SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

TWO CENTS.

PEACE AT LAST

The Work of the Commissioners at Paris Is Practically at an End.

TREATY TO BE SIGNED TOMORROW

Spain Accepts the United States' Offer of \$20,000,-000, and Consents Without Condition to Relinquish Cuba and Cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands-War Department Making Arrangements to Muster Out Troops as Rapidly as Possible—Volunteers at Manila Will Be Returned Whenever General Otis Decides That They Can Be Spared.

United States commission, Mr. Fergu-

on, who read them substantially as

cabled, the outline of the Spanish docu-

ment being furnished later to a corre-

spondent of the Associated Press by

The commissioners left the foreign

office immediately after the secretaries

had been directed to prepare the ar-

after the adjournment.
Among the Americans only the most

grave consideration for their Spanish

colleagues was apparent. The Spaniards seemed to be relieved at having

arrived at the conclusion of a long

The leading article in the Temps to-

day, a column long, is devoted to a

severe arraignment of the American

attitude toward Spain, in which Amer-

ica is made to appear us a merciless

conqueror imposing Dracorian condi-

tions on a helpless foe and "exacting

the signature of a treaty at the point

The Temps adds: "The Spanish com-

missioners should, in submitting, pro-

test to the civilized world against the

spoilation of the weak by the strong."

After the joint session the Spaniards

repaired to their quarters and had an

Having embodied in the treaty ar-

friendly negotiations regarding the mat-

ters suggested in the American ultima-

tum a week ago, matters subsidiary

and incidental to the principal provis-

peace treaty as finally signed. These

include the religious freedom of the

Caroline islands, as agreed to twelve

years ago; the release of political pris-

oners now held by Spain in connection

with the insurrections in Cuba and the

Philippines: the taking over of the island of Kusale, or Uralan, in the

Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval

station; cable station rights at othe

points in Spain's jurisdiction, and the

in force between the United States and

COMMISSION'S WORK.

Evidence That It Will Be Closed Up

Washington, Nov. 28.-It is the im-

pression at the state department in the

absence of anything save press reports

of the proceedings at Paris today, that

the commission's work is now near an

end and that about two weeks' time

will suffice to close it up. This idea is

based on the belief that instead of

undertaking to arrange the several

natters yet to be settled in the treaty

of peace, a general clause will be placed

in the treaty binding each of the par-

ties to begin negotiations in the near

future upon those subjects. Such a

clause of necessity must be very care-

fully drawn in order to ensure the

United States a resumption of commer-

cial relations with Spain on fair terms

with other nations, though it cannot go

far into details and must be limited in

pledge to yield to the United States

favorable conditions.

the Caroline group.

scope to something like a general

It was said at the state department

that the next step in order will be to

begin negotiations for the acquisition

of Ualan, in the Caroline islands, for

cable station. This is not to be made

the subject of a demand upon Spain,

but will be an offer in all sincerity to

is not in contemplation to take all of

ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

Arrangements Being Made to Mus-

ter Out Troops Soon.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The war de

partment, in view of the assurances

that a peace treaty will be signed, is

arranging to muster out more troops.

It is probable that from thirty thous-

and to forty thousand volunteers will

be mustered out as soon as selections

of regiments can be made. There has

been quite a demand for the return of

volunteers from Manila, but no troops

will be brought from the Philippines

unless they are replaced by others.

Many of the volunteer regiments in

Manila, have asked, through the gov-

ernors and congressmen of their states,

to be returned to the United States but

the war department has not been able

to make any definite promises pending

With the acceptance of the American

terms by the Spanish commissioners,

any further possibility of renewal of

heatilities with Spain is at end and the

the peace negotiations.

purchase the island at a fair price.

in About Two Weeks.

renewal of certain treaties, previously

Spain, which may have lapsed or been

ions, which must form part of the

animated and lengthy session.

ticles all the protocol questions.

Senor Ojeda.

of the bayonet.

