A union between China and Japan at this time would force the whole world to put on the thinking cap.

It is only in France that the French population does not increase. In Canada, Algeria and Tunis its incresses rapidly.

Nicola Tesla tells the New York Sunday World that he has "harnessed the rays of the sun" and will compel them to operate machinery and give light and heat. The invention is still in the experimental stage, but he declares there is not a possibility of its failure. He has discovered a method of producing steam from the rays of the sun. The steam runs a steam en gine which generates electricity.

The growing plea for technical schools as an important factor in the advancement of industrial art in the United States has received unequivocal recognition from the State of Georgia, pioneer in the Southern progress of post-bellum years, notes the New York Mail and Express. On the eve of the Legislature's adjournment an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the establishment of a textile school, on condition that this sum be duplicated by popular subscription. This condition, we understand, has been promptly met; and Georgia thereby promises not only to give a new im. pulse to her own textile industry, but to furnish one more example of manufacturing foresight provocative of emu lation by her sister States in Dixie.

In science the year 1897 has given no one discovery equalling in brilliant impressiveness that of the X-ray or of argon, thinks Harper's Weekly, but for the first time in history a steam aeroplane of any considerable size has lifted itself and flown a considerable distance without the aid of hydrogen or other gas; the third-rail system of using electric power has been applied successfully in the suburban passen ger traffic of steam railroads; all rec ords on the ocean have been broken by improved steamships; and what seem to be really substantial advances have been made in telegraphing with out wires. This is only part of a long record of attempt and achievement in physical and mechanical science but if there were nothing else it would call for admiration.

A whipping-post for the correction of bad boys has been set up in Evansville, Ind. The judge of the local police court is responsible for the inno vation. He was puzzled what to do with boys indifferent to parental control, and hesitated to inflict the penalty of a fine, which was really a punishment on the parent. He discovered that an old statute permitting the flogging of lawbreakers had not been repealed, and at once set up the whip ping-post. Now, when a boy is found guilty of misdemeanor, his father is sent for and given his choice of paying a fine, seeing his boy go to jail, or giv ing him a sound flogging with a strap in the presence of an officer, whose duty it is to see that there is no sham about this punishment. There is seldom need of the mentor's interference, the angry parent wielding the strap to good purpose. The Humane Society felt impelled to interfere, but the judge stood upon the law, and there has been a marked decrease in the number of boys brought before the

Without taking into account the legitimate losses occasioned by the war in Cuba, it is estimated that the depredations committed by General Weyler upon the property of the insurgents will closely approximate in value the sum of \$77,000,000. The bill of charges against the Spanish butcher is itemized as follows: One hundred thousand country houses and 50,000 dwellings in villages and ham lets destroyed, \$16,000,000, 800,000 cocoa trees cut down, \$5,000,000: 1,000,000 palm trees destroyed, \$10,-000,000; 2,000,000 fruit trees de stroyed, \$1,000,000; 5,000,000 banana plants destroyed, \$125,000; 1000 tracts of boniatas and vuccas destroyed, \$2,500,000; 4,000,000 coffee plants destroyed, \$480,000; 3,000,000 small cocoa plants destroyed, \$1,500, 000; 2,000,000 horned cattle killed outright, \$30,000,000; 2000 horses killed, \$200,000; 500,000 cordels of fencing, burned, \$3,000,000; 300,000 bives of domestic bees destroyed, \$1,450,000; 650,000 head of sheep and swine destroyed, \$2,3000,000: 500,000 tierces of tobacco appropriated, \$5,-000,000. To this inventory of outrages inflicted upon property must be added the wholesale murders perpetrated by General Weyler upon defenseless women, children and invalids. "In the annals of civilized warfare," concludes the Atlanta Constitution, "there is nothing to compare with the brutal record of the Spanish butcher."

THE MAINE HORROR

United States Battleship Blown Up in Havana Harbor.

DISASTER'S CAUSE A MYSTERY.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Gallant Men Lost With the Ship.

