

# MAINE BLOWN UP.

## The United States Battleship Destroyed in the Harbor at Havana.

### MAN MEN KILLED.

#### Others of the Officers and Crew Wounded.

Several of the Wounded Sailors Who Were Interviewed Said the Explosion Took Place While They Were Asleep and They Could Give No Particulars—The Awful Crash Came About Ten O'clock.

At a quarter of 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a terrible explosion took place on board the United States battleship Maine, in Havana harbor.

Many persons were killed or wounded. All the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII rendered assistance.

As yet the cause of the explosion is not apparent. The wounded sailors of the Maine are unable to explain it.

The explosion shook the whole city. The windows were broken in all the houses.

A despatch from Havana says:—Of the 354 persons, officers and men, who were borne on the pay rolls of the wrecked battleship Maine, but ninety-six are now alive, the death list thus reaching the enormous total of 258.

Seventy or more of the survivors are more or less badly wounded. Twenty-nine injured men are at the military hospital of San Ambrosio, thirty-six are being cared for on the City of Washington, and a score more are scattered about in the Alfonso XII Hospital, in sanitary headquarters, and aboard the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. All but five of the officers and a number of the men were sent to Key West on the Olivette.

Out in the bay lies the wreck of the once proud Maine. Her steel upperdeck forward

the men never returned. Havana, however, was saved from a still more terrible explosion.

Four boats were lowered, all manned by officers, and one of them was lost.

Admiral Manterola and Gen. Solano put off to the Maine soon after the explosion, and offered their services to Captain Sigbee.

Capt. Sigbee went in his own launch on board the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII to thank her Captain and officers. He afterwards went on board the City of Washington, where Consul General Lee, Dr. W. T. Brunner, Acting Sanitary Inspector of Havana, and the correspondents of the American newspapers had already gathered.

Thorough Investigation Ordered.

The United States Coast Survey steamer Beache arrived here with wrecking implements and an examination of the Maine's hull will be made.

A thorough investigation into the causes of the disaster and the extent of the injuries to the Maine will be held.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Secretary Long took steps to secure an investigation into the Maine disaster. He telegraphed to Admiral Sigsbee at Key West to appoint a board of naval officers to proceed at once to Havana, employ divers, and generally to make such an inquiry as the regulations of the navy demand shall be made in the case of the loss of a ship.

It is expected that this work will take some time, and while there are some officers who say that in their opinion it will not be possible, owing to the probably disrupted condition of the hull, to make out the cause of the explosion, the opinion of the majority is that the question will easily be settled by the simple observation of the ship's hull plates in the neighborhood of the hole which sunk her.

#### DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Capt. Sigbee the Last Man to Leave the Wrecked Warship.

One of the officers of the Maine said that at 8 o'clock all the magazines on board the battleship Maine were closed, and that the keys had been turned over to Capt. Sigbee, her commander. The explosion occurred at 9.45 p. m. The officers then rushed on deck and assisted in lowering a boat and in trying to rescue the men in the water.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, which

Mexico were taking eight wounded men ashore, after having saved them from the water.

#### Board of Inquiry.

A despatch from Washington says:—Upon four naval officers constituting a court of inquiry, now rests the responsibility of determining the facts regarding the explosion by which the Maine was destroyed.

These officers will proceed to Havana in a United States warship, probably the Montgomery, and were named as follows:

Capt. V. T. Sampson, recently Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, now commanding the battleship Iowa, at the Tortugas.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, recently Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, now commanding the New York at Key West.

Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder, executive officer of the battle-ship Massachusetts, and an authority upon all matters relating to ordnance.

Lieutenant Commander Adolph Marx, until recently executive officer of the Maine and now executive officer of the Vermont. He will act as judge advocate of the court.

Having thus entrusted to capable and experienced officers the grave duty of determining the cause of the disaster and fixing its responsibility, the government has settled down to a waiting attitude in respect to the terrible marine tragedy in Havana harbor.

The great shock caused by the appalling news has been succeeded by a calmer and more judicial state of mind, the naval officials recognizing that until the result of the inquiry is made known there can be nothing but speculation and theories.

#### Buried at Havana.

The interment of the martyrs of the Maine took place Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock at Havana. Shortly before the hour all Havana was in movement. The flags on the public buildings were at half mast and many of the houses were draped in mourning.

All classes were represented in the throngs that filled the streets along which the funeral procession passed to the cemetery.

