TWO CENTS

DE LOME HAS RESIGNED

The Remarkable Letter Senor Pable Soler or Senor Dubose will be in temporary charge, both having to Canalejas Causes His Downfall,

RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

A Profound Sensation is Created in Spain.

Special Precautions Are Taken to Guard the Residence of United States Minister Woodford -- Spain Having Accepted De Lome's Resignation the Government at Washington Will Not Insist That He Be Recalled -- The Usual Formalities Will Doubtless Be Dispensed with When Senor De Lome Departs -- Comments of the Spanish Press.

Madrid, Feb. 10 .- Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, has resigned. At today's meeting of the Spanish cabinet, under the presidency of the queen regent, a dispatch from the minister was read, anying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him and that his position had consequently become untenable.

The cabinet accepted the resignation and decided to entrust the affairs of the legation to the first secretary.

The incident has created a profound sensation here. All the rewspapers comment on the subject, and bitterly genounce "the business of stealing and publishing a private letter."

After the cabinet council, the premler, Senor Sagasta told the correspondent of the Associated Press that Senor Dubuy de Lome had "bravely" admitted the authorship of the letter, The government maintains reserve concerning the appointment of a successor to de Lome, desiring to secure the approval of Washington, according to diplomatic custom, before tak-

ing such action. Additional precautions were taken today by the authorities to guard the residence of United States Minister Woodford. A number of mounted civit guards were posted in the vicinity. The legation has been guarded for some time past.

Washington, Feb. 10.-It is practically assured that, Spain having accepted de Lome's resignation, this government will not insist that he be recalled.

state department had not heard from Mr. Woodford, it was said. However, there was no disposition to question the correctness of the report of the Spanish cabinet's action upon his resignation, and the opinion is entertained that the matter is now practically settled. It is believed that when Mr. Woodford is heard from it will be in the shape of a message saying that the Spanish government expresses regret at the incident; that the resignation of Mr. Dupuy de Lome makes it unnecessary to go further in the direction of the request for his recall, and announce that the first secretary of the legation will conduct its business in Washington until another minister is named. Under the peculiar circumstances ex-

isting, the ceremony attending the de-parture of the Spanish minister is attended with much dcubt. It is usual when a foreign representative leaves the country for him to be received in formal audience at the White house, when an exchange of well wishes takes place between him and the president. It is hardly expected that this formalwill be observed in the present case.

In cases that approach this, in most respects, the minister has usually allowed his letters of recall to be presented by his successor. Senor Muruaga, who was Senor Dupuy de Lome's predecessor, left Washington suddenly on leave of absence, short'y after the appearance in a newspaper of an interview in which he criticised our government. He did not return to Washington, but Senor Dupuy de Lome appeared with the letters of recall of his predecessor and letters accrediting himself as his successor, so that there is precedent for a failure on the part of the retiring minister to take formal leave of our officials. It is said at the state department that there is no time limit within which Mr. Dupuy de Lome must leave Washington, and being now only a private Spanish citizen, may take a reasonable time to arrange his affairs here without calling for criticism.

THE ATTENTION OF EUROPE. The de Lome letter has already attracted the attention of foreign governments, and appears to be regarded by them as an important factor in the general Cuban question.

Some of the foreign ministers at Washington have advised their governments fully on the occurrence. outset several members of the diplo matic corps assumed that the letter was a forgery and some advices conveyed this view of the case. Now that its genuineness has been established, the facts have been sent to most of the foreign capitals. No incident in recent days has caused such a sensation in the ranks of the diplomatic corps. There is universal regret among the ambassadors and ministers who have been brought into close social relations with Senor de Lome. It had also aroused a keen discussion as to the right of criticism which a minister can indulite in under the seal of a private letter. While there is no general concensus of opinion among diplomatic authorities, yet many of them take the view that it not only a right, but a duty, for a minister to present every detail, even of a personal nature, which in his judgment may aid in a correct understanding of a case. A distinction is made by them in official and personal letters. The action of the cabinet in designat-

ing the first secretary as charge d'uf-

rank as first secretaries. It has been understood that Pablo Soier would be named, but at the legation it was said nothing definite could be stated until the official notification from Spain was

OFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Havana, Feb. 10 .- La Lucha, commenting upon the de Lome affeir, says: 'At various times during the past two years, we have said that Senor Dupuy do Lon.e was not the man Spain needs at this moment in Washington. spite of this, the most prominent Madrid politicians have not thought so. We have reliable information to the effect that the letter attributed to Senor de Lome was intercepted before it was delivered to Senor Canalejas. Other things are said, which will be cleared up in time and cause considerable asonishment."