Paris, Nov. 28 .- Spain has accept- | passed them to the interpreter of the ed the United States' offer of \$20,-000,000 and at a joint session of the peace commissions this afternoon, consented without condition to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 200 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States and said that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken regnizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American argument. Spain rejects these principlos, the note continues, "as she always has rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice of her sature, the despatch says, she still adheres to these principles "which she has havetofore invariably formu-

sire for peace she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected She has also attempted, it is further asserted, to have submitted to arbitration some of the material points upon which the two governments differed, These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans have equally re-

These allegations, in Spain's reply, as to attempted arbitration, refer to her proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protoco and also to submit the Spanish colonial debt of Cubs and the Philippines to arbitration. The fart proposition has been made in a written communication. Since its presentation, and in return for such arbitration. Spain offered to ceds the territory in dispute, Americans refused both propositions

for arbitration. Spain's reply today in substance con timed by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very in adequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment and she fe is therefore that the United States' proposal carnot be considered just and

equitable. CONSIDERATION OF HUMANITY.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed and from consideration of humanity and patriotism, to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is therefore ready to accept the proposals of the American commission, as presented at the last

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translations the commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, draw up atticles which are to embody refinement of Cuba by Spain and the residen of Porto Rice and the Philippines. These articles, which may considered as constituting the cor ditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Wednesday.

A great deal of interest was taken in today's meeting. The two commissions arrived at the foreign office in carriages in the rain, almost simultaneously, and, repairing to the conference room, immediately opened the only business be

MONTERO RIOS SILENT

Sener Montero Rios, the president of the Frantsh commission, has usually preceded the presentation of a Spanish communication in writing by verbally summarizing it, but today Senor Rios was allent and unusually grave. His face was deeper lined and he clearly showed the mental strain under which he was inporing as he approached the final relinquishment of Spain's colonual possessions.

Without a word Senor Montero Rios

peace of our new possessions. It is probable that the 30,000 or 40,000 men austered out will include a large numer organized for service in Cuba and the force at Manila will be reduced whenever General Otis reports affairs in a quiet state in the Philippines.

GERMANY IS FRIENDLY.

Baron Speck von Sternberg Consults Secretary Hay.

Washington, Nov. 28.-Baron Speck von Sternberg, charge d'affaires of Germany, called at the state department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay on current topics, particularly those growing out of the late war, in the course of which Baron Speck took occasion to express the most friendly sentiments on the part of Germany concerning the present status of affairs. The call was chiefly significant as an evidence that German officials desire to counteract the reports that Germany is about to assume an attitude of protest and to lay claim to the Suin archipelago, which is to be included in the peace negotiations at Paris. Baron Speck's call gave rise to sensational published reports to the effect that he had presented a protest from Germany against American intererence with the Sulu islands. In view of these reports, it was stated tonight n an authoritative quarter that the Sulu islands were not mentioned during the talk, which was of a most genral and friendly character. Although the cable reports have

shown that the German press is considerably wrought up over the policy of the United States in the far east and is urging the government to make a protest, nothing has developed in official quarters up to the present time to show that there is any purpose on the part of the German government to heed such belligerent suggestions. On the contrary, the call of Baron Speck today gives assurance that Germany accepts without question the outcome of the peace negotiations.

PICQUART CASE.

ticles of the peace treaty. There was scarcely any conversation between the Deputies, Refuse to Intervene. Exciting Words.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The minister of war. M. de Freycinet, in the chamber of deputies today, refused to intervene in the Picquart affair and the house approved the government's declaration. regarding the separation of military

and civil powers, by a vote of 457 to 73.

A Radical deputy, M. Bos, opened discussion. He said that while there had been some honesty in the Preyfos prosecution, there had been nothing but dishonesty in the Picquart affair. These remarks caused an up-

Continuing. M. Box detailed the history of the Picquart "persecution," re-calling Colone: Picquart's exile to Tuhis and asked the minister of war, M. de Freycinet, why ne had permitted a court martial to be summoned for Dec.

The deputy also accused General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, who he said, bad promised a revision of the case, of having broken his word. This caused another uprour.