Elaborate preparations were made for the interment of the dead. In the morning twenty-two bodies were brought to the city hall, where they rested in coffins covered with beautiful crowns of silk ribbons, with appropriate inscriptions. The crown from the City Council bears the inscription, "The people of Havana to the victims of the Maine." There was a handsome crown of silk ribbons in the Spanish national colors with the inscription, "The Navy Department at Havana to the victims of the Maine."

Among other tokens were one from Lawton Childs, with the inscription, "To our brave dead soldiers;" a flower cross from the New York Morning Journal and Advertiser, an emblem from the Havana Yacht Club, and floral and other tributes from M. Terraza, Senora Emma Maas, Lucia Lacoste, Mrs. T. Gonzalez, Miss Catalina Cardo, Charles and George Barnett, and a crown from the firm of Dalmon Brothers, with the inscription, "To the victims of the Maine."

#### ONE OF OUR BEST SHIPS.

A Full Description of the Maine and a Roster of Her Officers.

The Maine is a battleship of the second-class and is regarded as one of the best ships in the new navy. She was built in 1882 at the Brooklyn navy yard, and is 318 feet long, 57 feet breadth, 21.5 feet mean draught and 6,682 tons displacement. She cost \$2,500,000.

She has two ten-inch vertical turrets and two military masts, and her motive power is furnished by two screws, vertical triple expansion engines, having a maximum horse power of 9,238, capable of making a speed of 17.45 knots. She carries four ten-inch and six six-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery and seven six-pounders and eight one-pound rapid-fire guns and four Gatlings in her secondary battery, and four Whitehead torpedoes.

#### The Maine's Officers.

The officers of the Maine are: Captain, Charles D. Sigbee, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Richard Wainwright; Lieutenants, Geo. F. W. Holman, John Hood and Carl W. Jansen; Lieutenant Junior Grade, George F. Blow, John J. Blandin and Friend W. Jenkins; Naval Cadets, Jonas H. Holden, Watt T. Cluvertus, Amor Bronson and David E. Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon, Lucien G. Heneberger; Paymaster, Charles W. Littlefield; Chief Engineer, Charles P. Howell; Passed Assistant Engineer, Frederic C. Bowers; Assistant Engineers, John B. Morris and Darwin B. Merritt; Naval Cadets (Engineer Division), Pope Washington and Arthur Orenshaw; Chaplain, John P. Childwick; First Lieutenant of Marines, Albertus W. Catlin; Boatwain, Francis E. Larkin; Gunner, Joseph Hill; Carpenter, George Helms.

#### Captain Sigbee.

The commander of the Maine, Captain Sigbee, is a favorite in the Navy Department. For four years he was chief of the hydrographic office and by his energy brought

# SPAIN'S DISCLAIMER.

## Madrid Government Repudiates De Lome Letter.

### ABSTRACT OF NOTE.

Expresses Concern That Any Doubt Should Exist of Spain's Sincerity in the Negotiations for a Treaty—The Resignation Was Accepted Before Gen. Woodford Presented Our Side of Case.

A cable dispatch from Madrid says:—A decree has been gazetted, accepting the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome as Minister of Spain at Washington.

Following is the text of the royal decree, which is dated February 10:

According to the wishes of Senor Dupuy de Lome, in the name of my august son, King Alfonso XIII, and as Queen Regent, I accept the resignation he has presented of the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, leaving him without employment, with the emoluments due him.

Senor Polor de Borja, Minister designate to the United States, visited United States Minister Woodford.

Senor Guillon, the Foreign Minister, has cabled to President McKinley, on behalf of the government, condolences upon the disaster to the Maine.

Abstract of Note to Woodford.

Spain has officially disclaimed in positive manner the reflections contained in the Dupuy de Lome letter, and, as officially announced by the State Department, the incident is satisfactorily closed. The statement given out is an abstract of a note sent by the Spanish government to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, and is as follows:

"The Spanish government, on learning of the incident in which Minister Dupuy de Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the United States Minister de Lome and has presented his resignation, and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford."

"That the Spanish ministry in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose service they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leaves it perfectly well established that they do not share, and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly state, although such criticisms have been written within the field of friendship and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means."

"That this meaning had taken shape in a resolution by the Council of Ministers before General Woodford presented the matter, at a time when the Spanish government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to. That the Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its views and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the President of the United States."

The Commercial Treaty.

"As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, it even for effect, and importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Senor Dupuy de Lome's letter, the government expresses concern that in the light of its conduct long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish government has given proof of its readiness and of its innermost convictions with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce."

"That the Spanish government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions."

RETURNED TO CANALEJAS.