Two Great Explosions - Undetermine Mass Was Seen to Shoot High Into the Air-Captain Sigsbee Reports the Number of Dead as 258 and of Survivors as 96-Most of the Rescued Men Have Been Sent to Key West-The Administration Desires the People to Suspend Judgment Until the Facts Are Ascertained-The Country in Mourning -Board of Inquiry Ordered-Gloom in Washington-White House Receptions Abandoned-Expressions of Sympathy

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The destruction of the battleship Maine by an explo-sion in the harbor here on Tuesday nigh proves to be the worst disaster in the naval history of the United States. splendid warship was destroyed, and lates reports put the loss of life at 258. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery, although naval officers generally believe that in some unexplained way one of the ship's magazines exploded. Up to the moment of that mysterious explosion, which uestroyed a first-class battleship, valued at \$4,000,000, Spain and the United States had each seven vessels like the Mainegreat ships, built to fight and destroy. Now Spain has seven and the United States has six.

Now Spain has seven and the United States has six.

Witnesses of the explosion that destroyed the Maine say that at the moment of concussion a vast mass was seen to rise to a great height. In the sudden and blinding light no one seems to have been able to discern the nature of this mass or whether it rose from beside the battleship or inside it.

From the nature of the disaster and the testimony of the survivors it appears that the line of greatest force of the explosion was a little forward of amidships. It is there that the worst damage was done. The chief officers were either well aft or ashore. Thus they escaped unburt. The seamen and marines by their position were forced to bear the brunt of the disaster, and the frightful mortality was almost wholly confined to them. One of the junior officers should have been on duty on the forward deek, and it may have been thus that Lieutenant Jenkins, who is missing, lost his life. It is also probable that Englneer Merritt. another missing man, was below on duty and went down with the ship. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who was at first reported lost, is safe.

Five of the crew immediately after the explosion ran to the main ammunition storage room with the idea that they might

Five of the crew immediately after the explosion ran to the main ammunition storage room with the idea that they might save that from explosion. None of them has since been heard of. It is almost certain that they went to the bottom, ready at their posts for duty.

When the roar of the explosion announced to the people of Havana that the warship was blown up the city firemen were at once ordered to the ship, but it was found that it was impossible for them to render any assistance there. Twenty-six of the wounded were transferred to the steamship City of Washington, where they were properly attended to. Many of the Havana physicians volunteered their services.

Thirty-five other wounded sailors re-

Havana physicians volunteered their services.

Thirty-five other wounded sailors received medical attendance at the Military Hospital. The Spanish theory of the cause of the accident is that a boller exploded. Many towboats and other vessels were busy all night trying to render all possible assistance. The wounded were taken to the hospital by the firemen.

The wreck took fire and sank, and soon the harbor was lit up by the riflames, fed chiefly by the inflammable cellulose contained in the forward and after ends. The wreck burned the long night through, and when broke the dawn, dark wreaths of smoke were still curling upward from the shapeless mass. At sunrise all flags in the harbor were at half mast.

Captain Sigsbee was up nearly all the night looking out for the comfort of his men. He took a short rest before early daylight, and soon afterward he stood on the deek of the City of Washington, peering into the falling mist which was screening the wreck of his gallant ship.

Captain Sigsbee did not leave his sinking ship till every man had been taken off, and he remained in a boat in the neighborhood as long as there was any hope of saving any of the men who were in the water. He says he has not the slightest idea what caused the accident. He was thrown from his bed by the explosion and his head was slightly bruised, but otherwise he received no injury. The first thing he did was to go on deek and order the flooding of the large quantity of gun cotton on board. The order was promptly carried out, and it is certain that no damage was done by this explosive.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was also in his room when the explosion occurred. He speeaks in the highest terms of

An explosion of firedamp has occurred in the Vereinigte Carolinengiuck colliery in Westphalia, Germany. Forty-five dead and thirty wounded have been taken out, and it is estimated that from eighty to one hun-dred others are still entombed.

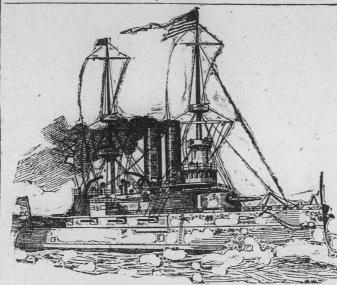
Wheat May Reach \$1.50.

Armour said Leiter, the Chicago grain speculator, could send wheat up to \$1.50 a bushel if he desired. Letter took advantage of the high price of wheat and sold 5,000,000 bushels, making a profit of \$600.

mediately lowered and three were filled with men, but the fourthboat was swamped before it could be utilized. When the explosion occurred Lieutenant Blandin thad charge of the deck.

It is said that the men who carried out the order to flood the gun cotton failed to return, and the brave men undoubtedly lost their lives in the performance of their hazardous duty.