M. Bos concluded by insisting that the government eight to postpone the trial of Picquart by court martial until the decision of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus trial is known. This brought forth great applause from the numberity of the deputies. M. Millerand. Radical Socialist, spoke

n a similar strain. He said it was absolutely necessary to postpone the Picquart court martial, in order to avoid the scandalous contradictions which otherwise were likely to arise between the verdicts of the court martial and of the court of cassation. The president of the chamber, at this

stage of the proceeding was frequently obliged to intervene in order to quiet the uproar on all sides,

M. Poincare, Republican, made an impassioned speech, in the course of which he said it was not necessary to confound the army with a few imprudent men. While the members of the court martial were above suspicion the prosecution of Picquart savored of reprisal (applause). Colonel Picquart's secret imprisonment, M. Poincare further asserted, was beyond all precedent and there were guilty persons, he claimed, who were enjoying scandalous impunity (applause).

"There are other forgers besides Pic uart, who ought to be prosecuted,' xclaimed the deputy. These injustices will end by exasperating the nation. M. Poincare, who was minister of public instruction in 1893-95, created a ensation by adding:

We were attacked for the Dreyfus rescention in 1894, but I learned of the Dreyfus affair through the newspapers.

Tremendous applause and uproar followed this assertion.

M. Barthou, who was minister of ublic works in 1894, here interjected: I am ready to endorse the words of M. Poincare, which are true,"

This called for more applause and exclamations of "it is absurd," "it is inconceivable." Thereupon M. Poincare added: "The only proof of Dreyfus' guilt in 1894 consisted of the bordereau. No cabinet minister, nor even the president of the council of ministers, heard any mention of the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault" (ap-

plause). M. Cassagnae, the former minister of var, said: "General Mercler secured these confessions." General Mercier was minister of war

it the time of the Dreyfus trial, M. Poincare continued: "Captain Lebrun-Renault, when he was examined by the president of the council, did not mention the Dreyfus confession.

This statement caused applause to oreak forth from all parts of the house during which M. Cavagnae tried to speak, but was howled down, although ne deputy shouted: "Let us hear the hero of the forgery."

M. Poincare concluded by saying: "Silence has weighed heavily upor me, and I am now happy to have had the oportunity to tell what I know of the case." (Renewed applause.)

M. de Freyeinet said: "The govern ent, on assuming office, found the proceedings pending. We have only and that is to ascertain the truth. We do not object to furnishing the court of cassation with all the produced two typewritten sheets and only necessity now for troops is to gar- evidence available excepting evidence available exception evidence available evidence available evidence available evidence available evidence evide

involving the national defence. Both the civil and the milltary courts are fully equipped to deal with the respect ive cases, and, as all desire to arrive at the truth, it will be reached. The government asks the chamber to respect the independence of the law,"

After another appeal from M. Millerand for a postponement of the Picquart court-martial, M. Dupuy, the premier, declared that the Dreyfus affair "must remain purely judicial, the only means of reaching the truth, which may now e attained."

Referring to the statements of M Poincare, M. Dupuy asked why that deputy had waited so long, "before asonishing the chamber with his reve lations. "We decline to order a postponement

of the court-martial," said the premier. To give such, even if we had the right, would be to strike a blow at the principle of separation of the public powers. "It is not within the province of par-

liament or the government to adjust the connection which may exist beween the Dreyfus and Picquart cases Our intervention would be calculated to hamper the work of the court of assation. We will respect the decisons of the law. We are a government of law and refuse to be a government of arbitrary measure." (Prolonged cheers.)

FORTY PERSONS ARE KILLED

Terrible Results of the Explosion of a Box of Cartridges-Danger of Employing Children.

Havana, Nov. 28.-Forty persons were killed or injured today by the explosion of a box of cartridges in a house on the avenue Infanta, between the Santa Clara and the Reina batteries. Many oxes of powder and cartridges had been recently transferred from the ar-tillery depot to this house, but the reason for it has not been given.