The State Department Delivers the Letter to His Attorney.

The Washington State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Senor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Senor Dupuy de Lome, which led to the resignation of the minister. The transaction is explained in the following brief statement, given out by the State Department:

"Recognizing that the legal ownership of the De Lome letter is in Mr. Canalejas, and his agent and attorney, Mr. Calderon Carles, having presented proper authority to receive the same, the letter was delivered to him."

As explained in this statement, Mr. Carles was fully authorized to apply for and receive the letter, having the ostensible authorization from Senor Canalejas. In the view of the State Department, the letter was a stolen document, and like any other piece of property, it should, upon application, be delivered to its rightful owner. There was no other course left open in the United States, as in all other countries having a code of laws, a letter becomes the sole property of the person to whom it is addressed as soon as it starts on its way from the sender.

This letter has, besides, completely served already all of the uses for which it might have been applied by our government, and there are in existence fac-simile copies of the paper that are so surely authenticated as to leave no legal doubt of their accuracy.

ABOUT NINETEEN PEOPLE.

Oliver Schreiner, the noted woman writer, is one of the most consistent advocates of the "emanipation" of women.

John H. Stotsberg, of New Albany, Ind., has one of the finest collections of Bibles in this country. They range in years from 1498 to 1790.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is at work on a musical setting for Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional."

Baron De Mohrenheim, the late Russian Ambassador to France, is going to sell the rare and splendid collection of Dutch pictures, porcelains and old books which he has formed during his long residence at Paris. Some of the Dresden porcelain in his cabinets is unique.

The Marquis of Bute offers to give \$50 each to the young women of the town of Rothesay who are anxious to marry but are too poor to do so.

Iver Churchill, who was best man to the Duke of Marlborough at the latter's wedding, is the Unionist candidate for Parliament from Plymouth.

The Emperor of Austria, who is a very interesting personage just now, is even earlier in his habits than Kaiser Wilhelm, and considerably more frugal in his way of living. His Majesty rises at 4.30 and shaves himself, and after a cup of cafe au lait and a roll is at work at 5 A. M.

# THE NEWS.

Application made by a Republican for an injunction to prevent the holding of an election in New Castle county, Del., for a successor to Senator Hanby was denied.

Three men were arrested in Carlisle, Pa., charged with cracking the safe of the United States Express Company at that place.

Judge Blackstone, of Accomac, was elected to succeed the late Judge Gunter for the Tidewater Circuit, Virginia.

Otis H. Russell and Wray T. Knight are the Republican aspirants for postmaster of Richmond, Va.

Miss Francis E. Willard, president of the W. C. T. U., who has been ill in New York City, died at an early hour Thursday morning.

The body of Ensign Joseph C. Breckinridge, who was drowned from the torpedo boat Cushing, arrived in New York and will be taken to Kentucky for burial.

A new combination of Paris green manufacturers has been dubbed the "poison trust."

The prosecuting committee in the Lattimer shooting trial will ask funds to continue the case against Sheriff Martin and his deputies.

Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, has declined the offered position of general secretary of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The wreck of the Alaska steamer Clara Nevada has been found and it is believed that the forty persons who were on board of her are safely lost.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers, which has been meeting at Atlantic City, finally adjourned.

The Philadelphia and Reading freight station in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire.

Clarence Doyle was sentenced in Trenton, N. J., to ten years' imprisonment for killing Amos Haviland.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, died at Thomsville, Georgia, aged seventy-five.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati decided that the agreement of the last Iron Pipe Trust was against the anti-trust law.

J. C. Bailey, a fanatic, held up four well-known Virginians on a road near Richmond, and shot and seriously wounded R. L. Montague, a lawyer.

The oyster packers and tongsers of the vicinity of Norfolk will fight the proposition to close the oyster beds during September.

Eleven employees of the New England Railroad were arrested for securing money on falsified pay rolls.

Dorsey Clark died in Warsaw, Va., from the effects of a beating given to him by Alvin Sidor.

A filibustering expedition is reported to have been sent out from Wilmington.

Three men were killed in elevator accidents in New York.

Peter Barza, Emanuel Naimo, and Michael Sadia were killed in the Newport Mine, at Ironwood, Mich., by an explosion of giant powder.

Mrs. Ida Sempel was fatally shot by her divorced husband, Michael Sempel, at Council Bluffs. He afterward committed suicide.

Mrs. Sempel was shot three times, and there is little chance for her recovery.

Two Hungarian women were found dead clasped in each other's arms, in a New York lodging-house for servants. They were lying side by side in the same bed, and apparently had committed suicide by inhaling gas.