Several of the officers were down below together when the explosion occurred, and



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE

they thought at at once that the ship was doomed. By the time they reached the deck they saw at once that the Maine was

sinking.

A large part of the crew were in their quarters, and they were notable to get out. but went down with the ship, which sank bow first about 2000 feet from Fort Atares.
Captain Sigsbee, in all his comments has been were needed, at the second party of the sec Captain sigspee, in an ins comments has been very careful not to accuse any one o causing the explosion. All he will say is that a careful investigation will be made and it will probably determine whether in terior or exterior causes produced the dis-

GLOOM IN WASHINGTON.

The Awful Disaster to the Maine Puts

the Awful Disaster to the Maine Puts the Nation in Mourning.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Washington is in a state of painful excitement. The city has been all day a hotbed of startling reports and sensational rumors. Public business in Congress and in the Executive Departments was almost at a standstill because of the awful disaster in the harbor of Havana.

President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet repudiate the theory that the disaster was due to treachery or foul play of any description. The news caused a tremendous sensation and the loss of the battleship is regarded as inflicting an almost crippling blow on the naval efficiency of the United States. Prompt and energetic measures were taken by Secretary Long to send relief to the wounded. A telegram of condolence was sent by President McKinley to Captain Sigsbee.

According to a special correspondent in Havana, of the Maine's crew of 354 there were 36 men saved. Of the 258 lost, two were officers.

Despatches from Captain Sigsbee, the commander of the fil-fated vessel, put two officers and 256 men in the dead and missing list. It is officially reported that twenty-four officers and seventy men are saved. While the cause of the explosion that destroyed the Maine is as yet undetermined, naval experts are inclined to the belief that its origin was within and not from without. The idea that the Spanish Government or Spanish officers had anything to do with it is socuted in most quarters as preposterious.

Among ithe members of both Houses of Congress conservative opinions prevail,

Among the members of both Houses of Among the members of both Houses of Congress conservative opinions prevail, and the Inclination is to follow (Captain Sigsbee's request and suspend judgment until an official report of the catastrophe and its causes has been received:
Resolutions expressing the sorrow and sympathy of Congress were introduced in the House of Representatives. Prominent members of both houses express suspicions that the Maine was destroyed by foul play, but say they will await evidence.
The meagre accounts gathered from curt

but say they will await evidence.
The meagre accounts gathered from curt
official dispatches and censored press messages indicate that the officers and men
who were left alive behaved themselves
like American saliors, stuck by their, ship
and comrades, and were brave, cool and

An Ambiguous Query.

Judge John F. Philips of the Federal bench has a peculiar dignity and severity of mien, but for all that he is a great wag. In the Southern Hotel rotunda the other day, relates the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, he met an old Kansas City friend, Colonel John Richards and said to him:

"Hullo, John! What are you doing down here?"

"Well, Judge," replied the Colonel, "I am ansaired on this commission to represent Missouri at Omaha. I am serving as a patriot just now."

"Humph," said the Judge. "How does it agree with you?"

HAVANA HARBOR-SCENE OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

DISPATCH FROM GENERALTLEE. He Reports the Number of Dead About Two Hundred and Sixty.

Two Hundred and Sixty.

WASHINGTON (Special).—The following cable dispatch was received by the State Department from Consul-General Lee.

"Havaxa, February 16, 1838,
"Profound sorrow expressed by Government and municipal authorities, Consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags at half mast on Governor-Generally palace, on shipping in harbor and in city. Business suspended; theatres closed.

"Dead number about two hundred and sixty. Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward when explosion took place accounts for greater proportional loss of sailors, Funeral to-morrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

"Suppose you salt that payal court of in-

missing.
"Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain the cause of exlosion, Hope our people will repress ex-itement and calmly await decision.

Consul General Lee also reported that all the officers and sailors who are now alive greatly extol the conduct of the Commander and sailors of the Spanish warship Alfonso XII., who from the very first gave all the help they could to the crew of the Maine and placed a special guard all night around the sunken battleship to rescue the bodies of the American sailors.

The municipality of Hayana also resolved to participate in the funeral and to call on General Lee and inform him that the city desired to pay the expenses of the funeral and the entire cost of treating the wounded.

