

PLOTTERS FOILED.

A Conspiracy to Overthrow the Government of Costa Rica is Nipped in the Bud.

New York, March 15.—Passengers on the steamer Altai, which arrived here Tuesday after touching a week ago at Port Limon, had much to say about the recent attempt to overthrow the rule of President Iglesias, of Costa Rica. This occurred on February 25 at San Jose, the seat of government. It was briefly reported by cable several days later, but owing to the vigilance of the censorship maintained, the details and the cause were not given. A passenger apparently well able to judge the conditions in Costa Rica, but who refused to allow his name to be used on account of his large business connections in that republic, after referring to the continued absence abroad of Iglesias, which he attributed to the president's desire to put Costa Rica on a gold basis, described the recent outbreak as follows: "Iglesias left his aged father, Don Detricio, in charge of affairs, while he came to the United States and thence went to Europe, where he now is. The malcontents took advantage of his absence to hatch a few plots. Flores is an aspirant to presidential honors. His military sponsor, Velardo, on the 25th, followed by about 50 armed men, gained an entrance to the artillery barracks at San Jose. One of Velardo's sons was in charge of the guards at the gate when the insurgents entered. There were 300 soldiers in the barracks. It was understood that the admission of the rebels was to be followed by the surrender of the government forces and the turning over of all the arms, but the plot miscarried and the rebels walked into an ambush.

"Col. Antillon, who was in charge of the government forces, headed his men and a fight ensued. Velardo was wounded, one of his sons was killed and two other sons were made prisoners. The son who had endeavored to turn over the barracks to his father was tried by court-martial and shot. The other brother is now in prison, awaiting trial for treason. In the fight at the barracks several other soldiers were killed, including Col. Antillon. Velardo and his chief supporters escaped. The rebels are now preparing to attack San Jose, and are getting arms from the neighboring republics. The people of Nicaragua, vexed at the stand taken by Iglesias in opposition to the canal grant to the Grace syndicate, are supporting the Costa Rican rebels.

"The signal for the outbreak of the revolution was the assassination of Col. Arroyo, one of the military commanders of the place, who was killed in the street. Velardo until recently owned a large silk shawl factory, which was mysteriously burned. He charged that incendiaries in the employ of government officials destroyed the factory. As a result of this attempted coup d'etat the 200,000 inhabitants of San Jose are now under martial law. Flores is under surveillance and may be arrested at any moment. If such a radical step is taken it is likely that a fierce revolution will ensue."

THE ENGINEER SAYS NO.

Officer of the Gloucester Denies that the Corps Found in a Chair Is that of Admiral Villamil.

Santiago, Cuba, March 14.—Gen. Wood, in the presence of the adjutants general of the department, and other officers, has positively identified the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago among the rocks on the shore about four miles west of El Moro, as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers in the naval battle which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

Washington, March 15.—The secretary of the navy has received the following telegram, dated at Portland, Ore.:

"Remains found in chair about four miles west of Santiago as reported in Tuesday's papers are not those of Villamil, but of a Spanish seaman. Report follows by mail.

"Proctor, assistant engineer." The officer from whom the above message was received was an engineer on board the Gloucester, which destroyed the ill-fated Pluton, on board of which Admiral Villamil started from Santiago. He was in charge of the landing party which went to the succor of the Spanish sailors who managed to reach shore from the sinking vessel, and were being fired upon by the Cubans. While bringing this particular seaman down to the shore to take him aboard the Gloucester, the seaman died and his remains were allowed to sit in the chair in which the body had been conveyed. Department officials believe that Villamil's body lies at the bottom of the sea.

No Advance at This Time.

Pittsburg, March 15.—President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, has returned from Youngstown, where he was in conference with Secretary Nutt, of the Western Merchants' Bar Manufacturers' association. Mr. Shaffer reports that no advance in wages can be given the fishers and puddlers based on the past 60 days. In explanation he says the contracts for January and February were made by the merchants, dating back 60 and 90 days and the scale could not be based on the price of bar iron. He says further there is no doubt of an advance being given 60 days hence.

New Recruiting Stations.

Washington, March 15.—The following additional recruiting stations have been established for the purpose of enlisting men to fill the regular army up to the maximum of 65,000 allowed by the new army law: Allegheny, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, Dayton, O.; Ft. Wayne, Knoxville, Memphis, Norfolk, Savannah, Seattle, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sterling, Ill., and Wheeling, W. Va. In addition to these stations the war department will have officers at every place where volunteers are mustered out to enlist such men as wish to remain in the army.

