BOTH CREW AND VESSEL LOST.

DIED IN THE RIGGING.

The Crew of the Calvin B. Oreutt Tied Thomselves Fast and Perished.

Details have just been received Chatham, Mass., of the awful storm of Wednesday night, in which the schooner Calvin B. Oreutt of Perth Amboy, was wrecked, and every soul on board was

wrecked, and every soul on botto was ist. In the evening some fishermen on the morth Chatham shore noticed the large contransted schooner very close into Chatham bar, wallowing and pitching heavily, while the son was sweeping over he deck every minute. She was then too close in too fetch out by Pollock Elip, and the snow that was failing encased the can-be and the soundings, and finally anchors were her deck every minute. The vessel hore to as it to make soundings, and finally anchors were her deck on the source of the source of the source her source and the same second the same to make soundings, and finally anchors were her so. It is thought the capitain misjudged her source and the same second to be hedging down on the bar with signals of distress fu-down on the bar with signals of distress fu-to make sound her down by the sherrer and down on the bar with signals of distress fu-down on the bar with signals of distress fu-to make could be done by the sherrer and down on the bar with signals of distress the down on the bar with signals of the sourt of her ship stranded was jost across a wide out in the beach, on the south point of North boathan crew could not hunch its boat, the Orleans crew was the only one that could possibly all the schooner, but owing to the down of the distare. It was a long distance of the distare. It was a long distance or the dist

to the wreek and it was 130 a. m. before the erew reached the scene. After planting a sand anchor, a line was shot from a gun. The force of the gale caused the first one to go wide. The second shot threw the line directly over the masts and it caught on the spring stays. The snow by that time had ceased failing and the moon was shining. Mon wreeseen lashed to the rigging, and the ilne hung over them, but no man moved, showing that the last spark of life had gone before heip haf ar-rived. This was at 2 o'clock, and lifteen minutes later the masts fell, the schooner split open, and the sea claimed the ves-sel.

CUBAN WAR MOVEMENTS.

Spaniards Claim to Je Still Winning Victories. Gen. Hernandes Velasco, and Col. San

Martin are still carrying on operations Marth are still carrying on operations against the insurgents in and around the bills near San Cristobal, and several minor engagements have occurred, resulting in the capture by the government troops of 10 prisoners. Several rebel camps have been destroyed, and a number of honses burned, and the cattle and provisions of the insur-gents have been captured. The officers re-port that their operations have about cleared the zone of robels, and destroyed their resources.

port that their operations have about cleared the zone of rebeis, and destroyed their resources. To Pavia reports having had an engage-ment with a party of rebeis encamped at San Rendondo, in the vicinity of Holquin, killing 21 insurgents, and capturing and destroying their camp. The troops lost one licatenant and four privates were wounded. The re-trial of Julio Sanguiliy, the Ameri-can efficient with having conspired against Spanish authority, was continued. Counsel for the defense continued his ad-dress, his remarks occupying nearly two hours. Ho spote in the same clear, fuelsive style in which he began his mi-dress, advancing argument after argu-ment to prove the innocense of Sanguily, whose release from custody he requested up on the ground that the evidence brought out had not show that the prisoner was guilty of the crime with which he was charg-ed. At the conclusion of the argument for the defense the tribunal adjourned at an early and not show that the prisoner was guilty of the crime with which he was charg-ed. At the conclusion of the argument for the defense the tribunal adjourned at an early and and science with which he the and early arguits of the crime with which he was charg-ed. At the conclusion of the argument for the defense the tribunal adjourned at an early and and Science and the Poreside at an early arguit of the crime with which he was charged and and Science and the Poreside at the sea bighty praised for their firm stand in the science of the science.

Cubantice of the perma. Cubans are elated at the sentiment against the Spaniards aroused in the United States, There is a growing conviction that the situa-tion is approaching a cilimax, and should the United States adopt the resolution recog-nizing the independence of Cuba, thousands would at once throw their efforts and force of arms in favor of the Cubans. The indignation of the Spaniards toward Weyler increases daily. The planters are almost ready to take up arms because they are not allowed to grind their eugar case. It is believed that orders have been given the Spanish troops to burn the fields of the Americans and kill their castic to prevent the continuance of the grinding.

THE FAILURES FELT.

Chicago and St. Paul Smashes Felt in Busiposs Circles.

