

### SEAMEN GO DOWN WITH THEIR SHIP.

#### 253 MEN LOST.

### Battleship Maine Demolished by an Explosion in Cuban Waters.

The United States battleship Maine, anchored in Cuban waters off Havana, was blown up last Tuesday evening. A telegram from Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine reports 253 members of the crew lost. No report as to the cause of the explosion has been given.

Members of Congress, high officials and foreign diplomats at Washington have no opinions to give, but a terrible suspicion prevails that the Spaniards are responsible for the awful disaster.

President McKinley immediately upon receipt of the news called a cabinet meeting. The following despatch was cabled to Capt. Sigsbee:

"The president directs to express for himself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the Maine, and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and in the care for the wounded."

The Maine was blown up by an explosion which forward under the main's quarters. Her magazine is further back between her coal bunkers. Information is that this did not explode. Most of the crew were sleeping when the ship was blown up. One-fourth of them were killed outright. Some of the watch were killed. The officers and crew who were on shore escaped unhurt.

The explosion was terrific, shaking the city to its foundations, illuminating the harbor and causing terror to all within sight and hearing of the event. Indications were that a torpedo had been exploded under the bows of the battleship. Capt. Sigsbee, who was wounded in the head, says the magazine was in perfect order.

Sigsbee's first orders, directed all work of rescue. He was bleeding slightly and his clothes were covered with dirt. His first care was for the disabled showing great coolness and wounded. All of the crew who were not caught.

Five minutes after the explosion the Alphonso XII, the Spanish cruiser lying not far away, launched boats and hurried them to the sinking battleship. The picked up the wounded sailors and those who were swimming.

The dead number at least 275. The survivors are Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Com. Wainwright, Lieut. Holman, Lieut. Hood, Lieut. Blandin, Chief Engineer Howell, Surgeon Honnerberger, Paymaster Day, Lieut. Catlin, First Assistant Engineer Bowers, Chaplain Childwick, Cadets Holden, Bronson and Boyde, Assistant Engineers Greenbow, Eugene Washington, Gunner Hill, Boatwain Larkin, Carpenter Helms, Pay Clerk Nicholas Carthel.

Up to Saturday 130 bodies have been recovered. Each is placed in a coffin and carried to the Colon cemetery, where Chaplain Chadwick, of the Maine, conducts funeral services.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The men waiting for bodies have also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

The Red Cross Society is hard at work in Cuba relieving the sufferings of the Maine's survivors.

Public opinion for holding the blame also recovered a number of sad relics of the Maine, including a medical chest, enlistment records, a gold watch and chain marked "P. T. Bartlett, Waltham, 03113," and photographs.

### TERSELY TOLD TELEGRAMS.

Milford, N. H., felt an earthquake shock last week.

Turkey is investigating sensational outrages committed in Bulgaria.

Anderson, Ind., clergymen have agreed not to marry divorced persons.

Spain has been declared a neutral at Middlebury, Vt. There are 23 cases.

Rev. Sam Jones has announced himself an independent candidate for governor of Georgia.

Senobia Isabel Rubio, a well-known Cuban amazon, has been captured by the Spaniards.

In a collision at McKeesport, Pa., a few days ago, engineer Frank Lint was instantly killed.

Troops left Oregon recently for the Klondike to maintain law and order in the gold fields.

Thirty fishermen are reported adrift on Lake Erie. Rescuing parties are out searching for them.

Luetger, the Chicago wife murderer, has been denied a new trial, and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The largest steam yacht ever built in this country, the Niagara, property of Howard Gould, has been launched.

Ex-Minister De Lome arrived in New York from Washington last Wednesday. Only one Spaniard greeted him.

The four people frozen to death in Chilcot Pass February 2 were an Indian woman and three children belonging to a pack train.

A thief stole \$2,500 in diamonds from the house of Townsend Burden, of New York, who lost jewelry valued at \$50,000 two years ago.

Charles W. Barstow, dealer in paints, oils and navies stores, at St. Louis, filed a chattel deed of trust to secure creditors to the amount of \$700,000 last week.

The defaulting teller of the Dover bank, William N. Boggs, was captured at Wilmington, Del., a few days ago. He is accused of getting away with \$100,000.

The body of former Police Commissioner Leonard Welles, of Brooklyn, was found in the woods near Scotch Plains, N. J., Sunday with his throat cut.

William J. Scanlan, the comedian, is dead. He died Saturday night at the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, where he had been confined for the past six years.

Spain will not permit American divers to examine the hull of the Maine unless accompanied by Spanish divers. She fears the divers might do something to the hull of the Maine resulting in a serious report against Spain.

General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, in an interview said among other things, that if there came a war between the United States and Spain, he would order out the Salvation Army in America to go to the front as nurses.

The State Board of Taxation of New Jersey, in a Cape May county case, decided that property belonging to Woman's Temperance unions is not exempt from taxation as the unions do not come under the head of religious or charitable institutions.

A stir has been created in mining circles in Mexico over the discovery of a gold vein eight miles south of Carrolito, the ore of which assays over \$15,000 per ton. The vein is large and rich. This is the richest gold discovery that has been made in that locality in a few weeks.

An attempt to rob the box office of the Alhambra theater was made at Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday night while the performance was in progress. Paul Dersch forced his way into the office morning the cashier down and opening the cash box. Dersch was prevented from escaping by lobby loungers.