FOR RECIPROCIITY.

Foreign Powers Seek to Negotiate Treaties With the United States—Agreements Under the Dingley Law Must be Made Before July 24.

Washington, March 15.—Negotiations for reciprocity treaties with Germany and France have been resumed and there is still a prospect that a treaty may be negotiated with Great Britain covering the British West Indies. These treaty negotiations were interrupted some months ago by the service Mr. Kasson, our reciprocity commissioner, was obliged to give to the Canadian commission. As this work is closed, Mr. Kasson is free to resume negotiations with the other countries.

In the case of France, Ambassador Cambon returns from Paris with the earnest hope of carrying through a treaty under the Dingley law. On the part of France it is proposed to give to the United States their "minimum" tariff list. The French tariff has two rates, a maximum and a minimum. The difference averages about 25 per cent. Countries specially favored by France get the minimum rate, while those having no arrangement pay the maximum rate, 25 per cent. higher. The effect of this is to place higher duties on American goods than on those of England, Germany, Russia and 30 countries with which France has made commercial arrangements. In the negotiations with Mr. Kasson this minimum rate is conceded, the only question being as to what the United States will grant in return.

The German negotiations have been resumed on a broad scale. They began over a year ago on a strict commercial basis and made no progress, owing to Germany's course in certain other public matters. Recently, however, Germany has given evidence of good will. As a result the officials have shown a disposition to listen with more attention to Germany's desires on reciprocity, and the subject is being considered in its general features. The scope of the negotiation is shown in the fact that Secretary Hay is carrying it forward, the detailed work on schedules not having been taken up as yet by Mr. Kasson.

The British negotiations reached an advanced stage and then collapsed entirely. They were managed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Kasson, who together outlined the articles to be covered by the proposed treaty. The document was about ready to sign last summer when the London authorities stated that they were considering the advisability of granting countervailing duties to the sugar producers of the British West Indies, after the American practice. This put off the reciprocity treaty, for if the imperial government gave countervailing duties there was not the same need of a reciprocity arrangement. But except for this statement the imperial government has done nothing on countervailing duties.

MAY VISIT M'KINLEY.

Cuban Military Assembly Appoints Committee to Present Resolutions to the President.

Havana, March 15.—The action of Civil Governor Mora and the police in attempting to prevent Monday's manifestations in favor of Gen. Maximo Gomez is strongly censured and the ill-feeling against the police runs high. The action of Gov. Gen. Brooke in restraining the Cuban authorities from interfering pleases the people.

Gen. Gomez says he recognizes only one power in the island—that of the United States. All that the Cubans can do, he declares, is by permission of the American authorities, and, therefore, the military assembly can only talk. In his opinion the assembly is acting as it does because it wants to get more money out of the United States. In this connection he points out that the assembly first proposed to ask \$80,000,000.

The military assembly met Tuesday. Sanguilly introduced a motion protesting against the acceptance of the \$3,000,000 proceeding with a long preamble declaring that the assembly was ready to co-operate with the United States in maintaining order in Cuba. The motion called for the adoption of three resolutions "in the name of the armed people of Cuba."

The first extended the thanks of the assembly to the United States for aid during the recent war. The second thanked the United States for the offer of \$3,000,000, but asserted that "owing to the assembly's exact knowledge of the needs of the Cuban soldiers, its members declare the amount insufficient."

The third resolution appointed a committee of three to present these resolutions to President McKinley. Sanguilly's motion was carried.

Applicants Must Wait.

Washington, March 15.—Acting Director of the Census Wins has given out a statement designed to offset the belief that a large number of census appointments will be made at once. It says that under the census act not more than 60 places are provided for above the grade of Class I, with a maximum compensation of \$1,200 per year, and that one-fourth of these are staff positions, for which none but experts need apply. Applicants for clerkships of higher grade than Class I are expected to enter lower classes and be promoted on merit. All employees at over \$600 per year will undergo an educational test. The statement concludes: "Young and vigorous men and women in the prime of life will have the preference over the aged and decrepit."

Found a Headless Corpse.