R. G. Dun and Co's., weekly review of trade says: The failure of two important banks, th

second in size of business at Chicago and the oldest at St. Paul, with some others de-pendent upon them, closes not favorably a mosth which promised to end with only moderate commercial disasters. It does not lessen the effect of these failures that one was caused by enormous boans in an electri-rativay and other concerns, and that the other appears to have resulted from heavy ventures in unsatable real estate. Since several thousand business men and deposi-tors are, for the time, embarrassed as much as the speculators that caused the trouble, the breakdown is the reverse of a hopeful present, although it comes when markets are well supplied and when no serious ef-fect in business is to be apprehended. Other important events of the week are the failure of the billet and rail pools to find a basis for agreement, and the somewhat extensive dis-charge of hands or reduction in the shoe manufacture. The holiday trade has been fair, but generally in articles of medium area. cond in size of business at Chicago and

fair, but generally in articles of medium grade. The fail in steel billets from over \$20 to about \$16 at Pittsbury, and in steel rails from \$28 net for mills to \$26, less broker's commissions, produces so great a change in other prices and conditions of business that the meeting held last week for the purpose of reviving pools and fixing prices, in-fluenced quotations throughout the country. But no agreement was reached, and mean-while contracts have been made covering the wants of most producers for three months, and some for the whole year 1897, and it is said that such large contracts have been made at \$15,00 at Pittsburgh and \$17,50 at the East. In the cotton manutature there is further decide in some staple goods, and takings by

contracts have been made at \$15.00 at Pittsburgh and \$17.50 at the East. In the colton manufacture there is further decline in some steple goods, and takings by horthern spinners are disappointly light. Print clothes accumulate and do not advance. Haw colton comes forward just as it did jin other years, when official and other stories of injury ended in great drops. Sales of wool are restricted by the general conviction that prices asked by interior holders cannot be realized, and there is considerable disposi-tion to unload speciality purchases at sea-board markets. Most manufacturers have more wool than they have orders, and others meet as yet no satisfactory demand for goods. Sales of wool were only 2,303,600 pounds for the three chief markets, against 5,924,200 pounds for the same week last year. Wheat has grown a little stronger in spite of the disturbance of the Chicago market. Fullures for the week have been 207 in the United States against 302 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 40 last year. The aggregate of greas carrings of all rail-ronds in the United States reporting for the first half of December, or a part thereof, is \$12,017,126, a decrease of 4.5 per cent com-pared with he corresponding time of 1892, the latest period of ordinary business pros-perity with which comparisons can now be made. Of sections of the zountry in which representative ronds have reported, western roads, including the grangers, make the most favorable showing. Southern and southwestern roads report a small bes. In the other groups reports are as yet incom-plete. All chases of roads report a decrease compared with both years with which com-parison is made. Traiffe on all roads has been far from satisfactory for several months and as yet there is little indication of im-provement, but the heavy losses in gross earnings reported by many roads is not en-tirely due to loss of traiffe. The failing off in traiffic has been in the high class freights and the loss in groos earnings is consequent-by relative larger than th

and the loss in gross earnings is consequent-ly relative larger than the loss in traffic,

THE WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS.

The President's Children Had a Christmas Tree.

Christmas was celebrated in a joyous home-like fashion at the White House. The

Christmas was celebrated in a joyous, home-like fashion at the White House. The children, not only of the president, but the entire callnet circle, held high earnival in the White House library. A noble fit tree stood in the center of the big semi-circular one, so tail that it touched the lofty celing and so thek and broad that it almost filled the arge room. Until late in the night Gristmas tree, and as it stood when the bright sun of Christmas day shone upon its insel and gift and sparkled on the arti-licitians and the pendant lefcies and be-rayed some pretty toy or knickmack con-could in the thick follage, it was a tree worthy of the White House. The children were early awake- up, Indeed, even before most of the scruats- and were soon gloat-ing over the presents that hay pilled up around the foot of the tree, and over the prostary of the White House. The children of the members of the cabinet, and there were provided in the thick follage. It was a the visitors began to arrive-children of the scruats- and were soon gloat-ing over the presents that hay pilled up around the foot of the tree, and over the provided in the third point. More were provided for the stockings which were gen-orous of the stockings which were gen-tot and the reaches, and the day's physical pretty tokens of remembrance for whe have gotton along nicely in the stady-fleveland, and in turn most of the visitors brought pretty tokens of remembrance for whether gotton along nicely in the stady-fleveland, and have along nicely in the stady-resident and Mrs. Cleveland exchanged president and Mrs. Cleveland exchanged there were some Christmas earols sung. The president and Mrs. Cleveland exchanged there were some christmas earols sung. The president and Mrs. Cleveland exchanged there were some christmas earols and in the wholey of the Mite House received some appropriate an useful token of estem.