New York, Feb. 16.-Horatio Rubens, consul for the Cuban Junta, said today: "In accepting the resignation of Lome instead of recalling him the Spanish government is guilty of a most unpardenable and outrageous affront this country and its chief executive.

"The summary recall of de Lome yould have implied disgrace and odium for that individual and a desire to acquiesce in the just demands of this government. As matters stand now de Lome has scored something of a triumph, and the Sagasta ministry says in effect, 'perhaps our minister has not been so very indiscreet after all."

"The outcome of the affair cannot be ery satisfactory to the American peo-There is one thing left for the government-let it send de Lome home

A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR. Madrid, Feb. 10.-The papers all disruss the de Lome incident this morn-

ing and the possible successor of the retiring minister at Washington. La Correspondencia de Espana mentions Senor Muruaga, but says it is believed that nothing has been as yet decided. El Heraldo de Madrid deplores the incident, but remarks: "Here we are obliged to endure not

confidential complaints like Senor de Lome's, but attacks and accurations of every kind in American official documents, and in congress upon our country,generals, government, and even our highest representatives of state." El Correo recognizes that Senor de Lome's position became untenable

when the letter was published. Havana, Feb. 10.-The government has offered to remit the fine of \$500 imposed upon the American yacht Buccaneer, for 'breaking the naval department regulations" on condition that she will not return to Cuba. Her owner has instructed his captain to give bond for the fine, under protest, but not to accept the condition offered. The Buccaneer will probably sail today.

The admiral and other officers of the French cruiser Dubourdie, accompanied

Captain General Blanco. Madrid, Feb. 10 .- Senor Sagasta, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, state publicly that the de Lome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy, competent to conduct the commercial negotiations

HOW BARRIOS WAS KILLED. Shot While Walking Near the Palace.

A Price on His Hend.

will be selected.

Washington, Feb. 10.-The official confirmation of the assassination of President Barrios came today to the state department in the following cable from United States Minister Hunter at Guatemala City, dated yesterday:

"President Barrios was shot and instantly killed last night at 8 o'clock, while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin, while attempting to escape, was killed, immediately by the president's stan. Manuel Estrada Cabera, temporarily the constitutional successor, has been

peaceably installed. All quiet." San Francisco, Feb. 10.-The news of Barrios's death did not greatly surprise the colony of Guatemalans in this city, The colony is composed mostly of exiles driven out by Barrios, plotters and friends of the revolutionary party. It was known here months ago that a big price had been set upon Barrios. syndicate of Guatemalans, some here and some merchants in the disturbed country, combined and offered \$100,000 for the head of the dictator. The politicians went into the scheme to regain their power and the merchants to avoid the heavy taxation on their property. The fact was notorious in Guatemala

and Barrios himself knew of the offer.

There was much talk about it and it

was fully expected that attempts would be made on the life of the dictator. About the first of the year an officer of the Acapulco, which plies between this port and Central American ports, said in an interview here: "We heard in Central American ports that there was a standing offer of \$100,000 for the death of Barrios. He is well guarded, however, and whoever earns the blood money will have to run numerous risks. There are hundreds ready to take the chances, and as soon as the coffee crops are in you will see that a number of attempts will be made to take the life of the president of Guatemaia. The leaders of the late rebellion are all within striking distance of the Guatemalan frontier, and when their plans are matured they will make their presence felt. Quite a number of people whose business interests keep them in

Guatemala have sent their wives and families out of the country."

Whole Family Asphyxiated. Cleveland, O., Feb. 10.-Morris Ablitzky nis wife and seven children were fou unconscious at their home, 279 Forest street, carry this morning. They had been asphyxiated by coal gas which escaped from a burner in the dining room.
Mrs. Ablitzky and her daughter, Bertha, a critical condition. The others

will recover.

Senator Hanby Dead. Wilmington, Del., Peb. 10 .- State Sens tor Robert J. Hanby, who has been prom-inent as the leader of the Addicks faction of the Republican party in Delaware, faires, leaves a question as to whether in Holly Oak. Del.

JAPAN DECIDES TO KEEP WEI HAI WEI

Chinese Government Will Require No Foreign Loans.