Most of those employed in emptying the cartridges, evidently their only duty on the premises, were boys and girls under seventeen years of age, and they formed the greatest proportion of the victims. The employment of children in such a dangerous occupation and the existence of such a large quantity of explosives within the city limits are both in contravention of the municipal regulations.

Whether there may have been some ulterior motive in storing these explosives there cannot be answered, but the casualty suggests the possibility that there may be other similar deposits whose localities are unknown to the

Senor de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, has stationed a guard over the unexploded powder and an investigation into the whole affair has been

THE SICK ENGINEERS.

They Return from Ponce in the Hospital Ship Relief-Well-Known Scrantonians in the Party.

Newbort News, Va., Nov. 28,-The ospital ship Relief which arrived at Hampton Roads on Saturday night from Ponce, today landed a number of sick volunteer and regular soldiers, among them the following:

First Volunteer Ergineers-Privates Jas. Coughlin, James McTodd, Albert A. Doles Edward E. Herblel, John D. Dolan, Har ris Livermore, Irving Coon, Andrew J. Marvens, Schuel H. Griffith, Edward J. Hennessey, Thomas P. Stetson, William H. Cox. William Hass, Peter Gongfall. William E. Sutherland, Joseph Granville John F. Sweeney, Warren S. Fisher, Geo E. Robbins, Adelbert F. Hancock, Will-E. Robbins, Anchert F. Hancock, Whit-iam J. Holden, James Killen, Charles Schwindt, Charles Lahm, Albert Dever, William W. Watts, Joseph A. Wagner, William H. Bishop, William E. Sherweod, Peter Seyhert, John J. Griffin, Stephen Sullivan, Michael Dabill, Gerald J Fagen, Harry R. Manly, Edward Haynes, Ar-thur B. Rider, Leonard E. Cordorff, Matthew King, John P. Foulkrod, Ferdinand Kirstein, Reginald Keays, Samuel Sharp-less, Ernest Gychmer, Clarence Levering, Fred L. Jones, Frank W. Conrow, Corporals Theodors Aten, Adelbert Vorhis, Z. H. Long, Frank J Laird, Henry Burke. Sergeants William Miller, William L. Watters, Clarence A. Harridan, Robert B. Grimes, George C. Ewing, John J. uy. Charles Lowenhiemer, Ludlow L. Melins, Jeremiah Downey.

Signal Corps—Privates Charles F. Hay-

en Aaron C. Allgood, Sergeant John C. Sixteenth Pennsylvania-Privates Frank S. North, Thomas A. Wentworth, Dennis Connell, Harvey D. Goupp, Edgar H. Wilburn, John S. Barrati, John Harmon, First Pennsylvania - Private Charles

Sixth Pennsylvania-Private Jay Wilson,

GERMANY AROUSED.

A Disposition to Take Hand in the Dreyfus Affair.

Berlin, Nov. 28,-It is learned from an authoritative source that Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the former German military attache at Paris, while supping with Emperor William at Potsdam on Sunday, detailed the whole of the inside history of the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart cases to his majesty, who contemplates taking some action in the matter. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the minister of foreign affairs; Baron von Buelow and General von Hahnke, the chief of the emperor's military cabinet, will be suramoned to Potsdam this as the specific charge went, week to discuss the advisability of an The bill charging Senator Quay with official German pronouncement on the subtect.

recent tour conversed with several persons about the Dreyfus case and it is added that the new points which he has heard have prompted him to his present action.

Pennsylvania Pensions.

Washington, Nov. 28.-These Pennsylhave been issued: In-D. Grow, Jenningsville, vaula pensions li erease—Aaron D. Wyoming, \$12 to \$14; Abel L. Gorstine, Wickiger, Bradford, 517 to 572; William Holland, Little Meadows, Susquehanna, \$16 to \$17. Original widows, etc.—Eliza Monteneye, Plainsville, Luzerne, 88.

Schooner Ashore.

Belfast, Me., Nev. 28.—The schooner A. k. Perry, Captain Cotion, from Hangor or New York, with 17,000 feet of lumber, dragged ashore near Northport camp ground during the night and will be a total loss. The vessel and her cargo

MR. QUAY DID NOT PLEAD

Richard Quay and Ex-Treasurer Haywood Are Absent.