FEARFUL PLUNGE OF A TRAIN

TWENTY-EIGHT KILLED.

Contractor Contractor

The Total List of Dead May Be Considerably Increased.

One of the most disastrous wreeks in th istory of Southern railroads happened 36 tiles south of Birmingham, Aia., Sunday torning at 7:50, in which 23 persons were

miles south of Birmingham, Aia., Sunday morning at 7:50, in which 23 persons were filled outright, and ten others injured, two of whom will d'a. The ill-fated train was a Louisville & Nashville one, which runs from Birmingham to Bioston, distance 49 miles. The train left here at 5:30 in charges of Engi-mer Frank White and Conductor A. P. Con-net. Four miles north of Bioston, the en-tre train, made up of an engine, bag-gage cur, and two passenger coaches, crashed through a bridge several hundred feet long and 120 feet high into the Cahaba fraction and the been removed from the prack, and when the engine struck this 300 with the train. Immediately the wreek took fire, the water being about three feet deep. Before help could be secured two passengers and train men who were pinned under the derive ware burned to death in sight of other victums of the disaster. Some of the pas-sengers, not so badly hurt, managed to erawi out and did all they could in assisting others. Unit the beginning of the from work train work hittle avait. The in the center, and in ion span of 200 feet in the center, and in ion span of 200 feet in the center, and in the beginning of the iron work train work this, as was evident from the posi-tom of the abid. When the enginese the covered this, as was evident from the posi-tom of his throttle and reverse lever, he at-cour relief trains, loaded with physicians and others, and everything was done for the fames, which quickly consumed all of the conches and part of the bridge. Many of the dead were charred campletely beyond the conches and part of the bridge. Many of the to stop, but will reach 35. To cap the

of the dead were charred campletely beyond recognition. The exact number of persons perishing is not known, but will reach 35. To cap the climax, one of the relief trains which left Birmingham ran into the rear end of the wrecking train, which was stopped about 150 feet from the bridge, and came near knocking R in on top or the buried train. In this accident the following were injured: Sam Eustas, will die; Will Bast, will die; Wood Campbell, leg broken; Charles L. Stone, legs badly hurt; John Rittenbury, an-kle broken.

Stone, logs baily furth John Rittenbury, an-kle broken. The scene of the accident was about 36 miles southeast of Birmingham, near the boundary of Bibb and Sheiby counties, in the mineral beit. The road here crosses the Cababa river, a stream that rises near Birm-ingham and running parallel with the moun-tain ranges flows into the Alabama. To add fury to the event the flames ignit-ed the wreckage, and the entire mass was burned to the edge of the water. The only one of the train that escaped with his life from the wreck was the colored fireman, "Sam" Spener.

NEW REPUBLIC IN MEXICO.

Confederation of Three Central American States Recognized.

After several weeks' consideration of the status of Senor Rodrigues, the first Minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, President Cleveland received him and

President Cleveland received him and accepted his credentials. In a short speech, which, while formal in tone, was thorough-ly earnest in its evidence of good will toward the new American Union. The President emphasized the purpose of our Government to hold the individual States of the new Union to responsibility for past claims, and he indicated an expectation that that duatemain and Costa Rica, which have so far refrained from joining with the others in the new republic, would soon give their ad-herence.

erence. The Minister was accompanied to the State The Minister was accompanied to the State Department by his secretary, Senor Corea, and his son, J. D. Bodrigure, Jr., who is an attache of the legation. Ho was escorted to the White House by Secretary Olney, and, being introduced to the President, delivered his credentials. After presenting his credentials the minis-ter made a few brief remarks, to which the President replied: "I take pleasure in recognizing, in the name of the United States of America, and in entering into diplomatic relations therewith. Such recognition is given and such relations