THE ACTION SETTLES THE INDEMNITY

The Reported Action of Japan Is Considered Most Significant as It Secures a Permanent Foothold on the Mainland of Asia -- It Is Second Only to Port Arthur as a Naval

Paris, Feb. 10.-Official advices received by the foreign office from Pek-ing say Japan has notified China that she intends to keep Wel Hai Wel permanently.

China, in notifying the Chinese ministers abroad to this effect, directs them to notify the powers also that in view of this no foreign loan is required, as the purpose of the loan was solely to pay the Japanese war indemnity.

Washington, Feb. 10.-Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese legation here has received notice of Japan's purpose to hold Wei Hai Wei. It is stated at the latter that Wei Hai Wei is now occupied by the Japanese under the terms of the peace settlement, by which this strong point is to remain in the ssession of Japan until the full indemnity is paid. Of this indemnity, a specific payment of 13,000,000 taels has already been paid for Japan's evacuation of Port Arthur. Another 100,-000,000 taels has been paid in bulk as part of the indemnity. Still another 100,000,000 taels was included. This last was to be spread over six years and the first instalment of about 10,000,000 taels has been paid. The balance due is five annual instalments of about 14,-000,000 taels each. Legation officials say that if the reported arrangement is made it will apply to these five in-

THE ACTION SIGNIFICANT. In other quarters the reported action of Japan is considered as most significant, as it accomplishes the pur-pose Japan had in view when the China war closed, namely, to secure a permanent foothold on the mainland of Asia. Russia resisted this extension of Japan from her present island condition, and it required the combined protest of Russia, Germany and France to induce Japan to give up Port Arthur and her foothold on the Liao Tung peninsula. Wei Hai Wei is less important as a strategic position, but it has always been held by China as second only to Port Arthur as a naval station. The defensive works, although badly shattered from the great naval battle at that point, have been kept in a fair state of preservation by the Japanese

LEAGUE OF WHEELMEN ELECTS MR. POTTER

force now maintained there.

Reports of Various Officials Show That the Organization Is in a Flourishing Condition.

St. Louis, Feb. 10,-The National assembly of the League of American Wheelmen got down to business today. But little time was taken up with the reports of officers and standing committees, which had been printed and circulated before the meeting began. These were promptly adopted and the assembly proceeded to the election of officers, all of whom were chosen before the recess for lunch was taken. The Potter ticket was elected without much opposition.

President Potter, who sought re-election, received 212 votes, to 107 cast for George D. Gideon, ex-chairman of the racing board. When the result became known, Mr. Gideon moved that the election of President Potter be made unanimous, and this was done amid much enthusiasm.

The following are the officers elected: President, Isaac Potter, of New York; first vice-president, Thomas J. Keenan, of Pensylvania; second vice-president, E. N. Hines, of Michivan; treasurer, James C. Tattersail, of . w

Secretary Abbott Bassett, in his report, said the year of 1897 had seen the membership grow from 72,000 to 102,000, and the finances had shown a very healthy condition.

The report of the auditing committee showed that the league has in its treasury over \$15,000. The principal heavy receipts for the last year were Applications, \$95,887; renewals, \$36,-912; subscriptions, \$25,247.

The heavy expenditures were: Distributions among divisions \$91,504; Bulletin account, \$39,239,

The report of Albert Mott, chairman of the racing board, showed that during the year the receipts by the racing board amounted to \$9,426; expenditures, \$7,594; leaving a balance on hand of \$1,833. During the year 2,912 race meets were

en, participated in by 9,000 racing men, who have won and received racing and pace-making prizes to the value of \$1,-654,020. Mr. Mott called attention to the manner of determining the professional

held, where 17,316 races had been giv-

national champion, and claimed it was at fault. "For obvious reasons." he continued, "the national amateur championships should be determined entirely at the national meet, and there should be but one champion."

The report of the committee on trans

portation, stated that, with the exception of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Southern Illinois, and Florida, the railroads carry wheels by force of law, while these states are included by voluntary confession. The key to the astern situation is now in the state of Indiana. If its legislature should pass a bicycle baggage law, the scheme of transportation between Chicago and St. Louis and New England would be

The report of the membership comwittee submitted showed that out of 00,000 applicants and members, just forty-nine had complaints or objections entered against them for causes other than ineligibility, and in twenty of these instances the objections were overruled as trivial or unfounded.

Before the result of the ballot for president was known, and during its

counting the other officers to be elected were nominated and chosen.

