUND GUILTY.

### Secretary Alger Will Approve Action of Court-Martial.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Secretary Alger has received from Lieut. Col. Hunter, the judge advocate of the court-martial in the case of Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, of the Fourth infantry, the record of the proceedings and findings of the court. The secretary admits that the published reports of the sentence are correct and that the officer has been found guilty of ill-treating Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan and has been sentenced to be reprimanded by the secretary of war.

Late Tuesday afternoon Secretary Alger stated that he had finally decided to approve the sentence of the court, although it may be some days before the papers reach him, having first to go to the judge advocate general of the war department and then to Gen. Miles for their indorsement before they will be in order for his action.

## AN UNLUCKY THIRTEEN.

### That Number Present at Annual Meeting of Once Famous Cobden Club.

London, Dec. 1.—There were exactly 12 men and one woman present Tuesday at the annual meeting of the once famous Cobden club. Lord Farrer presided. The annual report expressed regret at the death of a member, the late Henry George, of New York, and announced that the income of the year 1897 was £663.

## SOON TO MEET.

### Congress Will Begin Its Session at Noon Monday.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Members of congress are unusually slow in putting in their appearance here for the regular session, which convenes next Monday. Up to this time there have been scarcely more than half a dozen arrivals each day. From now on, however, it is expected that the rush will begin and that a very full attendance will be in their places on the opening day. Few of the leaders of either house are here as yet. This is especially true of the house of representatives. Neither Speaker Reed nor Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, will reach Washington until Saturday or Sunday.

With the exception of the pronounced and radical pro and anti-Cuban congressmen the members of both houses as a rule seem to be holding their judgments in abeyance until they ascertain from official sources exactly what the situation is as to Cuba.

In the matter of the currency it seems already established that the democrats and their free silver allies will oppose stubbornly anything the majority is likely to propose, and the fact that the opposition in the senate seems insurmountable inclines many of the republican members of the house to the opinion that it would be wisdom not to attempt any legislation whatever. There is some talk of a republican caucus on this question, many of the members believing that if a currency measure is to be passed differences could be most easily adjusted and concerted action secured in this way.

Mr. Hepburn (Ia.), who is chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says he has received many letters during the recess, particularly from mercantile bodies, urging action on the anti-scalping and pooling bills, and he expects both these questions to receive early attention.

Washington, Dec. 1.—When asked whether there was any truth in the often printed reports that he had been tendered the attorney-generalship, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, said: "The president some time ago was kind enough to tender to me the position of attorney-general in the event of a vacancy in that office, which, after consideration, I have been reluctantly obliged to decline for reasons entirely personal. There is every reason to believe that Judge Day will continue work in his present position in the state department."

Washington, Dec. 1.—Secretary Gage said Tuesday that in the annual estimates he would send to congress, he would name about \$20,000,000 and not above \$25,000,000 as the amount of the treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The secretary said that he expected the receipts from customs to increase steadily and that in the spring months he anticipated quite large importations.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, arrived in Washington Tuesday. Speaking to a reporter, he said that his policy for the approaching session of congress as chairman of the house committee would be to hold the appropriations, so far as he could control them, down to existing conditions.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Reports that came to the state department late Tuesday afternoon from Hayti were to the effect that considerable excitement prevailed there and that the situation was grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the gunboat Marblehead, and the naval officials were communicated with to this end. The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course it is stated that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests that might be threatened by the outbreak of disorder in Hayti. The latest advices from German sources, however, indicate that no occasion will be given for friction between the United States and Germany on account of the Haytian difficulty and that the matter will be adjusted.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom has been offered and has declined the position of chairman of the interstate commerce commission. The term of William R. Morrison, the present chairman, expires January 1. Senator Cullom was the author of the law.

**WON'T SEND A WARSHIP.**  
Germany Gives Explanation of Her Intentions Towards Hayti.

Berlin, Dec. 1.—The German government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Gefion to Port au Prince, Hayti, to enforce the demands for the payment of an indemnity to Herr Emil Leiders for alleged false imprisonment. The Gefion, instead, will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in the Chinese waters.

Baron-Von Bulow, the German minister of foreign affairs, gave the United States ambassador, Mr. A. D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intention toward Hayti.

**Plead for a Doomed Woman.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1.—Gov. Atkinson is overwhelmed with petitions from the women of the state not to allow the hanging of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles, who hired a negro to kill her husband. Four juries have found both the woman and the negro guilty, and fixed their punishment at death.

## WHO DIED JU

Who's dead? Who's at the far away or close at hand? Or on the ocean far? Or on the crime-infested Who, when you bend to (No matter where, no Death came to him and Of beheading), who die

King, was it? Bishop? Or babe in some worn? Or patriarch just find? Possessed of newer, to Perhaps it was a boy, w Was bright with y bride? Perhaps a chief of some stretched on his bed died.

And where? In fair or Or in the endless north? Or on the jangled Saha? Or on some stony moor? Touched Death some is? Where oceans part an? Or did he come a guest? Within the house acri

Who died just now? (So calculating men? Is but a gully for a dead? In this great hive of? Somewhere just now of? There passes forth is? Just as the disappear? Drop down below the

Who died just now in? For some one, state? Is for each passing m? Down Arael's dark? To stand gaunt-eyed a? Where Clarion's bor? Who was it died just n? Not some one of you!

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