Chicago, March 15.—The headless corpse of a man mangled and bruised, with one shoe and a bit of rope jangling from the ankle, was found Tuesday, tossing among the waves of Lake Michigan near Hyde Park. The police believe that it is a case of murder and that the rope on the ankle was used to anchor the remains below the surface. At every joint in the body there was a gash and the belief is entertained that the body was cut in order to double it up into small compass, that it might be more easily carried in a sack or box to the lake.

WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

A Squad of Soldiers Disparages a Riotous Crowd in Havana.

Havana, March 14.—Federico Mora, civil governor of Havana, when he learned yesterday of the preparations for an outpouring of people in honor of Maximo Gomez, directed the police to prevent the parade. They tried to do so. Chief of Police Menocal with his mounted inspectors and policemen by twos and threes attempted to turn back the various societies that were marching toward the residence of Gomez. At first little attention was paid to these efforts. When a policeman seized a flag or made an individual arrest the others in the line would simply march on, jeering and yelling "down with the police," "long live Gomez," "death to the assembly."

Raoul Arango, an inspector, took a flag from an American who was parading. Immediately, surrounded by a menacing crowd, he clubbed one of the demonstrators until the blood flowed. Then, dismayed by the savage yells of the wounded man's companions, he withdrew to another point. When near Gomez' residence the demonstrators began to shove the policemen, pulling their coats and attempting to take away their clubs. There were more than 100 police within ten blocks, but they did not act together. Indeed they were thoroughly scared and one policeman ran to Central park, where the Tenth regulars were camped. The Twentieth regulars, who were sent at double quick with fixed bayonets to protect the policemen, charged down upon a crowd of 1,000. Everybody ran, including the police, and men, women and children tumbled over each other in the rush. No one was injured by the regulars.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

Iron Tube Combine Desires to Buy the Largest Steel Plant in the Ohio Valley.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 15.—The largest iron and steel deal yet projected in this district may be closed Thursday when the stockholders of the Riverside iron works meet to consider the offer of the iron tube combination for the acquisition of the great plant at Benwood. Representatives of J. Pierpont Morgan have been in the city for several days in consultation with the Riverside officials and the call for the stockholders' meeting is the result. The combine will make an offer for the entire plant, which consists of the steel mill, skelp and tube mills, blast furnaces and bi-product coke plant, as well as the blast furnace at Steubenville.

It is said the combine will pay \$6,000,000 for the Riverside. The deal cannot be closed for several days, possibly weeks. The Riverside is capitalized at \$3,000,000 and is the largest iron and steel plant in the Ohio valley. Its employes number between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The news of the proposed deal has created a sensation here. This leaves but one large establishment in the Wheeling district not gobbled up by one or another of the several combines. The exception is the Wheeling Steel and Iron Co. and rumor connects this company with several of the big concerns.

A THOUSAND MARINES.

They Will be Sent to Cavite to Guard the Navy Yard—Repairing Captured Gunboats.

Washington, March 14.—It is said to be the intention of the navy department to send 1,000 marines to Cavite to take care of the navy's interests there. This seems to be a very large number of marines to station at one navy yard, but the explanation is that the Cavite station is the largest in the possessions of the United States, including about 70 square miles of land, with 13 miles of water front. On the government lands are many squatters and some small towns, and a large number of men will be required to thoroughly police this territory.

The work of repairing the three Spanish gunboats raised in Manila bay is progressing rapidly at Hong Kong under the direction of Constructor Capps and Assistant Constructor Hobson. The vessels are said to be in excellent condition as to machinery, and even before they went into dry dock to be repaired the Luzon and Cuba made 12 knots under their own steam and the Juan Austria was only about a knot behind.

A NEW MAN AT THE HELM.

A German Official to be Installed as President of the Municipal Council at Apia.

Washington, March 14.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British ambassador and the German ambassador a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers interested in Samoa as to the conditions there. This seeks to open a new account in the affairs of Samoa and to obliterate the trouble among officials which has occurred there. To this end Wilhelm Solf, who has been nominated by Germany as president of the municipal council at Apia, to succeed Herr Ruffel, will be recognized by the British and American authorities. Already this recognition is assured.

Herr Solf will reach Washington the latter part of this month. He will then go to Samoa, reaching there in May. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

Were Stubborn to the Last.

Dover Del, March 14.—After one of the most exciting scenes that has ever been witnessed in the general assembly of this state, the session of 1899 ended Monday afternoon without electing a United States senator to succeed Hon. George Gray. It is the first time in the history of the state that there is an unquestioned senatorial vacancy and, owing to the established precedent of the upper house of congress in refusing to seat gubernatorial appointees after the legislature of a state has had an opportunity to elect, the seat will remain vacant until 1901.