PRESENTED DEMURRERS

Attorneys Shapley and Shields Raise an Important Point-They Contend That When State Money Is Deposited in a Bank It Becomes the Bank's Money-Mr. Graham's Reply-The Court Reserves Its

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood did not plead today to the five indictments charging them with conspiracy and the unlawful use of state funds in the People's bank. They did not even appear in court but their lawyers. Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. L. Shields, went before Judge Finletter and presented demurrers to four of the indictments and a motion to quash the fifth. There was a lengthy argument and the court reserved its decision. Should they, when annnounced, be unfavorable to the defendants they will be arraigned to plead and the date of trial will be definitely fixed.

The chief point in the argument for the defense appears to be that when state money was deposited in a bank it The Governor-elect States That He ceased to be state money and became the personal property of the bank. It was admitted that the funds were deposited in the People's bank as alleged, but it was contended that if a burglar had stolen that money he would have taken the bank's money and not that of the state. This simile was used to prove that if the defendants borrowed the money they secured the bank's money and not the state's.

This point, on general principles, was onceded by the district attorney, but he declared that the intent is the vital thing in otherwise lawful acts, and cited several cases to demonstrate it. The second chief point urged by the defense was that the indictments did not show the means used to carry out the

COURT ROOM CROWDED. When the proceedings opened the ourt room was packed and many

would-be spectators were turned away. District Attorney Graham made the simple announcement that the common wealth was ready to go on with the case Mr. Shapely promptly arose and submited the denurrers, following with his ar-tument thereon. He began by saying it was through no foult of the district attorbey that the indictments were faulty, onceding that they were carefully drawn, He argued that it was the tault of the case. He declared that there was no averment that the commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the People's bank had lar, or that it had ever entered into the mind of anybody to defraud either the state or the bank. He contended that there was not an act that was an unlawful act, and stated that there was no allegation of an intention to defraud the People's bank. He could not even see a pretence that an unlawful act had been done. He argued that Senator Quay has the same right to borrow money and purchase stocks as any one cise, giving prop-er security and on his personal standing. Hence he advocated that there could be conspiracy to do what there is a legal

Mr. Shapley said that there was not as allegation of any use of the money of the clared did not come within the scope of the statutes as a bank of issue. He also observed that State Treasurer Hart, who was named as a co-conspirator, had been for years before the time of the alleged act

FIFTH INDICTMENT.

The fifth indictment which the court asked to quash, is that in which appears Haywood's letter to the bank, no tifying it that he would, as state treasrer, deposit \$100,000 and that Richard R. Quay was to borrow \$100,000 from the bank. On this it was argued that there was no warrant and no arrest or binding ver in a preliminary hearing in the Hay

Mr. Graham began his reply by taking n this contention. He said the question was whether the grand jury was right in finding the bill which it is sought to mash. The defense had argued that the loaning of money on the part of Hay-wood was a statutory offence. The warrant of arrest did not charge him with this specific crime. Mr. Graham ex-plained the laws upon indictments as framed Ha declared that it was not a question of principle, but one of notice the charges against him from the mag-istrate's return. He explained how the counts in indictments were prepared and cited several cases to sustain his opinion

onspiring with John S. Hopkins. of the People's bank, to unlawfully nd sell stocks through him (Honkins) was next taken up. Mr. Graham cited the acts of assembly prohibiting the ashier of a bank from speculating in tocks He charged that Quay's stock lealings were with Hopkins with a full knowledge of his (Hepkins) position as cashier. "The man who is the custodian of other people's money should not be subject to the temptations of the stock market, and it was to protect depositors that the law was passed, and that law is applicable to this case." He declared that Hopkins' deals in stocks were for Quay's benefit either in whole or part. "When Matthew S. Quay conspired with John S. Hopkins to purchase stocks he did se-contrary to the statutes and knew he was doing an unlawful net."