The military newspaper Diario del Ejercito is published in mourning. All public spectacles have been suspended. General Blanco will assist at the funeral cere-

White House Receptions Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On account of the disaster to the battleship Maine the President announced that the State reception to Congress planned for Wednesday night would be abandoned. The reception to the public which was to take place Thursday night, was also declared off. These were the last official social events of the year, and the season, which was postponed in December on account of the President's mourning, has been curtailed by this later misfortune. White House Receptions Abandoned.

TO DISMANTLE THE MAINE.

Merritt Wrecking Company Directed to Send Vessels to Havana.

New York City (Special).—The Merritt Wrecking Company was directed to send vessels to Havana for the purpose of performing the preliminary work of saving property pertaining to the Maine. It is believed generally by naval officers that the proposition to raise the Maine is quite feasible. The battleship is lying only in about six fathoms of water. Probably no vessel of the weight of the Maine was ever raised. It is possible, however, to lighten the ship materially by removing her heavy guns and appurtenances of the deck and hold. If it should be found impossible to raise [the ship, she foould still be thoroughly dismantled of materials worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Expressions of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid have profusely expressed regret and sympathy, have tendered kindly offlees, and have bestowed them whenever possible. The newspapers of Madrid reflect in their utterances the course of the Government. Expressions of regret and sympathy were officially made in London to the United States representatives. The Government of Spain hastened to express to General Woodford, the United States Minister, regret for the calamity that had befallen the American battleship.

Captain Sigsbee was up nearly all the night looking out for the comfort of his men. He took a short rest before early daylight, and soon afterward he stood on the deek of the City of Washington, peering into the falling mist which was screening the wreck of his gallant ship.

Captain Sigsbee did not leave his sinking ship till every man had been taken off, and he remained in a boat in the neighborhood as long as there was any hope of saving any of the men who were in the water. He says he has not the slight, est idea what caused the accident. He was thrown from his bed by the explosion and his head was slightly bruised, but otherwise he received no injury. The first thing he did was to go on deek and order the flooding of the large quantity of gun cortion on board. The order was promptly carried out, and it is certain that no damagage was done by this explosive.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was also in his room when the explosion occurred. He speaks in the highest terms of the colless with which Sigsbee and the other officers faced the terrible situation. No sooner had two or three of the officers aced the terrible situation. No sooner had two or three of the mere implication of the Maine, fifty-nine have been sent to Key West, twelve remaining to look after the bodies of the dand, and the speaks in the highest terms of the was through inverted. As to how the explosion may have occurred, a host of opinions are expressed both in naval and civilian circles. Some navy officers believe spontaneous combuse but he was through inverted. He says have the was two the silpsies and twenty-five being hurt so badly that they conclusion.

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The Maine is abuttleship.

The Maine is abuttles

The Geological Survey has prepared a tabulated statement showing the steady increase in the production of spelter (or zinc) in the United States from 33,765 short tons in 1882 to 99,980 tons in 1897.

United States Zinc Production

Novel Exhibit For Paris.

A Southern husking bee, with slaves, slave drivers and all, is to be one of the exhibits at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Chinatown is in an uproar because of the introduction of a bill compelling laundrymen to make out wash checks in English.

THE TRAGEDY AT HAVANA

Stories of Eyewitnesses of the Loss of the Maine.

COURT OF INQUIRY NAMED.

The Officer Who Was on Watch on the Maine Makes a Statement - A Roar Came From Beneath - Followed by Other Explosions and a Rain of Debris -The Ship Settled Fast-Officers Cool.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In view of the "war alarms" throughout the country, the newspapers were authorized to make the following statement, which represents the views of President McKinley;

"Based upon information now in his ossession, the President believes that the Maine was blown up as the result of an aceident, and he hopes the Court of Inquiry will develop that fact. If it is found that the disaster was not an accident, prompt and decisive steps will be taken in the

the disaster was not an accident, prompt and decisive steps will be taken in the premises.

'The finding of the Naval Court will develop the cause, and until that is submitted nothing will be done."

A board of navai officers has been appointed to learn the truth, if possible, and it now seem probable that the public will be compelled to wait until their report is received to know the facts. The President still hopes that the American public will be equally forbearing, so that the investigation of the direful calamity may be pursued without prejudice, and controlled only by a desire to learn the truth.

Spain has officially disclaimed in positive manner the reflections contained in the de Lome letter, and, as officially announced by the State Department, the incident is satisfactorily closed.

WATCH OFFICER'S STORY. deutenant Blandin's Succinct Description

Lieutenant Blandin's Succinct Description of the Catastrophe.