Such recognition is given and such relations entered upon in the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of these re-publies to the United States of America re-mains wholly unaffected. I discern in the articles of association from which the Diet during the number a store to space articles of association from which the bied articles of association from which the Diet derives its powers, a step toward a closer union of Central American States in the in-terest of their common delense and general weither, and I welcome it as the precurser of other steps to be taken in the same di-rection, and which it is hoped may event-ually result in the consolidation of all the States of Central America as one nation for all the purposes of foreign relations and in-tercourse. To yet I extend a cordial greet-ing, both personal and official, and I trust that your renewed residence at the capital of this country will be as agreeable in its personal relations as I believe it will be use-ful and profitable for the countries you rep-resent, between each of which and the United States has siways existed, and it is hoped always will exist, the closest ties of friendship." The President expressed hope that the new republic would soon include Costa lites and Guatemala.

NEW MINE INSPECTOR LAW. FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES Bill to Make Reeded Beforms in the Sys-

19,000 MEN WERE ENGAGED.

Spanish and Insurgents Have a Real Battle

And the Dons Are Whipped.

Private advices from Manila, Philippine is

ands, reached San Francisco, December 22

tem Ready for the Legislature. To correct the defects in the state mining

aws, a general act will be introduced in the next legislature, which will apply to the en-

ifre anthracite and bituminous regions of Fennsylvania. The measure will have the sanction of the state authorities, and will establish a bureau of mines in the internal affairs department, with a chief whose qual-fications will be similar to those required of feations will be similar to those Taparettee. The

affairs department, with a chief whose quali-diations will be similar to those required of mining engineers and mine inspectors. The creation of such a bureau, with a properly qualified chief, is thought to be necessary, for the reason that no supervision by any state official is by law authorized over the mine inspectors of either the authorized over the mine inspectors of either the authorized over the mine inspectors of either the authorized over the mine inspectors of the the authorized over the mine inspectors of either the authorized over the present of the other state officers by mine operators, miners and others connected with mines against mine inspectors for alleged upon them by law, but the state suthorities have no legal right to investigate smellow con-plaints and nothing is ever done in the mat-ter, except to refer them to the inspector who has been complained against. As it is now there are to all intents and purpose eighteen different departments of the commonwealth, and yet all inspectors are paid directly from the state treasury. The state authorities back of the proposed legislation claim there is need of additional ining laws on account of the alleged un-constitutionality of the present act and of the necessity for state supervision, which is apparent to all who have looked into the apparent to all who have looked into the apparent to all who have looked into the

ated. Then a general attack followed, filos throwing the main body of his first brigade against the rebel entruchments. The gun-boats opened fire on the enemy, but owing to bad gunnery, failed to cause any dam-age to the defenses. The Cardella, the closest to Cavito, was faily six miles from the town, and all her shells fell short owing to the extreme elevation given the ship's cannon. These defects are claimed to be in conflict with finat part of the Constitution which re-quires that the title of an act shall clearly set forth what the law embodies, and, fur-ther, that no local law shall be passed regu-lating coal mining. This position was taken by Judge Gordon of Clearfield county re-cently in the trial of a criminal case. If his contention is sustained by the supreme court, to which the case has been appealed, it fol-lows that the whole set regulating mining in the bituminous region will fall. When Rios's men reached the insurgent works, a terrife frewas opened on them. They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits commenced to beleh forth fre, mowing down the front ranks. The column faitured, then retreated slowly under heavy

BHODES EXPECTS TROUBLE

Speeches Concerning His Coming

failured, then retreated slowly index a set fire. The Spanish troops were in the open and subject to the full effect of the fire. Had the rebel's gunnery been good, Rios could have been slaughtered. The morning of the ninth the Spanish were back in their camp again, and had repaired the remnants of the first brigade. The second brigade had suffered very little. The steamers isabel I and a small transport were used to fouch the wounded to port from the peninsula. At least 500 were brought from the battle-field.

field. Wednesday, November 11, Rios prepared and headed a second attack on Noveleta. He threw his entire army against the re-doubts and was routed with a heavy loss in the first attack. The gunboats failed to ald the troops to any extent, their shot failing short. The Spanish did not attempt to re-new action, but waited until the morning of the 14h, when a weak effort was made to finak the rebeis, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time being.

Robbers' Christmas Gift.