A Patters on, N. J., horse ran away a few nights ago, and on his way home crossed 160 feet of trestle on the ties, with only the moon to light the way. An engine followed him closely for three miles.

Daniel Smith, a railway employe, shot his niece, Mary Van Norman, a girl of eighteen, at Horrellville, N. Y., firing two shots at her, one of which took effect in the abdominal region and the other in the breast. Smith then shot himself in the neck, but is not seriously injured. The girl's condition is critical.

Henry Kline, chief of police, of McKeesport, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Mayor Carothers appointed him chief of police a few months ago, but the Council refused to confirm the appointment, and Friday rejected his claim of \$200 for services. He left a note assigning this as the reason for the deed.

B. & O. CHANGES.

Several Important Promotions in the Traffic Department March 1.

J. A. Murray, the present Coal and Coke Agent will be given the title of General Coal and Coke Agent of the entire system with headquarters at Baltimore. William L. Andrews will be Assistant Coal and Coke Agent at Pittsburgh. E. T. Affleck, now Coal and Coke Agent for the lines west of the Ohio River with headquarters at Columbus, will become Assistant Coal and Coke Agent for that territory. Mr. Andrews is well-known as private secretary of Receiver Oscar G. Murray, and came to the B. & O. when Mr. Murray was appointed Receiver. Mr. Affleck has held his present position for a number of years and Mr. J. A. Murray was formerly private secretary to ex-Traffic Manager Frank Harriott. These appointments are in the nature of promotions and it is believed will very materially strengthen that branch of the B. & O. traffic department.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Japan has a ship school.

Japan buys Canadian salmon.

France has one electric railway.

Frisco is to have a hemp factory.

Denver has a fruit pedlers' union.

In Mexico miners get 37 1/2 cents a day.

Ice laborers at Rondout N. Y., demand \$2 a day.

New York State Grange advocates a State income tax.

In Tokio, Japan, there is a union of 1,000 iron-workers.

New York engineers are opposed to a bill requiring licenses.

Cleveland unionists will act a play called "The Miners' Strike."

Chattanooga foundry employes won an advance of 4 per cent.

Six thousand people sleep in the open air in London every night.

A Chicago ordinance requires city horses to be shod in union shops.

Wisconsin hardware men at their State convention decided to fight department stores.

All officers of the Cleveland Central Labor Union must furnish bonds.

Chicago master carpenters say cut-throat competition has ruined their business. They have organized and will employ only unionists.

Frisco has a new tailors' union, and it will join the national body.

The astonishing statement is made that \$90,000,000 of bonds were sold in New York during the month of January.

New York electrotypers struck against handling matter set by non-unionists.

Mexico has yielded \$4,000,000,000 worth of precious metals.

# THE KEYSTONE STATE.

## Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

### ABRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Harrisburg School District May Lose About \$1500—Typhoid Fever at Homestead Causes Death in One Street—High Hill Rolls Down Into a Valley—Decided Stand Against Dancing at Banksville.

Charles Billman, of Taylorville, was the victim of a brutal outrage by robbers. Mr. Billman is proprietor of the Taylorville Hotel, four miles from Ashland. He was awakened by the rattling of a door. Having in mind a recent robbery he armed himself with a shotgun, and, placing a revolver in his pocket, crept cautiously toward the door leading from the dining-room. Just as he reached it the door was burst open and six masked men rushed upon him. Three of them covered him with revolvers while the others seized his gun. Billman, who is 65 years old, was easily overpowered and gagged. The robbers then ransacked the house, finding four watches, a box of old coins and a quantity of silverware. They returned to the dining-room and, having failed to find any money, demanded of the proprietor the key to a small safe which stood in the office. They released him and told him to get the key. This he refused to do, whereupon they seized him and carried him to the kitchen. There they placed him on the hot cook stove and tortured him. They threatened to roast him to death if he did not get it. Not being able to stand their brutal treatment any longer the aged and suffering victim revealed the hiding place of the key, and the robbers opened the safe, securing about \$1000 in cash, and some valuable papers. They then made their escape, leaving no clue that would lead to their identity.

Somebody's Blunder.

Unless the matter can yet be remedied, the Harrisburg school district will lose about \$1500 on this year's school appropriation, through the carelessness of somebody. The officers of the board say the Assessors are to blame, and the Assessors deny it. Secretary Hammelbaugh stated that by a comparison of the lists in his office and the returns of the Assessors, he had found forty-five children between the ages of 6 and 16 in one school building alone, who were not included in the Assessors' return. "If this average is maintained all the twenty-five buildings and 1.0 schools of the city," remarked Mr. Hammelbaugh, "it means that the returns of the Assessors of 7668 of these children in the city are over 1000 short. That means a loss to the school district of \$1500."