KEV WEST, Fla. (Special).—Lieutenant John J. Blandin, of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is at the Key West Hotel, gave a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now has he been able to recollect the sequence of events in the awful ten minutes following the explosion Tuesday evening. Lieutenant Blandin was on the Trenton at the time of the terrible disaster off Samoa, in March, 1889, when American and German yessels lost 244 men all told. Lieutenant Biandin says:

March, 1889, when American and German Wessels lost 244 men all told. Lieutonant Biandin says:

'I was on watch, and when the men had been piped below I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal.

'I was feeling a bit glum and, in fact, was so quiet that Lieutenant J. Hood came up and asked laughingly if I was asleep. I said, 'No, I am on watch.'

'Searcely had I spoken when there came a duil, sullen roar. Would to God that I could blot out the sound and the scenes that followed! Then came a sharp explosion; some say numerous detonations. I remember only one.

'It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect gain of missiles of all descriptions from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel railings, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion.

'I was struck on the head by a piece of

wood, steel railings, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion.

"I was struck on the head by a piece of cement and knocked down, but I was not hurt, and got to my feet in a moment. Lieutenant Hood had run to the peop. When I got there, though scarce a minute could have elapsed, I had to wade in water to my knees, and almost instantly the quarterdeck was awash.

"On the poop I found Captain Sigsbee as cool as if at a ball, and soon all the officers except Jenkins and Merritt joined us. The poop was above water after the Maine settled to the bottom. Captain Sigsbee ordered the gig and launch lowered, and the officers and men, who by this time had assembled, got the boats out and rescued a number in the water.

"Captain Sigsbee ordered Lieutenant Commander Wainwright forward to see the extent of the damage and if anything could be done to rescue those forward or to extinguish the flames.

"Lieutenant Commander Wainwright on his return reported the total and awful character of the calamity, and Captain Sigsbee gave the last sad order, 'Abandon ship,' to men overwhelmed with grief, indeed, but calm and apparently unexcited. Meantime four Joats from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, arrived, followed soon by two from the Ward Line steamer City of Washington.

"The two boats first lowered from the

by two from the Ward Line steamer City of Washington.

"The two boats first lowered from the City of Washington were found to be riddled with flying debris from the Maine and unfit for use. Captain Sigsbee was the last man to leave the vessel and left in his swm gig. "I have no theories as to the cause of the explosion. I cannot form any. An examination by divers may tell something to a court of manifer in the cause of the cause of the explosion. I cannot form any. An examination by divers may tell something to a court of manifer in the cause of the cause of

A PRISON ROMANCE.

Married the Life-Convict Whose Fardon She Had Secured.

Early in the eighties a young Mexican

who gave his name as Camillo Lopez stabbed a man to death at Kansas City, Kan., and although the deed was done in stabbed a man to death at Kansas City, Kan, and although the deed was done in self-defense, the Mexican, who had no money to get an attorney and no knowledge of English to assist him in making a defense, was convicted and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English quently. He worked at the tailor trade but was sent into the library frequently and there met and became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles. The matron became interested in the good looking Mexican, and as they after worked together she drew from him his story Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent Mrs. Peebles set about to prove so to the Governor. She visited Wiehlia and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dodson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent men to a petition for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Peebles began to interest herself in Lopez's behalf and on January 19 of this year he was pardoned by Governor Leedy. In the meanwhile Mrs. Peebles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grown son and daughter near Dispatch, Kan. Both of her children have recently married and for a time she has been living alone. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a long letter, It resulted in bringing Mrs. Peebles to Kansas City Sunday morning, and on Tuesday the two were married at a hotel in that city. Then it came out that Lopez's real name is Corpio, and that his father was a millionaire and expostmaster-general of Mexico. The young man had not told these facts at the time of his trial' because of his desire not to let his family know ohis discrace.

The annual meetings of the Massacl setts cotton mills in Lowell and in Geory were held in Boston. The reports show that the former were doing well, while that the showed a profit. It was voted to crease business in Georgia.

Among the Phoenicians the wearing or earrings was a badge of servitude, the same custom obtaining with the Hebrews. The latter people said when Eve was expelled from Paradise her ears were bored as a sign of slavery.

STORY OF AN EYEWITNESS. cenes in Havana Bay and Along the City

Scenes in Havana Bay and Along the City Water Front.