Robbers' Christmas Gift. Four masked men entered the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Tweedy, an aged couple residing three miles south of Conneaut, O., Dec. 23, and attor binding and gagging the old people, ransucked the house for hidden money. They secured §14 in cash belonging to the church, and a gold watch, which int-ter they brought back after leaving the house and made Mrs. Tweedy a Christmas present of ft. The robbers escaped. An armed posse is searching the surrounding country for them. Important Routine Business Transacted-The convention of the Federation of Labo lid business Monday with over one-haif of

A Murderer Biddled.

A Murderer Biddled. The negro boy, Jerry Burke, who murdered Mrs. Foes and her mother, Mrs. Kavanaugh, near Clio, La., was killed by a mon of twenty lynchers. They found him in the woods, where he had been hiding since the murder. They tied him to a stake and the mob opened fire, riddling him with builets. Burke con-fessed to the murders. He entered the house, he deelared, because he was cold, and said he had no intention of commiting murder. The sight of the money excited him, and then he murdered the two women and fied.

Fought for Life. A special from Guadaljara, Mex., says: Particulars have been received here of a

did business Monday with over one-haif of its delegate gone. At the early session con-sideration was resumed of the Erdman ar-bitration bill, on a motion to refer its in-dorsement to the executive council with in-structions to have it amended, especially sec-tions 5 and 6. It was carried. A resolution for a department of labor with another enbinet officer, was adopted, as was a resolution for the better inspection of navy yards and arsenais, aimed at the Car-negic steel works and others. It was of-fored by the machinists' union in indorsing the Otey resolution pending in Congress. A resolution was adopted for union labels on tobles as well as on eigars, also another that no official of the American Federation of Labor should be allowed to affliate or participate with any political party – yeas 37, mays 17. A resolution by Delegate Boyes, recom-mending that union men do not enist in the state militia was adversely reported by the committee, on the ground of being an in-tringement of personal rights. The report was not concurred in and the resolution was adopted.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Legislation Favored.

BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

In Accord With the Laws of Nations-Numerous Precedents Cited.

Senator Cameron presented to the Se

merons Precedents Cited Senator Cameron presented to the Senate the report of the committee on foreign re-hations, favorable to the adoption of the Joint resolution, that the independence of the point second of the senator of the second transmission of the second of the second second of the second second of the second of the second of the second second of the sec

nations. The long duration of the French revolu-tionary wars left in a state of great con-fusion, fixed the beginning; of our modern international systems at the year 1815, in the treaties of Vienna, of Paris and of the holy aliance. The settlement of local disturb-ances, under the influence of the powers, parties to these treaties, proceeded without cerious disagreement until 381, when the Greeks arose in insurrection against the sul-tan. The modern precedents of European ipsurrection and intervention, where indepen-dence was the issue involved, begun with Greec.

dence was the issue involved, begin wan Greece. After reciting the history of the Greek revolution from 1821 to 1827, the report next takes up the Belgian revolution of 1830. When the French revolution of July, 1830, occurred, it spread instantly to the Nether-lands. Towards the end of August, 1830, dis-turbances began and soon became so serious as to threaten complications abroad as well as at home.

ns to threaten complications abroad as well as at home. Without concerting with, or supporting, King William, the powers imposed an imme-diate armistice on both parties. Interventions have occurred in Spain by Prance, in 1827; again in Spain and Portugal in 1836, by England and France, under what was called the quadrople treaty; in Fied-mont and Naples by the Holy Alliance, in 1821 and in so many instances since 1848 that the mere enumeration would be long and diffi-cult.

mere enumeration would be long and dim-cuit. From this body of precedents it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and prac-ticed the right to interfore both collectively and separately, amicably and forcibily, in every instance, except that of Poland, where a European people has resorted to insurree-tion to obtain independence. The report then turns to the experience of Asia. In regard to Asia, probably all author-ities agree that the entire fabric of European supermacy, whether in Asiatic Turkey, Per-sian, Afghanistan, India, Siam or China, resp on the right of intervention. The American precedents are handled ex-hanstively. It says that America, both North and South, has always aligned to mod-erate European intervention and to restrict its exercise.

