

OVER 300 EMIGRANTS LOST

Steamer Sirio Wrecked on Reef off Spanish Coast.

CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE

Harrowing Scenes When the Survivors Are Brought to Shore—Several Rescuers Drown.

The Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa to Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, with about 800 persons on board, was wrecked off Hormigas island.

Three hundred emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned.

The captain of the steamer committed suicide.

The bishop of Sao Pedro, Brazil, also was lost, and it is reported that another bishop is among the missing.

The remainder of the passengers and officers and crew got away in the ship's boats or were rescued by boats sent from the shore.

Those rescued from the vessel are now at Cape Palos in pitiable condition, being without food or clothing.

The Sirio struck a rocky reef known as Bajos Hormigas and sank soon after, stern first. Hormigas island lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos.

Before he committed suicide the captain declared the steamer had 645 passengers on board and that her crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 570 passengers when leaving Genoa, but additional Spanish passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched a few hours before the disaster. He attributed the accident to his own impudence.

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The steamer was threading a difficult passage through the Hormigas group, where the Bajos Hormigas reef is a continual menace to navigation.

The vessel began to settle rapidly immediately she had struck, and a terrible scene of confusion and panic ensued on board.

The fishermen along the coast sought to render every assistance in their power and sent out boats which brought many survivors ashore. Most of the officers and crew of the Sirio are among them.

The survivors have gone into camp on the main square of the town at Cape Palos. Here harrowing scenes are enacted as the stricken families anxiously seek beloved members among the rescued. A mother who lost three children went insane.

One of the boats sent out by the fishermen brought in 24 passengers. The condition of the survivors is most deplorable. They have lost everything and are without money, food or clothing. The marine officials of Cartagena have dispatched a tug to the scene carrying relief supplies.

The latest report of the disaster to the Italian steamer Sirio states that there were 930 persons on board at the time of the catastrophe, and that 545 have been saved, while 355 are still missing and are believed to have perished.

The coast is strewn with corpses for many miles, and fishing craft are now engaged in taking them ashore, where they will have Christian burial. The accident was caused by the captain keeping his vessel going ahead at full speed during a dense fog.

PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Emigrants Fought With Knives While Ship Was Sinking.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Central News wires that when the Italian steamer Sirio was lost scenes of horror attended the wrecking. The steamer was going at full speed ahead when she struck. Her bow was crumpled up and a great hole was ripped in her hull forward. Through this hole the water rushed in immense volume, flooding the forward holds in a few seconds.

Panic seized the emigrants. The shock was terrific and everyone on the ship was hurled down by the impact of the hull upon the rocks. Those sleeping on the decks were scattered about and confusion reigned from the instant of the accident.

The passengers commenced to rush for the small boats, in which many were killed and maimed. The crew was unable to cope with the panic and finally joined in the mad battle for safety. The emigrants drew knives, with which nearly all of them were supplied, and fought like demons to obtain places in the lifeboats as they swung in the davits.

Women and children were ignored, some of the former fighting like men, though the majority were hurled aside or trampled to death in the stampede. Men stabbed one another in fearful hand-to-hand conflicts about the boats or fought banded with the ferocity of animals.

Of the women and children a number were thrown overboard and left to drown. Other women threw their children into the water and leaped after them.

The horrible strife on the decks of the ship lasted not more than a minute, for within scarcely that period of time the ship filled and sank. She sank by the bow, which slipped off the rocks into deep water.

Paper Company Quits Business.

The General Paper Company, known as the paper trust, has gone out of business as the result of the decision of the United States court against it. A meeting of the board of directors of the company was held at Milwaukee, when all the business was cleared up.

Former Governor Samuel R. Van Sant has been appointed chief marshal of the Grand Army parade during the annual encampment, to be held in Minneapolis, Minn.

LOSS MAY REACH \$3,000,000

Firemen and Carbineers Are Injured in Attempting to Save Treasures.

Fire, which broke out in Milan, Italy, in the International Exhibition, did extensive damage, the sections devoted to the decorative arts of Italy and Hungary being totally destroyed, as also was the pavilion in which were installed the exhibits of Italian and Hungarian architecture.

The damage is estimated at from \$800,000 to \$3,000,000. It is now impossible to tell just how great the loss among the exhibits has been.

Several firemen and carbineers were injured.

The fire was discovered in the Hungarian section and spread rapidly to the art sections in an adjoining park. For a time the British, Swiss, Japanese and Netherlands sections were threatened, but the firemen succeeded in saving them.

The jewelry and fine arts sections also were threatened, but a large force of carbineers carried the pictures, many of them almost priceless, from the Gallery of Fine Arts beyond the fire zone.