W. R. Tucker, of Pennsylvania, nom-inated Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg, as a candidate for the office of first vice president. There were several seconds, and then Sterling Elliott noved that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the assembly for Mr. Keenan. This was

done and he was declared elected.

While waiting to receive the report of the tellers, invitations were received on behalf of the Philadelphia and Providence, R. I., for the national assembly to hold its convention of 1899 in one or the other of those cities. Providence was chosen by a large ma-

jority.
Through Chairman Mott, the racing poard reported a long list of riders who had been transferred to the professional class for the infraction of rules other than that of competing for money. It was recommended that they be restored to their former standing in the amateur class. This recommendation was adopted with the single exception of J. B. Corser, of Allentown,

The consideration of amendments to the constitution and by-laws was then begun. An amendment was offered which would have the effect of admitting to membership in the league members of the professional class who had hitherto been entirely excluded. There ensued a most interesting debate, which at times became acrimonious, and the amendment failed of adoption by a Vote of 182 to 143.

Pennsylvania's vote was divided, 44 being for the amendment and 19 against it. Massachusetts and Rhode Island voted solldly for the amendment. Aside from these two states and Pennsylvania, the main support of the amendment came from the divisions south and west of the Allegheny moun-

An amendment was adopted that the oard of officers of any state division shall have the power to establish a junior membership of the League of American Wheelmen to be subject to control and management of the board of officers of the state division in which the junior member resides.

Such membership shall consist of persons between the ages of 12 and 18 years, who must be a member of the family or ward of a regular member of the league in good standing at the time of the presentation of the application for membership as a junior member of the league.

THE SAUSAGE MAN IS VERY ANGRY

Luetgert Characterizes the Jury in His Case as a Pack of Cowards. His Counsel Will Apply for Another Trint.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—"That jury was a pack of cowards," said Adolph L. Luetgert at the county fall today. The olg sausage-maker showed some anger as

"If they had been men of nerve and character," continued Luetgert, "there would have been no compromise verlict. They did not decide the co the law and the evidence. They simply compromised. I am either guilty or I am innocent. If I am guilty I deserve death; they ought to hang me as high as Gilroy's kite. If I am inno-cent I am entitled to my liberty. Luctgert is as innocent of the crime charged against him as any man who walks the streets of Chicago. It is said that I laughed last night when the verdict was read. That is true. I did laugh. I have laughed since. I laughed because the verdict, to me, is a ridiculous farce. It is a coward's verdict. They didn't have the nerve to find me not guilty when they saw the evidence did not prove my guilt, so they compromised. The case will go to the supreme court and eventually I will be

Attorney Harmon, counsel for Luctgert, appeared before Judge Gary this afternoon and asked for thirty days' time in which to file his motion for a new trial. Mr. Harmon declared he had received information today to the effect that Mrs. Luetgert still lives. He also intimated that some of the jurymen should have been disqualified. Judge Gary allowed the defense until

Feb. 19 to prepare their motion. Mr. Harmon will attempt to secure affidavits to the effect that two of the lurors expressed an opinion on the case before being called for examination. He will seek to substantiate these charges of perjury, and thus secure another chance for the prisoner.

POISONING SENSATION.

The Boarders at a Washington House Are Made III.

Washington, Feb. 10 .- The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol street, a large boarding house, were badly scared last night as the result of poisoning following dinner. Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but while some of them are still suffering quite severely from the attack, it is believed the recovery of all of them is assured

Representatives Bodine and Lloyd, of Missouri, were among those attacked, but were able to be out today. Miss Bodine and Mrs. Lloyd and the latter's two children were compelled to remain abed today. The physicians summoned have been unable as yet to tell the cause of the poisoning.

HANLON ON ROWDYISM.

The Manager of the Baltimore Club Objects to Profauity.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.-Manager ward Hanlon, of the Baltimore base ball club, said today in regard to "rowdy" ball playing:

"I am unqualifiedly opposed to foul or profane language on the ball field; I just as heartily object to a player stopping the game to make a prolonged kick, resulting only in getting the umpire rattled and down on the club be side. I propose to live up to the league rule, which prohibits clubs from ng fines. I do, however, want the line between aggressive ball playing and rowdyism drawn sharply, for I will consent to making my men 'dummtes.' "

Fatal Fall from a Bridge.