North and South, has always aimed to mod-rate European intervention and to restrict its exercise. President Andrew Jackson, in his Texas message of December 21, 1836, said: "In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Bepresentatives it is distinctly in-timated that the expediency of recognizing he independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not therefore consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject." The government of the United States has always regarded Cuina as within the sphere of its most active and serious intorest. As carly as 1825, when the newly recognized states of columbia and Mexico were sup-posed to be preparing an expedition to revo-utionize Cuon and Forto Blea the United States government interposed its friendly of-neces with these governments to request their forbearanes. The actual condition of Spain seemed to make her retention of Cuba impos-sible, in which case the United States would have been obliged, for their own safety, to prevent the island from failing into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been partly due to the energy with which Monroe pronounced "Our right and our power to prevent if," and his determin-ation to use all the means within his com-

meaning that union men do not enist in the state militia was adversely reported by the committee, on the ground of being an infringement of personal rights. The report may adopted.
Bresolutions were adopted against any street are not concurred in and the resolution was adopted.
Bresolutions were adopted against any street are real to be accessed in overy crisis for the access the words. 'United States Mail,' for graph services; revoking commissions of aim graph services; revoking commissions of aim of defective armor plates for warships and for the government to establish its own works for making such plates.
The time of the federation was principally of the steen all the most anxious wish is to words for making such plates.
The time of the federation was principally of the steen all the roots the state state state state state states and tor the government to establish its own mended that the Lodge till, now pending in compress the passed. If furthermore recommends that a competent stormey be emigrating consults be emigration agents to pass upon the qualifications of congress which is wholly foreign to that the stormey be emigrating actively seen and the store should be required, that an educations of the allen contract is the increased. The report was adopted.
A FEACEMAREE KILLED.
William Brintos Stabbed While Trying to Stop a Quarrel.
While interforing in a subarrel smoog the stores which to congress which to which be and oblic to be a conflict.
A mong the preacted as obligatory for a similar attration today. The source which congress is stop a Quarrel.
While interforing in a subarrel smoog the stores which to congress which as obligatory for a similar situation today. The source which congress is sub adopted.

The existing mining law is claimed by The exbining mining haw is claimed by eminent lawyers to be unconstitutional on account of its defective title and because it is local in its application. The law defines certain acts to be crimes and mindemenators and yet its title has no reference to this pro-vision. In the bituminous region the law regulating mining excludes Sullivan county from the application of the set and on ac-count of this exclusion it is regarded as locat legislation. These defects are claimed to be in conflict with that part of the Constitution which reof the city. The fight started at nine o clock on Sunday November 8, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon ne insurgents' outer works had been evacu-

His Bearing Not Relished.

Cecil Rhodes' speeches at Port Elizabeth lape Colony, are exciting much common oth in London and Capetown. In the course

both in London and Capetown. In the course of his speech upon lending in Port Eliza-both he said: "I am going to meet and be examined by my fellow-countrymen. I know their unctuous rectifude, but I know I also have your sympathies in the trouble I am about to meet." In his speech at the banquet tendered to him at Port Elizabeth he referred to the mother country as a power out of sympathy with him to whom he had presented a new colony. The Times protests against Bhodes' ballying the British public, who have stood "by him during a year of trouble, and who are prepared to accord him a fair hear-ng."

ni

ALL BUT FOUR DROWNED.

The Bark Jamacia Lost Off the Pacific Const.

Tobaseo on the 12th inst., and all on hoard save three mea and a boy were drowned. The Jamacia was on her way from Campeche to Vers Cruz, and carried sixteen passen-gers. The number of the crew is not as yet , On the cruz

thown. On the alternoon of the 12th the rudder became disabled, throwing the vessel at the mercy of the terrifle storm. The passengers took to the boats, which were repeatedly swamped. Most of the erew put on life pre-screers and jumped into the sea. The cap-tain was one of these. He strapped 100 Maxican sliver dollars upon him, and eling-ing to a barrel, tried to reach shore. The survivers saw him sink owing to the weight of the metal. One passenger after another sank, the boats proving nninanngeable.

ONE KILLED, FIVE INJURED.

Fatal Grade Crossing Collision at Allentown.

Five persons were injured and one killed Friday afternoon in East Allentown in a

crossing accident. A passenger train grade crossing accident. A passenger train on the Central railroad of New Jersey struck a trolley car. L. J. Wate, the motorman, was instantly killed. The injured are George Gresser, trolley car conductor: Mr. and Mrs. John Brink, P. Gehman and Ed Werg. The last four live in Bethlehem. None of their injuries are sorious. The locomotive struck the trolley car at the front platform, carry-ing the motormany distance of sevenity-five fest. The others were hurt by flying frag-ments of the car.