The fire was thrown into a state of great excitement and vast crowds of people collected about the exposition. The firemen, however, succeeded in saving all except the Italian and Hungarian sections, though dangerous sparks fell on the German, Persian, Turkish and Chinese sections.

The origin of the fire is attributed to an electric short circuit. The scene of the conflagration was the center of the most active portion of the exposition. The palace of decorative arts, covering 15,000 square yards and containing 4,000 exhibits, is a mass of ruins. The architectural pavilion, which was also destroyed, contained many exhibits of historic value.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE

Spark From Drill Ignites 400 Sticks of the Explosive.

One man was instantly killed, two others were fatally injured and three were seriously hurt through the accidental explosion of 400 sticks of dynamite in railroad construction work at Rices Landing, Pa.

Pietro Postero was killed and Antonio Nicastro and Pasquale Polito were fatally injured. The seriously injured are: Marion Rockwell, an American; Joe Ross, construction boss; and Domingo Martin.

All the men were employed by the Greene Contracting Company, which is grading for additional tracks to be laid by the Coal Lick branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The accident occurred just after a big charge of dynamite had been placed in a hole drilled in limestone. Postero was operating a steel drill, with which the charge was being tamped and the other men were nearby.

The steel drill accidentally struck the limestone, making a spark, which set off the dynamite. Postero was blown to atoms.

Nicastro was employed as engineer of a dinky engine, which was standing close to the blasting charge. The engine was blown to bits and Nicastro was so fearfully injured that he cannot live.

ROUT YAQUI RAIDERS

Many Dead and Wounded in Two Days' Battle.

In a desperate battle covering two days, Lieutenant Colonel Jose M. Corona of the Mexican army and 200 soldiers defeated 60 Yaqui raiders who had taken up hostilities near Lasguasinas Sonora.

Twenty Indians and a Mexican sergeant were killed in the first day's battle, after which the Yaquis withdrew to Chiquilote, where on the second day they were completely routed, leaving dead and wounded on the field. The Mexican loss was six killed.

Dies After 40-Day Fast.

James T. Postelthwaite, employed in the clerical department of the Michigan Central railroad company, in Detroit, Mich., died in a hospital after having fasted 40 days for the benefit of his health. Exhaustion is given as the cause of death.

Ice Men Lose Again.

At Toledo, O., Judge Babecek in common pleas court handed down his decision in the ice cases, sustaining Judge Kinkade in every particular and exonerating him of having made any promise or suggestion of leniency as claimed by the attorneys for the ice trust. The judge declared the contentions of the attorneys for the trust to be ridiculous and said they should never have been brought into court.

Will Meet Cut in Railroad Fares.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., will reduce the fares on its line to meet the cut in prices by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Lehigh Valley, it is believed, will follow with like reductions.

Steamer a Total Wreck.

The steamer Cyril, bound from St. John, N. B., for Swansea, which went ashore on Cape Race July 27, is a hopeless wreck. She crossed half a mile of shoal water before lodging fast and tore nearly the whole bottom out.

Noted Geographer Dead.

Professor A. H. Thompson of the United States Geological Survey died in Washington, D. C., aged 67. He was a noted geographer and had been connected with the survey since 1882. Previously to that year he was associated with Major Powell, his brother-in-law, in the exploration of the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

Orders were Issued at the War Department

assigning Major General A. W. Greely to the command of the Northern division, with headquarters at St. Louis.

RUSSIA TORN BY REVOLT

Mutineers Seized Cruisers, and Slew Commanders.

PANIC AT THE PETERHOF PALACE

Proclamations Posted Calling on the People to Rise Up and Murder the Jews.

Reports from Russia are summed up as follows:

Mutiny and rebellion continue in the army and navy. Officers have been killed. Warships manned by mutinous crews are roaming the sea and the gulf of Finland, prepared to strike wherever they can worst hurt the government.

Soldiers at Cronstadt mutinied and seized Fort Constantine, but after heavy fighting were repulsed, over 100 including several officers, being killed. Over 2,000 mutineers are barricaded in their barracks.

Martial law was proclaimed at Cronstadt and many other regions of the empire, including the Donetz basin.

The Cronstadt mutiny caused a panic in the palace at Peterhof and the czar was reported to have fled the country, but it subsequently proved only made arrangements to remove to Tsarskoe-Selo.

Gen. Markgrafsky, chief of the Warsaw gendarmerie, and his son were shot and killed by revolutionaries.

Military disorders have broken out at Revel.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Moscow police headquarters building with an infernal machine.

In serious conflicts between the police and Socialist Red Guards at Helsingfors the chief of police was wounded and his assistant killed.