MR SHAPLEY'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Graham took up that portion of Mr. Shapley's argument that when state money is deposited in savings institutions it ceases to be state property, but is the assets of the bank to be used in any way the bank officers see fit. He ridiculed this theory and cited numerous authorities to

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Rain or Snow; Warmer.

Demurrers to the Quay Indictments, Awful Effects of the Storm's Fury, Sersational Incidents of the Picquar

General-Spaniards Accept Our Peac

Local-Criminal Trial List for Term of Court Beginning December 5.

Financial and Commercial.

Local-Meeting of Board of Control. Borough of Moosic Is Established.

Local-Closing Feature of the First Presbyterian Church Anniversary. Election Contest Commissioners Were Not Ready to Hear Mr. Gibbons.

Local-West Scranton and Suburban. News Round About Scranton.

General-Scarcity of Rations Creates Dissatisfaction in the Thirteenth.

most important points in Mr. Shapley' argument, Mr. Graham asked that the motion to quash the indictment be re-fused and that the demurrers be over-ruled and the defendants ordered to plead. Mr. Shields closed the argument on the lines laid down by his colleague and Judge Finletter said it would take some

time to go over the points involved. A decision is expected tomorrow. The demurrers are based on contentions of insufficient specifications, failure to charge any unlawful act and an absence of allegation that the defendants unlawfully obtained any money either from the

bank or from any other source.

If the defendants, as charged in the in dictments, did purchase stocks through Cashler Hopkins as agent, it is claimed that nothing unlawful was therein committed, as banks every day act as pur chasers for their depositors or customers.
Concerning the alleged use of state
funds the contention is that all moneys deposited in a bank go into its general fund and that if the defendants obtained any money from the People's bank it was bank and not state money. Therefore it is held that the bank had the right to losu its money to Senator Quay or to any other

MR. STONE'S PLANS.

Has Made No Definite Arrange-

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-Senator Quay and Governor-elect William A. Stone spent nearly all of today in their respective rooms in the Hotel Walton, and although there were numerous visits to each from personal and political friends, nothing of a political nature was made public. Both the senior senator and Colonel Stone saw each other several times during the day, it having been agreed by counsel that it was not necessary for Senator Quay to be present during the proceedings in late afternoon that Colonel Stone's talks with some of his visitors had something to do with the formation of his cabinet.

The governor-elect said that he had been and is still considering his family | three barges known to have been beof executive advisers, but that he had formed no definite plans. Senator matter now lay entirely with the court, although he had been told his counsel had made a strong and able argument today.

Prominent among the politicians from up the state who called upon both Senator Quay and Stone were Lieutenant Governor Lyon, State Chairman Elkin, State Senator Hertzler, of Juniata: Saylor, of Montgomery; Coyle, of Schuylkill, and Andrews, of Crawford. Judge Thempson, of Butler, and Judge David Porter, of Allegheny, the latter a close personal friend of Colonel Stone. also called upon them. In addition to these a number of local political leaders called.

Colonel Stone will return to Washington tomorrow, but Senater Quay may remain for a day or two in view of the fact that Judge Finletter may give a decision on the arguments advanced in court today.

MADRID IS CALM.

No Disturbances Result from Spain's Acceptance.

Madrid, Nov. 28 .- The city this evening is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the American conditions. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history.

All agree that the government adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

said that Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender, is now at San Jean de Luis, in Basses-Pyrnees, France.

MAD MULLAH ACTIVE.

Has Defeated Troops of the Nawab of Dir in Swat Valley.

London, Nov. 28,--Special dispatches from Simla, the summer capital of British India, say the Mad Mullah has been successful in his first fight, defeating the Dir tribesmen and killing a number of them.

The Nawab of Dir has sent an army against the Mullah and the British native frontier troops are moving towards the Swat valley, where the outbreak has occurred.

The Mullah is trying to arouse a fanatical outbreak against the British.

Killed at an Embankment.