TELEGRAPHIC TICES.

Mrz. Mary Hetringer, a widow, committed deide at Massillon, O., by taking carbolic

Prot. Witthouse, who has analyzed the stomach of Frank P. Arbuckle, has finished. He finds no traces of poison.

At Bannibal, Mo., ex-Congressman W. H. Inteh died of a complication of troubles re-ulting from Bright's disease.

The government gunbeat Petrel, now ring at Vallejo, Cal., is fitting out for a free year cruise on the China station. The President has signed the pension and agent deficiency appropriation bills, the stor of which includes \$790,000 for the

ovas of Spain, soly between this in, rat declars

TRAIN WRECKERS FOILED.

Removed A Rail From the Track on

High Bridge.

some secundrels, intent on robbery, removed plates from the rails on top of Mc-Comb's trestle, 15 miles east of Birmingham Comb's trestle, 15 miles east of Birmingham Ain., on the Southern railroad, and moved a rail 12 inches out of place. Train No. 37, consisting of an engine and six cars, with more than 100 passengers on board, came down the mountain onto the bridge. En-gineer Jim Hawes discovered the rail out of place, reversed and put on the air brakes, but too late to prevent the entire train and engine leaving the rails. The train went its fail length and ten feet on the filmbers on top of the trestle but for-functed yild not turn over. Had it not been for the move of the engineer the train would have dropped 50 feet and not a soul escaped. The work was done by train robbers.

TOBACCO TRUST HAS & RIVAL

A Powerful Opposition Concern to Build :

Factory.

The Tobacco Trust will soon find a powerful new rival in the Drummon Tobacco Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Its stock will be held chiefly by the trade throughout a section where the trust has had its strong-wit hold. est hold.

est hold. Work on the factory at Pavonia, N. J., will begin soon. The plant will have the most improved machinery and will produce all forms of chewing and smoking tobacco and

mm. The new company is strongly supported by the trade, which is dissati-fied with the busi-ness methods of the American Tobacco Com-pany. Besides the Drummons, well-known Virginians are back of the venture.

Chinese Get in by Fraud

The United States customs authorities at Seattle, Wash., have uncerthed another gi-ganitic Chinese certificate fraud, by which hundreds of Chinese have undoubtedly genned admission to this country. A gang of clever white and Chinese forgers are in the plot, which consists of purchasing the overlificates of Chinese who are about to re-turn to Chines permanently.

BAD LOT OF IMMIGRANTS.

Two Hundred Held Up on Ellis Island by the Authorities.

Of the 511 passengers that the French steamship Patria brought into New York December 23rd, from Marseilles and Naples, 200 are detained on Ellis island by order of

200 are detained on Ellis island by order of the immigration authorities. When the passengers of the Patria were ianding on the island, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wike and Superintendent Stumpf were present. Neither seemed to be prepossessed in favor of the new arrivals. Dr. Senner and others said they were the worst lot of ir migrants that had reached these shores in a long time. Most of the de-tained immigrants are Italians, who boarded the ship at Naples on December 5th.

GERMANY MAY ASSIST.

Paris Writer Says She Would Help Spain Against the United States.

The London Times' correspondent says "The Washington government has been con-fidentially informed, although in very friendly terms, that the European powers could not remain passive should the United States recognize or encourage the Cuban insur-gents. If my information is correct, an in-timation has been further given that Ger-many is quite ready, even now, to take Spain side should the United States show a disposition officially to side with the rebels. These warnings originated in the course of pourpariers for a European coalition against revolutionary socialism." The Washington government has been con-

Burned to Death.

Burnes to Death. Mrs. Phillip McKim, of Bockland town-ship, Venango county, Pa., who had gone to a neighbor's, about 40 rods distant from ber own home, discovered her house was on fire. She hurried back with John Taylor, a neighbor, who rushed upstairs at the risk of his life and rescued one child who was al-most suffocated. Three other small children rould not be found,

desperate affray at the ranch of Juan Vidrio, this state. Vidrio had trouble with some of his employes a few days ago, and thirty of them attacked him. He was seriously wounded by the first volley of shots, but took refuge in his residence, and fred on his assailants, killing two of them, and wound-ing seven others badly. Twenty members of the mob have been arrested, and will probably be shot. perate affray at the ranch of Juan Vidrio,

In Its Mother's Blood.