The mutineers at Sveaborg surrendered.

The crew of the cruiser Pamyat Azova mutinied and took the ship northward, after killing the commander and four officers.

The czar has ordered all of the mutineers at Ft. Constantine, Cronstadt and Sveaborg summarily court-martialed. An intimation has been conveyed to all of the officers it will be advisable to execute the mutineers at once, and this is expected to be done.

Advices from Finland are that the revolutionists there have issued a proclamation to all citizens declaring for a Finnish republic and demanding that all persons take up arms in its support.

Advices from Odessa, Sevastopol and Nicolaiev indicate that the Black Hundreds are inciting the troops and populace to rise against the government.

Proclamations were posted in nearly every municipality in Russia appealing to the people to rise and murder the Jews.

Following the incontinent mutinies at the Helsingfors fortress of Sveaborg and at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg's principal defense, came an order for a general political strike in the Empire; part of the crew of the cruiser Bogatyr of Japanese war fame mutinied at Helsingfors, following the rebellion on the cruiser Pamyat Azova; part of the troops in the summer camp near Warsaw rose and were standing off the loyal troops at latest reports.

Murderer Breaks Jail.

Thomas O'Toole, of Braddock, escaped from the county jail, at New Castle, Pa., where he had been confined for the murder of his brother-in-law, Leroy Barber, last October, when he went to the latter's boarding house and shot him down in his bedroom. He escaped some time during the night, but the escape was not discovered until noon.

At 11:30 a man happened to go through the narrow and seldom-used alley between the jail and the court house and was startled to find a hole in the jail wall opposite the court house. He at once notified Sheriff Edwin Ayres, but the latter had just discovered the escape himself.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING WORK

Two Negroes Were Making Their Way Toward Strike Belt.

Two negro coal miners, en route to Sturgis, Ky., from Providence, Ky., were stopped in the road near Rock Springs by two men and were shot down. One of the negroes was able to make his way to town, though dangerously wounded. The other was brought here in a dying condition.

Harvey Springer and Robert Hall, active members of the miners' union, were arrested. A farmer says that they stopped the negroes in the road and inquired if the negroes were going to Sturgis to work for the West Kentucky Coal Company. The negroes gave an evasive reply, whereupon Hall and Springer are said to have shot them down.

Pennsylvania continues to lead the coal mining industry of the country, producing practically all of the anthracite and 30 per cent of the bituminous. Its mines furnished about 49 per cent of the total output of 1905.

Ship Hits War Mine.

Steamer advices say that renewed attention has been called to the danger of floating mines by the collision of the steamer Ningpo with a floating mine, 120 miles from the Yangtze river. The steamer was considerably damaged and had a narrow escape from destruction.

Disappointed because their parents would not permit them to marry, Gustave Katkhe, aged 19, and Ella Miller, a girl of 18, committed suicide together by jumping into the Delaware river at Philadelphia.

ONLY FOUR COMPANIES LOYAL

Believed Now to Have Been Beginning of Plot to Seize Three Big Forts.

A gigantic military conspiracy aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three great sea fortresses, Cronstadt, Sebastopol and Sveaborg, arranged by the revolutionary military league, was prematurely sprung at Helsingfors by an attempt to arrest members of a company of sappers who had mutinied on account of the death of one of their comrades, alleged to have been due to ill-treatment.

The entire garrison of the fortress at Sveaborg flamed out instantly in revolt. All the artillerymen and sappers garrisoning the place were involved. Only four companies of infantrymen remained loyal.

The mutineers seized 40 machine guns and practically all the quick-firers and light artillery in the fortress, but with this aid they were unable to hold the main fort against the loyal infantry. The fighting continued all night long. The heaviest firing was heard from 10 o'clock in the evening until 1 in the morning.

A detachment of civilian revolutionaries seized the marine barracks on Skattudden island, hoisted the red flag, and were joined by all the machines, nine cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers, lying in the harbor, opened fire on the barracks.

This fire was answered from the third story windows of the barracks, with machine guns and rifles. The torpedo boats and destroyers, which were lying closer to the shore, were subjected to such a hot fire from the barracks that their crews were driven below decks.

They finally steamed out and joined in the bombardment with the cruisers. This sea attack was in cooperation with attacks by Cossacks and infantry from the land side which began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued through the whole day.

Finally toward evening the firing ceased and the authorities announced that the barracks had been captured.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the Cossacks cleared the square in front of the palace facing Sveaborg and then drove the public from the entire water front for the purpose of preventing the sending of assistance from the city to Sveaborg.

DIVIDEND RESTORED

Steel Corporation Declares One Per Cent. for Six Months.