BROOKE CAN CRUSH THEM.

The Governor General of Havana is Authorized to Disperse the So-called Cuban Military Assembly.

Havana, March 15.—Gomez has decided to proceed with the plans agreed upon for distributing \$3,000,000 to the Cuban troops or disbanding, as though the military assembly did not exist. He conferred for two hours Wednesday with Gen. Brooke regarding details. Gen. Brooke asked Washington several days ago whether in case he dissolved the assembly, his action would be approved. The reply authorized him to dissolve that body if in his judgment such an act was necessary. He hopes the assembly will soon cease of its own accord to hold its sessions, but should sessions disquieting to the public mind continue, he will intervene.

Havana is much more quiet and less excitement is noticeable. This is partly due to the fact that the assembly held no meeting yesterday. Rumors are current that its self-dissolution is a matter of the early future. At a meeting Wednesday the Cuban generals Diaz Roblan, Montegundao, Nodarse, Peraza and others decided to join with Pedro Betancourt, the commander of the Cuban troops in Matanzas, in a public declaration of their position. La Discusion understands that they will side with Gomez.

The papers continue to print letters and telegrams from all points declaring in adherence to the veteran patriot's cause.

This is perhaps due to a story published in the newspaper El Reconocimiento to the effect that a representative of an American syndicate, including Senator Hanna, is here with a view of making a loan to the assembly. There have been six resignations from the assembly since Sunday.

Wednesday afternoon's demonstration in favor of Gomez—in which all the patriotic clubs, with banners and bands, as well as many women and children took part, was better organized than that of Monday, though not so spontaneous. Several thousand people paraded to the Quinto de los Molinos, where Gomez resides. He addressed them and the procession did not return until after midnight.

Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to the West Indies, has discussed with Gen. Brooke the situation of the Catholic church in Cuba. He asks nothing except that the church be allowed to retain its property, jurisdiction and rights as a corporation under the Spanish law. To this Gen. Brooke sees no objection.

The archbishop realizes that a certain amount of distrust is felt regarding the church in Cuba, and he may suggest to Rome some plan to "Cubanize" the church, gradually recruiting the hierarchy from the Cubans themselves and giving the local Spanish element less authority.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Wheaton's Men Whip 3,000 Filipinos and Take Hundreds of Prisoners.

Manila, March 16.—Gen. Wheaton, commanding the United States flying column, attacked and defeated a force of 2,000 Filipinos at Pasig Wednesday afternoon, inflicting a heavy loss upon them. The American loss was slight. The Americans captured 350 Filipinos. Many bodies of rebels killed in the engagement floated down the river.

About 350 Filipinos surrendered at the town of Taguig to the Washington regiment, and 175 Filipinos were captured at Pasig by the Twentieth regiment.

Our troops found 106 dead Filipinos and 16 new graves near Pasig.

Washington, March 16.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis has been received:

"Three thousand insurgents moved down Tuesday night to the towns of Pasig and Pateros, fronting Wheaton's troops on the Pasig river line. By heavy fighting Wheaton dislodged and drove them back, taking 400 prisoners and inflicting heavy loss in killed and wounded. He reports his loss as very moderate. He now occupies these towns with sufficient force to hold them."

London, March 16.—The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from Manila: "Gen. Wheaton has completely routed the Filipinos and has occupied Pasig, Taguig and Pateros. Several hundred of the enemy were killed and as many were captured. Gen. Otis says this is the greatest victory since February 5. The Americans will now press towards Aguinaldo's headquarters."

Los Angeles, Cal., March 16.—A cablegram to the Times from Maj. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, dated Manila, March 15, says: "The Twentieth infantry had an all day fight at Pasig. Three thousand rebels were encountered and defeated. They were routed with heavy loss. Our loss was small. Three hundred and fifty rebel soldiers were made prisoners. Wheaton's brigade now holds the towns of Pasig and Pateros. This news is based upon official information. Our river gunboats fought their way into the lake."

Washington, March 16.—Gen. Otis has cabled a list of casualties suffered by the United States troops on Monday. The list shows five men killed and 22 wounded.