New York. Nov. 28 .- Patrick Peppe ged 39, and Dennis Coffey, aged gilled while excavating rock at Two Hon-hed and Thirty-lifty street and Croton evenue today by an embankment caving

Wilkes Barre, Nov. 38.-John P. Jones, a well known citizen of Nanticoke, and employed as a miner by the Susquehar as loal company, was instantly killed toda;

Killed by a Fall of Rock.

by a heavy fall of ecol. Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Nov. 28.—Cleared: Kaiser Freiderich, Bremen via Sauthampton, Gibraltar-Arrived: Fuerst bismarck, New York for Naples.

THE FURY OF THE TEMPEST

Awful Effects of Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

SEVENTY PERSONS PERISH

Over 100 Vessels of All Descriptions Are Ashore-Many of Them Are Total Wrecks-The Beaches Piled High with Wreckage-Every Life Saving Crew Performed Deeds of Heroism in Rescuing Frozen Sea-

Boston, Nov. 28.-It is known deflnitely tonight that more than seventy. lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning and if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to a hundred and forty with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay. There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some staunch craft, while along Massachusetts bay and especially Boston har-bor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from, and as it has never yet failed to give up some grim tale at such a time it probably will not be found lacking on this occasion.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroads and street car embargo, covering the whole of Southern New England, sunk into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet is will be many a day before the full import of the disas-

ter is known or even realized. The islands of Boston harbor are without exception strewn with wrecks and wreckage, no less than twentynine vessels are ashore at Gloucester. over twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday and are high and dry on the beach, Nantasket court. Rumors were rife during the Beach saw two schooners and a coal barge dashed to pieces on its sands, the rocks of Cohasset claimed a staunch fisherman; Scituate, a weliknown pilot boat, Manchester, a down east lumberman; while one tug and tween Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for and probably lost, Even Quay had nothing to say concerning the upper harbors of Boston. Plymouth, the conspiracy charges. He said the Salem, Portsmouth, Portland and other be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the

ships and the wharves. Every life saving crew performed leeds of heroism in rescuing frozen eamen from the stranded vessels and tug boat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

COASTING SCHOONER ASHORE, Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 28.-During the storm Sunday evening the coasting chooner J. C. Mahoney, bound from Bangor to Beverly, laden with lumber, went ashore on the rocks near Naugus Head and is a total wreck. The crew of four men made a landing and they were four hours in the blinding storm seeking shelter. They were picked up in an exhausted condition and taken to the residence of a farmer, where they were given shelter and

made comfortable. Cohasset, Mass., Nov. 28.-The fishing schooner Gloriana is ashore in Cohasset harbor and will be a total loss, Her crew was saved.

SHARKEY-CORBETT CONTEST.

Inquiry Instituted by Lenox Athletic Club. New York, Nov. 28.-The inquiry instituted by the directors of the Lenox

Athletic club, with the intention of fastening the blame for the sudden termination of the Sharkey-Corbett contest last Tuesday night, was held today. Both principals, with their managers and handlers and the referee. 'Honest" John Kelly, were examined. No collusion was shown by the statements made. Corbett was the last to be questioned, and he emphatically stated that he did not believe that Mc-Vey had been bought by any person or persons. "I believe in McVey's loyalty," said Corbett. "He has been with me for years and would not throw me down. After I had returned to my dressing room on Tuesday night Me-Vey told my brother Tom that he could not see the big fellow (meaning me) licked, and as he considered I was being beaten he jumped into the ring to save me. I believe in McVey and nm positive that he was not actuated by iny other motive in doing as he did last Tuesday night."

Corbett's statement was satisfactory to the inquisitors and the matter dropped right there. Tom O'Rourke, on behalf of Sharkey, promised to give Corbett another chance at his man. Connie McVey, who caused all the disturbance by Jumping into the ring, was the only absentee from the hearing.

Prisoners Had Jewelry.

London, Nov. 28.—The police here have arrested two men who had in their pos-session a considerable quantity of jewelry recently so len on board a train be-tween Paris and Calais, from the dow-ager duchess of Satherland.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 28.-Forecast for Tuesday: For castern Penn-sylvania, rain or snow: warmer; winds shifting to fresh southeast.

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