Harrisburg, Feb. 10.—John G. Gunder, aged 64 years, while crossing the railroad bridge, near Halifax, this county, this evening, fell into the creek below and was instantly killed. He leaves a widow and several children.

PITTSBURG'S AWFUL CONFLAGRATION

Eleven Persons Dend .-- Twenty-Seven Missing.

LIST OF THE KNOWN VICTIMS

Firemen and Police Buisity Engaged Clearing Away the Debris .- Parties Who Are Supposed to Be Under the Walls -- Mayor Ford Solicits Subscriptions for the Needy -- Some of Individual Losses.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.-Eleven persons dead, twenty-seven missing, and eighteen injured, and a porperty loss of \$1,500,000 with about \$1,000,000 insurance, is the record of the big fire of last is the record of the big fire of last The dead:

POLICE LIEUTENANT A. J. BERRY. JOHN M'HANNA. WILLIAM SCOTT, JR. STANLEY STITZ. JOHN DWYER. GEORGE LOVELESS

ALBERT A. WOLF. THOMAS CLAFFEY. WILLIAM L. WALLEHABENSTIN. AN UNKNOWN MAN, supposed to be John Scott, youngest son of the pres-ident of the Chautauqua Ice company,

The missing are: GEORGE NEWMAN, fire inspector of Philadelphia Gas company, WILLIAM DORAN, WILLIAM FINCH. EWARD DONNELLY,

CHRIS SCHRIVER, JAMES P. MORRISON PROFESSOR JAMES MOXAN, organist Evangelical Lutheran church, Brush-town, Pa. D. B. WECKERLY, GEORGE GERRY.

Samuel McLaughlin, Jacob Booth Jack Farrell, George McDonald and four companions, who were in a saloon on Penn avenue when the fallen wall crushed in the building, are missing and are supposed to be under the deb-

Mrs. May McFadden, with her family of eight children, are supposed to be under the wall. They lived in a house on Mulberry alley, which was crushed.

CLEANING THE DEBRIS.

All day firemen, policemen and other ity employes have been working at the risk of their lives, but up to nightfall little progress had beeen made in clearing away the debris. The work will be continued without cessation until it is known no bodies remain buried. Twenty streams are constantly ing on the still burning ruins. A heavy pall of smoke overhangs the desolate scene and the tired policemen have hard work to keep the thousands of curious onlookers from getting within the rope cordon. Many of the people who fled panic-stricken from their homes last night are plucking up courage enough to return to the

pardized by the fire-weakened walls, Mayor Ford this afternoon, realizing hat some of the worst features of the calamity are yet to come, so far as the dead and heads of families are concerned, and that many will be in need of prompt aid, issued a public letter suggesting subscriptions from citizens for distribution among the needy vic-

There is no reason to change last night's estimate of the aggregate loss to property. It is difficult to get figures, but insurance experts say that it will be at least \$1,500,000, and may be more.

THE LOSSES.

Some of the Individual losses known

W. A. Hoveler & Co., loss on building, \$75,000, with \$64,000 insurance; loss to the 1,600 customers who had goods stored in the building \$500,000 about 20 per cent, of which had no insurance. The Chautauqua Ice company owners of the building occupied by themselves and the Union Storage company, loss, \$275,000 on building, wagons, machinery,

The Union Storage company will lose nothing beyond interruption to business but the loss to their customers is

unofficially placed at \$350,000. Loss to others, outside of the large oncerns mentioned, will foot up \$300,-

The total insurance is variously es timated from \$800,000 to \$1,250,000. A complete list of the companies involved annot be obtained at this time, and the exact amount will not be known till there is a meeting of the under-

FRUIT AFFAIR SETTLED.

All Good American Products Can

Now Enter Germany. Washington, Feb. 10 .- The secretary f state, in answer to a senate resolution, today submitted the correspondence with the German government relative to the exclusion of American

Secretary Sherman concludes the re view of the department's action by stating:

"From the foregoing report it will be seen that the action of the government and diplomatic representative at Berlin for the protection of all legitimate commercial and exporting interest injuriously affected by the German pronibition was prompt and effective and that as the matter now stands the admission of American fruit into Germany has been secured in all cases save where the actual existence of the San Jose scale insect upon the fruit or in the packings thereof is ascertained.

OHIO BRIBERY CHARGES.

Columbus, O., Feb. 10.-Chairman

The Investigating Committee Subpoenas Senator Hanna.