The United States Steel Corporation directors declared two dividends of 1/2 of 1 per cent each on the common stock, payable on October 1 next, besides the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable August 30 next.

The common dividends are the first to be declared by the corporation since December, 1902, when 1/2 of 1 per cent was paid. From September 1, 1901, to September 1, 1903, inclusive, it had paid quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common. It has paid 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock since August, 1901.

The common dividends declared are for the quarters ended March 31 and June 30 and will be paid out of the earnings for those quarters.

PASSENGER RATE CUT

Pennsylvania Railroad Reduces Fare to 2 1/2 Cents a Mile.

Important changes in passenger rates were announced by Fourth Vice President John B. Thayer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, following a meeting of the board of directors of that corporation. The company has decided to reduce the maximum one-way fare from 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a mile.

This action will involve a reduction of all through fares from the South and, owing to the vast amount of work entailed by reason of the change, the new rate of fare will not become operative for some time, probably November 1.

An innovation in banking methods of Chicago was inaugurated, when a 24-hour bank opened for business. With the exception of Sundays and holidays the bank will be open at all times during the day and night.

Recommended Hanging.

The present Cook county grand jury, in its report to Judge Dupuy of Chicago recommended that men who commit assaults upon women and children should be hanged. It also declares it believes the present statute faulty, and recommends that the next legislature make several changes. The jurors recommend that future grand juries consist only of 12 men.

Insurance Company Hit Hard.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, the directors reported the total losses of the company in the San Francisco disaster at \$4,365,000. The reserves on hand amounted to \$2,500,000, and it would therefore be necessary for the stockholders to pay 50 per cent on the capital.

Thirty Drowned.

A ferryboat on the Vistula river sank near Wilnaoow. Thirty persons were drowned.

After Frisco Insurance Men.

To support the charge of criminal conspiracy, which a grand jury is trying to fix on insurance brokers who have compelled policyholders in San Francisco to accept less than was due them, a subpoena was called directing Prof. A. W. Whitney, the insurance expert of the University of California, to produce evidence of settlements made.

M. Herzenstein, a leader of Liberal Russians, was assassinated at his home in Finland.

CHINESE REBELS ACTIVE

Take Large Walled City and Destroy Christian Churches.

SIX CONVERTS WERE MURDERED

Large Bodies of Disbanded Soldiers Are Affiliated With the Rebels.

Advices were received at Victoria, B. C., by the steamer Empress of Japan that the rising in Kiangai and Chekiang provinces is becoming a grave movement and many believe it will assume similar proportions to the Taiping rebellion.

Hain-Cheng-Hsien, Chekaing, a large walled city, was captured by the rebels and looted. A garrison of 5,000 was left to prepare the city to withstand a siege by imperial troops. Several corps of imperial troops have been dispatched.

The Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches were destroyed and although the native pastors escaped six converts were murdered. Large bodies of disbanded soldiers are affiliated with the rebels.

Magistrate Shen of Hsin Cheng was put to death by torture in revenge for having summarily beheaded a rebel leader. It was this act which caused the rebels to gather at Sunghien to attack the city.

Heavy loss of life is reported from Shanghai because of severe typhoons with lightning and heavy downpours of rain. Several Chinese were drowned or killed by the collapse of houses, and several natives in the French concession were killed by lightning.

Capt. Train, son of Admiral Train, United States navy, was one of the heroes of the storm. With a boat's crew he went out to the rescue of an overturned houseboat, and rescued Rev. D. McGillivray, a missionary, Robert Law, manager of the Shanghai Wharf Company, who accompanied McGillivray and several natives, was drowned. Several junks turned turtle, and their crews were drowned. Two collisions occurred, the Russian warship Mandjur being damaged in one.

MINE GAS KILLS TWO

Settling of Ground Causes Gas to Escape Into Houses.

Owing to the settling of the ground at Warriors Run, near Wilkes Barre, Pa., a terrific explosion occurred in the mine of the Warrior Run Coal Company and resulted in the death of one miner, John Shumaker.

Through crevices formed on the surface the gas escaped from the workings below into the homes situated over the mine. Coming into contact with a lighted lamp in the home of John Williams it caused another explosion, knocking down his daughter Margaret, 16 years old, who was burned to a crisp in the fire, which resulted before aid could reach her.

The settling of the earth also affected the water mains of the village, and as a result, nothing could be done to save the home of Williams and a neighboring house, both of which were destroyed.

RECOVERING RAPIDLY

Favorable Reports from the Earthquake Stricken City.