Christmas morning was ushered in with a horrible murder at Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Frank Watsen, 25 years of age, was found dead in her residence on Pearce street. Her husband, a stationary engineer, and who works for the Bohlenhous Ice company, is under arrest. Watson and his wife have had frequent quarrels of late. A babe a fow months of age was jound rolling in its mother's blood, where it had been all night.

Brave Policeman Killed

Lewis Klusman, a patroiman of the police force of Cincinnati, lost his life while saving that of another man. At the intersection of Vine street and McMicken avenue, he cought a horse running away with a buggy in which Dr. Hosler was scated. He checked the borse, so that the doctor escaped unscathed, but was pushed into an excavation in the street and trampled to death by the frantie animal.

Thirty-two Turks Killed.

animal.

An Athens dispatch says that a desperate fight occurred on Sanday at Prophetailas, in the Olympus district, between a Turkish de-tachment, 80 strong, conveying an investiga-tion committee of eight Turkish officials and a Greek insurgent band under Velondas. The whole of the Turkish committee and 24 of the Turkish detachment were killed, the insurgents losing only four killed.

Blown to Pieces

A giverine magazine near Montpelier, Ind, exploded with terrible force. Harry Adams and George Pocock were blown to atoms. A great hole in the ground is the only mark left to show the loca-tion of the building. Chimneys were thrown down and windows broken at distant points, and the shoek was feit for miles around. The evidence of the cause of it is, of course, oblicerated.

NEWSY NOTES.

Bryan is the guest of Governor Atkinson at Atlants.

Senor Romero, Argentine's minister of finance, has resigned.

Miners at Grove City, Pa., have struck for an advance of 5 cents a ton. John Kilkaunon shot and slightly wound-ed his wife at Omaha and killed himself.

Governor Ciruch, of Minnesota, has par-doned Philip Scheig, who was sentenced for bank robbery.

While interfering in a quarrel among Italians at Eleanora, Pa., William Britton, an American miner, aged 25 years, was fataily stabbed near the heart by Sicholas Visk, a well known Italian blacksmith of that place, and also cut in the breast with a knife in the hands of Visk's assistant, Loport, a Pole. Brinton knocked down two Italians after be-ing stabbed and then fell dead. He had been married about three weeks. Wisk and Leport escaped to the woods and up to this time have been able to evade a posse of 20 armed men. On Sunday after-noon the officers came suddenly upon the fugilives and field 20 revolver shots at them, but none took serious effect. This is the fourth murder that has been committed in Jefferson county this year. Italians at Eleanora, Pa., William Britton, an

Forty Persons Killed.

The colliery disaster at Beschitza, resulted from an explosion of fire damp has proved more serious than at first reported, 40 per-sons have been killed and 27 are still miss-ing. There are two towns in Western Rus-tia, one of which is called Rexhitss and the other Retublics. ther Retchitss.

Japan's Defenses and Education.

Japan's Defenses and Zducation. The speech from the throne at the opening of parliament declares that Japan's relations with foreign states are increasing in cordi-ality, and announces that the work of re-vising treaties is nearly completed. Con-tinuing, the speech says that the national de-fenses require perfecting in proportion with the financial resources of the empire.

Wanted to Free Cubs

Wanted to Free Cuba. One hundred convicts in the Frankfort, Ky., penitentiary filed a petition with the reversor for pardon. They stated in the petition if pardoned they would all go to Ouba and fight with the insurgents to free the island. The governor could not see it that way, and was inclined to think they might work for feedom inside the walls, and their expected Christmas gift has gone glim-mering. mering

CONDENSED ITEMS.

A motion to investigate the death of Maceo was opposed by Premier Rudini and voted down in the Italian chamber of deputies.

Thomas Livingston has entered suit at Youngstown, O., against the Eris railroad for \$2,000 damages, alleging that he was un-lawfully ejected from a train.

Masked men poured oil about the house of Joseph Jenkins, an alleged bad character of Morgantown, W. Ya., and started a fire which destroyed the building.

Governor Morton of New York, has re-fused a pardon to John Y. McKane, Me-Kane's daughter and his blind son appealed to the governor, who was greatly moved by their grief

At Montreal Dr. Consty, the new rest the Washington university, described self as a Catholic in religion and an At