Ungrateful Traup.

An unknown Hungarian, who claimed to be destitute, called at the residence of Mrs. Cretio, a country woman, of Hazleton, and asked lodging for the night. He was given it and slept until near noon, when he left, and shortly after his departure Mrs. Cretio discovered that \$200 which she had secreted in a trunk upstairs had also disappeared. Crying aloud at the top of her voice she rushed to the Mayor's office and made known her loss, between her sobbing, and the police were sent to search the town for the Hungarian lodger, but he could not be found. A description of the man was sent to other places.

Expelled From Church.

Three members of the Banksville Baptist Church have been expelled, and their names dropped from the rolls and six others have been placed on probation, because the young people insisted upon dancing after they had been warned not to follow in the ways of the world by one of the elders. Mrs. Anna Hohn held a reception last Thursday evening, and many of the young people from the church were present. During the evening some of them engaged in dancing. The elder learned of the dancers and the hostess and two others have been notified of their expulsion from the church.

Rights of Citizenship.

Many citizens of Hollidaysburg petitioned the Blair County courts for the adoption of more stringent naturalization rules, and asking that aliens who cannot read and understand the Constitutions of State and nation be barred out. They also seek to prevent the rights of citizenship from being conferred upon any persons who have participated in riots and unlawful assemblies, and to declare politicians and office seekers acting as vouchers on naturalization papers. The petitions are not relished by labor leaders who were engaged in the recent strikes. The Court has not yet taken any definite action.

Big Rush at Steel Works.

The Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, is working on double turn with a full force of 250 men. There is a report that it has received an order from the Navy Department for 27,000 steel projectiles, ranging in weight from 450 to 1,050 pounds each. Everybody connected with the works reserves great secrecy, but recent large shipments show that projectiles are being turned out in large quantities. This company since its establishment has furnished \$1,000,000 worth of projectiles.

Mysterious Epidemic.

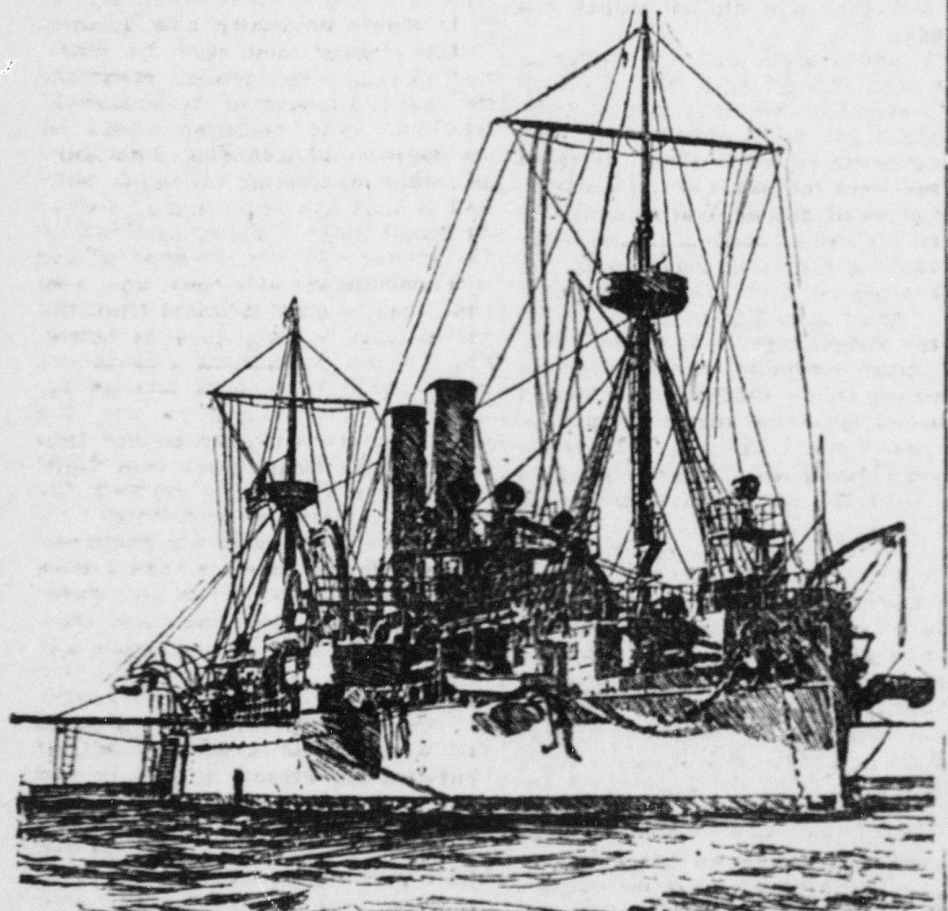
Typhoid fever is epidemic on Tenth Street, Homestead. The borough authorities have been unable to discover the cause, and have called on the State Board of Health. Within a few days, Richard Scorer, a furniture dealer, John Shaffer, a druggist, and Miss Hilda Kuhn, aged 21 years, daughter of H. J. Kuhn, have died. Miss Kuhn was a public school teacher.