In its monthly bulletin of progress, the California promotion committee says: "Wonderful activity has been shown in all lines in San Francisco during the month of July, and reconstruction work has been pushed with vigor."

"There was a loss of 335,000 of the city's population during the first month after the fire, and it is estimated that more than 200,000 have returned, while 50,000 are waiting in nearby cities for accommodations, in order that they may return. The present population is estimated at 365,000."

"The number of people receiving relief in the city has been reduced from 225,000 during the first week, less than 17,000. There is a great demand for ordinary laborers, and for workmen in all departments of building trades."

PERSIA NEEDS A LOAN

Grand Vizier Mushir Ed Dowleh Will Inaugurate Reforms.

Mushir Ed Dowleh has been appointed grand vizier of Persia, and retains the portfolio of foreign affairs, which he held under Ain Ed Dowleh, the retiring grand vizier. An important functionary has been sent to Kum, where the mullahs recently established themselves, as a protest against the government's actions, to endeavor to persuade the mullahs to return to Teheran. The bazaars have been closed and there has been a complete stagnation of business since their departure.

The refugees under the protection of the British legation now number nearly 12,000. They continue to insist on their demands for reform. It is believed the new grand vizier intends to initiate political and financial reforms, including the negotiation of a loan, which is necessary to restore normal conditions in the country. It is thought the loan will be negotiated in Great Britain, probably with the approval of Russia.

Root Speaks in Conference.

Secretary of State Root addressed the special session of the Pan-American conference, at Rio De Janeiro, making a most eloquent speech, which created tremendous enthusiasm among delegates who showered congratulations upon him. Many of the delegates are having copies of the speech sent to their homes, where they believe its publication will have a beneficial effect in destroying suspicion of the intentions of the United States.

IRON AND STEEL MARKET

Pig Iron Feature of Week; Unusual Midsummer Activity in Finished Material.

The "Iron Age" says: Simultaneously with reports of a further access of strength in all the pig iron markets of the country, comes the statement of the United States Steel Corporation, showing the largest quarters' earnings in its history. Leaders in the trade now speak with less reserve concerning early 1907, after having for some time limited their predictions of good times to 1906. The volume of orders on the steel corporation's books on June 30, 6,509,539 tons, is the largest mid-year total it has been able to report.

"Finished material markets show unusual midsummer activity, distributed all along the line. At Chicago, railroads have entered large orders for track supplies. Rail buying for the week has been light, but some export business was done with Mexico and Porto Rico. Car buying goes on steadily."

A large order for 12-inch pipe line for Western Pennsylvania adds to the already phenomenal tonnage of pipe and tube mills."

"The Iron Trade Review" says: "The very heavy specifying by nearly all users of iron and steel products is a leading feature of present strong conditions. Much heavier contracting has characterized some other periods but the tendency now to specify on contracts when business declines is well understood in the trade. When, however, specifications are received in the great volume in which they are now coming in, there can be no doubt of genuine prosperity."

MUCH MAIL GOES WRONG

Carelessness Causes Big Loss to Letter Pieces.

Over 11,000,000 pieces of undelivered mail were handled by the dead letter division last year, and the average number received each day is now between 30,000 and 35,000. Assistant Postmaster General DeGraw believes this number could be greatly reduced by the use of ordinary care by patrons of the postal service.

Not only are the writers and addressees put to great inconvenience and trouble by the non-delivery of their mail, but the pecuniary loss is considerable, as during the present month alone over \$2,000, for which no owners could be found, was turned into the Federal treasury.

The Public Debt.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued August 1 shows that at the close of business July 31, 1906, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$973,856,801, which is an increase for the month of \$9,421,114. This increase is largely accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The recent issue of Pan-American bonds does not appear in the July statement. Interest-bearing debt, \$895,159,090.

Big Fortune for Americans.

When Sir Thomas Henley died in London over 30 years ago he left a fortune of several million dollars and not an heir in England to claim it. Now four American families will cut up about \$20,000,000 among themselves. The heirs are Mrs. Charlotte L. Childs, 1427 Grand avenue, Milwaukee; Mrs. Florence A. Case, Denver, and the Whitaker families of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

CURRENT NEWS EVENTS.

Albert B. Cummins has been re-nominated for governor of Iowa.

Four men were killed in a fight between the Martin and Hall feud factions in Knott County, Ky. They have been at war for some time.

In accordance with an order issued by the Emperor of Russia the American syndicate represented by Baron Loieq de Lobel is authorized to begin work on the trans-Siberian Alaska railroad project.

About 500 employees of the lithographic establishments of New York City struck to enforce a demand for a reduction in their working hours from 53 to 48 hours per week. The strike order affects several thousand men throughout the country.