Burke, of the senatorial investigating committee, last night issued subpoenas calling Senator Hanna, Major Dick, Major E. G. Rathbone, Harry Dougherty and S. D. Hollenbeck before the committee. Those to Senator Hanna, Major Dick and Major Rathbone were mailed to them. They are not in the state, and their attendance cannot be forced, but it is desired to give them an opportunity to appear before the committee before the report is made up

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Fair; Warmer; Variable Winds.

General-Resignation of Spanish Minister De Leme, Japan's Footbold on the Asia Main-

Canadian Government Hampers the Klondike Relief Expedition. Eleven Dead and Twenty-Seven Missing in Pittsburg's Fire.

- State-Uneventful Day at the Martin
- The State Capitol Award.
- Local-Social Events of a Day. Editorial.
- Comment of the Press. Foreign Service Under Difficulties.
- Marine Gardens in the Bahamas. Local-Sick Juror Delays the Olchef-
- ski Arson Case. Mayor Signs Wyoming Avenue Exten-Local-Beware of the Money-Finder,
- New Quarters for the Y. M. C. A. Five Horses Burned.
- Local-West Side and Suburban. 9 Lackawanna County News,
- 10 Neighboring County Happenings, The Markets.

ZOLA'S TRIAL

IS TRANQUIL

Major Paty du Clam Refuses to Testify -- General Pellieuz Bring Down the House.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Zola trial continned today with comparative tranquility. Major Paty du Clam was called, but refused to answer questions on the plea of "professional secrecy."

The important witness of the day was General Pellieuz, who was appointed to investigate the Dreyfus case, and upon whose report Major Esterhazy was court martialed. He said he would tell the whole truth. He then proceeded to relate the story

the Esterhazy inquiry, and said M. Mathleu Dreyfus and M. Scheurer-Kestner both admitted that they could not prove the charges against Major Esterhazy. General Pellieux then indulged, amid applause, in an outburst against Col-

onel Picquart, whom he accused of

divulging an espionage affair to an outsider, exclaiming: Such conduct is shameful." Referring to the Bordereau, the col-

onel declared that the alleged fac similes published were all fictitious. As to the compromising letter sent to Major Esterhazy, which might raise suspicions that he had shady relations with a foreign agency, General Pellieux said:

"It is inconceivable that any one could be so naive as to employ this method of correspondence in a matter of such gravity. He expressed indignation at the "inexcusable action of Colonel Picquart

in having Major Esterhazy's rooms "Colonel Picquart admitted this," the witness continued, and he added: When the court martial acquitted Major Esterhazy I was not astonished. I was proud of having contributed to acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which proves that in the French army there are not two, but only one traitor There was frantic applause as Gen-

eral Pellieux, striking a dramatic attitude, enunciated his concluding words General Pellieux was about to refer to the Dreyfus case when the presiding judge gently interposed his usual veto and the minister did not insist. M. Dupuy, the former minister, was then called, and M. Laborie began questioning him regarding the case of Dreyfus, which the presiding judge vetoed, whereupon M. Laborie announced that he would throw up the examination of M. Dupuy and other former ministers, as the rulings of the presiding judge made it fruitless. M. Thevenett, a former minister of justice, who was next examined, said he could easily understand how M. Zola's mind was exercised by the "veiled lady" story. M. Zola, he added, had acted in good faith, for complete light had not been thrown upon this mat-

ter, and M. Zola's was not the only mind troubled. M. Thevenett expressed satisfaction at the acquittal of Major Esterhazy, which, he said, proved there were not traitors in the French army, but he 'boldly insisted" that complete light had not been cast upon this grave affair, which, he added, interested the whole of Europe. He further expressed regret that the government had not spoken, in order to restore tranquility for the country. (Uproar in court, and

various cries.) POISONED BY CANNED CORN.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley Taken

Ill Suddenly in Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Feb. 10.-The Rev. Dr. J M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, arrived in Pittsburg last Monday night from New York and shortly after he was attacked with symptoms of poisoning. After several hours of intense suffering he

recovered, however. His illness was ascribed to canned corn, which he had partaken of quite freely on a train while en route to this

SOUND STEAMBOAT ASHORE.

The Nutmeg State Runs on the Mud Near Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 10.-The ound steambot Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport Steamboat company ran her nose into the mud off the first beacon light shortly before 3 c'clock this morning and stuck there until about 11 ck, when she was able to back off and return to this city.

She was not damaged and will make her regular trip to New York tonight.