Phenomenal Avalanche.

A phenomenal avalanche of stone was set in motion at Carlisle. A solid limestone hill, 175 feet high, 100 feet long and 125 feet deep, moved from its base and went crashing into the valley below. There were 150,000 tons of loose rock in the avalanche, and the thunderous noise was heard for many miles. The Huns who work in the quarries there were on a holiday excursion, also there would have been a wholesale slaughter of men.

Workman's Neck Broken.

David Huesler, an employe of the Bessemer department of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Steelton, was instantly killed by falling from a large scaffold near one of the large vessels, at which he was working to get in proper shape for the resumption of operations. His neck was broken.



THE U. S. BATTLESHIP MAINE.

has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. The Maine is slightly listed to port, and all forward of the massive cranes for unloading ship's boats have completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat upon the twisted and garbled iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels at the ship seems to be intact. She has settled until the water has covered the top of her superstructure, and the stern searchlight and rapid-fire gun look over the water just below them.

At the time of the explosion the Maine was at anchor about 500 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock. The explosion put out the street lamps near the wharf and blew down telephone and telegraph wires in that vicinity.

Cause of the Explosion.

The definite cause of the disaster has not yet been arrived at. The first explosion is said to have been caused by over 600 pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

Capt. Sigbee, interviewed with reference to the cause of the explosion, said:

"I cannot yet determine the cause, but competent investigation will decide whether the explosion was produced from an interior or exterior cause. I cannot say anything until after such an investigation has been made. I will not and cannot conscientiously anticipate the decision, nor do I wish to make any unjust estimate of the reason for the disaster."

Lieut. Commander Wainwright advances the belief that the explosion was due to the short-circuiting of a dynamo. Another theory is that the original explosion was that of the boiler which furnished steam to run the dynamo. It appears also a third explosion occurred on the deserted ship about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Ordered to Flood Gun Cotton.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright was half undressed at 9.45 P. M., and was smoking in his cabin, next to that of Captain Sigbee, it is said, when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. Lieutenant Commander Wainwright then lit a match and went to Capt. Sigbee's cabin. The captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed, but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered some men to flood 2,500 pounds of gun cotton, which was on board. The order was carried out, but

was anchored close to the Maine, also lowered her boats and saved thirty-seven of the crew of the American warship.

Another officer said: "I was sitting with two more officers in the mess room, when a heavy explosion occurred. It was so heavy that we understood the ship would be lost, and we went on the upper deck, and found that she had been badly wrecked by an explosion, that she was on fire, and sinking. All efforts were then directed toward lowering the boats and saving lives. The Maine settled quickly on the bottom of the harbor, only her upper works remaining above the water. A number of boats from the Spanish warship Alfonso XII, and boats from the Ward Line steamer City of Washington came along side and rendered assistance. Twenty-four men who were slightly wounded were carried on board the City of Washington, and the rest of the wounded were carried

to the office up to a high standard. He was lucky to get so important a ship as the Maine, considering his actual rank, which is that of a commander, but immediately he justified the department's judgement in the selection by running his ship straight into a dock in New York harbor to avoid running down a crowded excursion boat. This was a display of quick judgement, nerve and pluck that pleased the department so highly that the Captain was sent a complimentary letter.

Henry Irving has been selected as the Rede lecturer at Cambridge University for 1895. The lectureship was established in Henry III.'s time, and is devoted to "humanity, logic and philosophy forever."

The House Committee on the election of the President, Vice president and Representatives in Congress has authorized a favorable report on a resolution to propose to the various state legislatures an amendment to the Constitution, as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every fourth year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature."

Four Years for Congressmen.

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"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every fourth year by the people of the several States, and the