Havana (By Cable).—An American correspondent was in cable office when the explosion occurred. He saw from the window of that office a great column of fire shooting upward, like a big blaze of fire-works, and he hurried to the wharf. By that time the correspondent oould see fiames extending over the whole ship, and a few moments later the Maine sank.

Mingling with the echoes of the wails of the wounded and drowning sailors were heard the shouts of "Viva Espana!". Death to the Americans!" "Manana tendremous buena pesca en la bahia!" ("We shall have good fishing in the bay to-morrow") and such remarks coming from the Spanish rabble, who were congregating in great numbers around the wharves and seemed greatly delighted at the misfortune which had befallen the Americans.

It was then that for the first time the suspicion of foul play came to the reporter's mind. Having induced a hoatman to

greatly delighted at the misfortune which had befallen the Americans.

It was then that for the first time the suspicion of foul play came to the reporter's mind. Having induced a boatman to take nim to the side of the burning vessel the reportor saw a sight most horrible and not possible to describe.

Near the ship were already two boats of the Maine with a few officers and men who were rescuing their shipmates. The Alfonso XII., not far distant, had also sent some of her boats, which were assisting. It is marvellous how some of them could swim, as they were nearly all very severely burt. One mnn had both legs fractured, another had an ankle shattered, and nearly all were severly burned.

another had an ankle shattered, and nearly all were severly burned.

One horror was saved. Havann Bay usually swarms with sharks. At the sound of the explosion they were frightened away. Cannon were discharged all day to keep them from returning.

Later, as the reporter was going up the steps of the Palace he passed a group of Spanish officers. One of them said: "I guess this will bring the war that we all wish."

BURIAL OF THE MAINE'S DEAD. Final Honors Paid in Havana to 27 of the

Victims of the Battleship.

Victims of the Battleship.

Havana, Cuba (By Cable).—The burial of twenty-seven of the martyrs of the battleship Maine took place Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Shortly before the hour all lavana 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 funeral procession.—

The bodies of the poor American sailors resided in state in the Palace of the Spanish Government in Cuba. The hall was filled with wreaths and flowers sent by private corporations, banking and mercantile houses, and Cuban and American ladies. There were also wreaths sent by the Span-There were also wreaths sent by the Span-

houses, and Cuban and American ladies. There were also wreaths sent by the Spanish Army and Navy. The public was allowed to pass through the hall and see the bodies of the victims. The utmost order and decorum was observed.

The funeral procession started from the principal entrance of the City Hall, then turned to the right on Mercadores street, then up O'Reilly street, along the right side of Central Park, and finally to the right along San Rafael street to the cemetery.

The funeral music was furnished by the

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD DEAD. She Expires at the Hotel Empire in New York City.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the President of the World's and National Woman's Christ ian Temperance Union, who had been suff fering from an attack of influenza with pering from an attack of influenza with gastrie complications, died early Friday morning at the Hotel Empire, New York City. At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death were her niece, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. M. Stevens, Vice-President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna M. Gordon, who was Miss Willard's Secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill.



Miss Willard was born in Churchville, N. on September 28, 1839, and her early perance. Miss Willard was Corresponding Secretary for the union until 1879, since which time she had been its President. She became editor of the Chicago Evening Post in the same year. Since 1832 she has served on the Executive Committee of the Problition party. Besides many pamphiets and magazine articles she published several books on woman's work and temperance to make the world, preaching temperance and asking aid from the heads of many Governments.

END OF THE GREATER REPUBLIC. The Union of Three Central American States Is at an End.

News from Salvador is to the effect that the Greater Republic of Central America has ceased to exist, the republic of Salvador, the backbone of the union, having withdrawn. The consolidated republics included the three States of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, and expected the other two two republics of Guatemala and Costa Rica to join in time; but Salvador has quarreled with her two neighbors, is witnessing a rebellion in Nicaragua and opposing Honduras, and has therefore second from the union. vador, the backbone of the union, having

Wyoming Republicans and Silver.

The Republican Central Committee of Wyoming met at Cheyenne and discussed a Wyoming met at Cheyenne and discussed a plan of campaign for this year, when a State Legislature and judicial ticket will be elected upon the financial question. It was decided that Wyoming Republicans will abandon the free silver platforms adopted at the past three State Conventions and indorse without qualification the platform of the National Republican party as adopted at St. Louis.

India's wheat crop.
The London Statist says the wheat crop findia promises splendidly.

Mexico's Gold Product.

Mexico produced twelve per cent. more gold last year than she did in 1896.