The Hera'd's Weather Forecast.

New York, Feb. 11.—In the middle states and New England, today, fair to partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather will pre-vail, with fresh, variable winds, mostly southeasterly and southerly, and haze or fog on the coasts, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain in the western and northern districts and possibly on the coasts at night.

RELIEF PARTY HAMPERED

Extraordinary Proceeding on Part of Canadian Government.

FEAR AMERICAN TROOPS

Canada Hesitates About Admitting the Escort.

The War Department Astonisheds Its Understanding with the Dominion Government -- Every Request Complied with -- The Route of the Expedition Now Uncertain.

Washington, Feb. 10.-In view of the apparent disposition of the Canadian atuhorities to prevent the United States troops from accompanying the relief expedition into the gold country a brief review of the correspondence that has so far taken place between the two governments is interesting. The negotions proper stated Dec. 30 last between Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the war department and Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior for Canada, then in Washington. A complete agreement, as it was understood at the time, was reached as to the course to be followed by the expedition and its escort. Soon after Mr. Sifton's return to Ottawa a question arose as to the free admission of supplies to be taken in by the government expedition in case they were to be sold at cost. That was disosed of by a prompt telegram from Mr. Sifton saying that it was intended to charge no duty upon provisions to be sent in. Mr. Sifton also reminded Mr. Meiklejohn of the stipulation between them that no unofficial or un-authorized person should accompany the expedition. To facilitate free entry he asked for a certified list of the persons and an inventory of the outfit of the expedition. In confirmation of that came a note from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, confirming the statement as to free entry of goods and having this important paragraph as bearing on the present con-troversy: "Also that convoys may be accompanied by such reasonable escort as the United States government may desire to provide for them, and each convoy shall be accompanied likewise by a Canadian officer, the expenses of such Canadian officer being borne by

A SURPRISE.

Supposing that the understanding was perfect, it came as a surprise to the war department when Mr. Sifton, on Jan. 27, wrote that he took it for granted that the fifty-five enlisted men who were to accompany the expedition were not intended to go beyond the boundary line, which, he says. "is provisionally at the summit of the mountains, about the middle of the pass." Mr. Sifton added that the arrangement into which he had entered was that he should furnish escort for the American expedition, and he had accordingly sent forward the men for that purpose. reply, under date of Jan. 31, Mr. Meiklejohn said that his understanding was that the entire escort designated by our government should accompany the expedition to its destination as necessary to render assistance in overcoming anticipated difficulties, subject to Canadian law, and to be accompanied by a Canadian officer. Enlisted men instead of civilians were selected as more available, more amenable to discipline and costing less. It is proposed to withdraw them after getting the supplies through. The escort is not regarded as a military expedition, but on Canadian soil its service is to be of a civil nature. Mr. Meiklejohn reminded Mr. Sifton of the agreement with Sir Julian as to the "reasonable escort" to be permitted. He points to the condition that would confront the expedition if it arrives upon the Canalian border with supplies and had to go beyond to meet hungry and desperate people without a single arm for the protection of the expedition,its supplies or equipments.

followed by the expedition is, there-

THE BURNING OF INDIANS. Two Preachers and an Editor Among

So far no further communication has

been had with the Canadian govern-

ment on the subject. The route to be

the Lynchers. Shawnee, O. T., Feb. 10.-The preiminary hearing of P. Smith, W. H. Davis and Ed. Nix, charged with conspiracy to burn the Seminole Indians, McGelsy and Sampson, has been begun before Commissioner Galbraith, Nix is a nephew of ex-United States Marshal Nix, and Davis is the editor of the Earlboro Plain People. Among the eleven culprits who have been held for trial are two preachers, one a Methodist and one a Baptist.

The defendants arraigned yesterday refused to waive examination, denying any complicity in the conspiracy, and demanded an immediate hearing. Harry Brown, witness for the government, testified that two nights before the burning he, in company with four Seminole Indians, went to Leard's House, where the young Indians were held, and demanded their surrender to the proper authorities. The Indians were under guard of about fifty armed men, among whom he recognized the defendants. Fires had been built around the house and a patrol estab-

J. M. Glover, a farmer living near Earlboro, identified Smith as the man who said to him at Earlboro on the evening of the burning, that some Inlians were going to burn that night at Maud, and he was going down,

Deputy Sission reports that about twenty of the culprits who have been in hiding came into Tecumseh and gave themselves up.