Snowbound Passengers Rescued.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 15.—The train that has been snowbound on the Cheyenne & Northern railroad for the past three weeks, was abandoned yesterday. The passengers were taken in wagons from Altus to Horse Creek station, where they were transferred to a train and brought to Cheyenne. During the time the train was snowed in the passengers and crew did their own cooking and lived in the cars. A number of relief trains were sent to the rescue, but they failed to get through the drifts of snow, which are ten to twenty feet deep.

A FIERY INFERNO.

Windsor Hotel Transformed Into a Crematory.

HOLOCAUST IN NEW YORK

Estimates of the Loss of Life Range from 15 to 20.

THIRTY OR FORTY INJURED.

All Avenues of Escape Were Quickly Cut Off and Panic-Stricken Guests Leaped from the Windows and Were Killed.

THE DEAD:

Leland, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Warren Leland, proprietor of the hotel, died at Flower hospital.

Leland, Helen, daughter of Warren Leland, jumped from window.

Paddock, Mrs. Amelia, Irvington, N. Y.

Kirk, Nancy Ann (Mrs. James S. Kirk), Chicago.

Pierce, Mrs. M., Macon, Ga.

Grandy, Miss Lascelles, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Gibson, Mrs. Addie, aged 35.

Goodman, Eleanor Louise, aged 17.

Connolly, John, hotel employe.

Two unknown women.

Unknown man seen to jump from roof at rear of hotel, body not recovered.

Unknown child, thrown from window by mother, body not recovered.

Unknown woman, mother of the child, jumped from window, body not recovered.

New York, March 18.—Flames which originated from the igniting of a lace curtain burst forth from the second floor of the Windsor hotel at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue shortly after 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, just as the St. Patrick's day parade was passing the building and in a few minutes leaped up to the roof and enveloped the entire front of the hotel. Ten minutes later the flames were roaring through the interior of the hotel, and all escape by means of stairways and elevators was cut off. There was the wildest scene of excitement within and without. Hundreds of guests and employes were in the hotel when the fire broke out, and for many of them escape with safety was impossible.

Probably from 15 to 20 lives were lost within half an hour and 30 to 40 persons were injured in jumping from windows and in rushing through the roaring flames in the corridors and on the stairways. Many who were injured died later at nearby residences and hospitals and others who made wild leaps to the stone sidewalk were so badly injured that they are hovering between life and death. It may be 24 hours before the complete list of fatalities becomes known and it will be longer than that before it can be ascertained definitely how many charred bodies are in the mass of masonry that marks the spot where the hotel stood.

The flames could not be checked and in two hours from the time the fire broke out the entire structure was in ruins and the streets on three sides of the building were filled with debris, while the streams of water poured upon the ruins had no other effect than to fill the air with clouds of sealding steam, making it impossible for anyone to approach near enough to search for the bodies of those who perished.

The fire was the most spectacular that could be imagined. When it broke out Fifth avenue was crowded with people watching the St. Patrick's day parade and every window in the front of the hotel facing Fifth avenue was filled with spectators. An unusually large number of people were on the streets, a fact which interfered not a little with the movements of the firemen and police. As soon as the flames were discovered scuffling from the windows that part of the St. Patrick's day procession which was near the building came to a halt and in a few minutes the parade was disbanded.

Soon after the first alarm was given people on the lower floors of the hotel, those who had easy access to the street and the stairway commenced to pour out of the building in great numbers, but it soon became apparent that a great majority of the occupants of the hotel were either panic-stricken or unable to make their way to the ground floor. Windows were thrown open on every side of the building and guests, mostly women, in all stages of terror, made their appearance and uttered frantic appeals for assistance. As the flames gathered about them they became more and more terror-stricken and presently some of them stood upon the narrow window-sills and beckoned to the spectators that they were about to leap.

Men collected upon the sidewalks ready to render any assistance they could and in the meantime some of the women dropped to the street. In most cases the efforts to catch them and break their fall were unavailing, for they struck the sidewalk and in most cases broken limbs were the result. As soon as the firemen could get their scaling ladders into position they climbed the sides of the building and entered at every window where there was a guest appealing for assistance and many cases of heroic rescue were witnessed.

At the corner of Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, directly across from the hotel, is the home of Helen Gould, and at her direction many of the injured were carried there and were treated by physicians whom she had sent for. In the meantime the chief of police had telephoned to every hospital in the city, asking that assistance be sent. Ambulances forced their way through the crowd and the injured people who had leaped from the

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Honder's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUGHR, President.

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