A part of the plant of the Hardford carpet company at Thompsenville, Mass., has been closed for an indefinite period. More than 200 hands are affected. An unsatisfactory demand is made by the cause of the shut down. A portion of the Westfield plate company's factory at Thompsenville also has closed.

The New York "Journal" offers \$50,000 reward for information furnished to the police which shall lead to the detection and conviction of a person or persons or government criminally responsible for the explosion at Havana of the United States warship Maine and the loss of the lives of 258 American sailors.

A wild engine was rapidly approaching the Ft. Wayne depot at Allegheny, Pa., the other day. For some unaccountable reason steam had entered the engine's cylinders, while no one was in the cab. Engineer Martin saw the impending danger and permitted his engine to collide with the runaway, thus stopping it. Both engines were badly wrecked and traffic was delayed for two hours. The brave engineer who prevented disaster at the risk of his life escaped unhurt.

**Gold in Mexico.**  
The state department has a report from Consul Kendrick at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, declaring that numerous Klondike gold seekers, discouraged by the rigors of Alaskan winter, have returned to the Yaqui country, where splendid finds are being made. For the past few months he says, as many as 30 prospectors each week have fished out in El Paso, Texas, and departed over the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific railroad for the Yaqui territory. A few days ago a rich vein was struck near Guaynapan, which runs 8,000 ounces of silver and 10 ounces of gold to the ton. There is, without doubt, considerable gold there; but to be worked profitably plenty of capital and the most improved machinery are requisite. There is no starvation in Yaqui. Prospecting in the Yaqui country is relatively cheap. Everything purchased is paid for in Mexican money. The climate is healthy and work can be prosecuted for 365 days in the year. The horse is the only means of transportation.

**Unfortunate in Everything.**  
William H. Heath, manager of the Central Electric Express Company of St. Louis, was found the other day dying in Forest Park from a bullet wound in the head. It was a case of suicide. The young man was taken to the City Hospital, where he died. He was a nephew of Perry S. Heath, Assistant Postmaster General. Two letters found in Heath's pockets explained his reasons for killing himself. One of the letters contained this extract: "Having been extremely unfortunate in everything I have attempted for the past year I have decided to end the whole business by the simple act of shooting myself."

**To Buy Cuban Liberty.**  
It is rumored that Spain will be asked by the United States to allow Cuba to purchase her liberty. According to the plan Cuba is to issue bonds, and the United States to supervise the revenue of the government and thus see that the bonds are paid for.

**Cannot See a Trades Union.**  
Dr. J. B. Black, a veterinary surgeon, sued the Horse Sheers' union of Kansas City for \$10,000 damages on account of a boycott placed on him by the union. Judge Henry threw the case out of court by ruling that the union was not a legal entity for purpose of a suit.

### MORNING ON A SPANISH CRUISER.

#### VIZCAYA IN NEW YORK.

The Main Disaster Forces Her Captain to Decline All Social Functions.

The Spanish warship Vizcaya arrived in New York harbor last Saturday. She received every courtesy and all possible protection at the hands of the American navy.

Senor Manuel de Suarez, secretary of the consul-general of Spain, New York, accompanied by a representative of the Associated Press, visited the Spanish warship Vizcaya Sunday.

In an interview Capt. Eulate said that while his ship was in this port his officers would accept no invitations of any kind. The Spanish warship had come to a visit of courtesy and friendship and when the dreadful accident to the Maine was learned the flags were put at half-mast, and there they would remain until the ship took her departure. He likened his visit to that of one inmate friend to another, who disastor had overtaken the latter, the same delicacy dictated what to do, to mourn with the friend and to avoid all festivity. No invitations of a social character would be accepted—this he wished to have understood.

Referring to the catastrophe that had overtaken the Maine, he declared that he and his officers were greatly shocked and that the sympathy of all was with the families who had lost those near and dear. He said that he had duly noted a telegram to the secretary of the navy expressing his sentiments and those of the officers.

Capt. Eulate when asked how long the ship would remain in port, said that he had no orders from his government, but he evidently expects to be here for some time. He was eloquent in his praise of his ship during the hurricane met between the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras. She rode the heavy seas without an effort, and although the storm lasted thirty-four hours, no accident of any kind occurred.

The Vizcaya had a full crew of engineers, marines, torpedo corps and carries ten torpedoes, marine artillerymen, quartermasters and other officers, and a diver, a total complement of 492.

**THE MAINE DISASTER.**

Big guns are being rushed to Mobile, Ala.

The disaster to the Maine has called forth great sympathy from England.

The new torpedo boat Guern was launched at Bristol, R. L., last Saturday.

The guards at the mortar and dynamite batteries at San Francisco have been doubled.

Fifty bodies were recovered in the harbor Saturday near the wreck, but only one of them—that of "Fennis" was recognizable.

Orders have been issued for the enlistment of 300 men for the navy, to fill the vacancies caused by the destruction of the battleship Maine.

Commander-in-chief Street, of the Union Veterans union, has offered to the President the service of 10,000 men of the union for the defense of the country.

General Miles has ordered the command of the Eastern military division to detail men to every fort on the coast and to send abundant ammunition.

Orders have been received at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., to keep the monitors Puritan and Terror, and the torpedo boats Foote and Winslow at work day and night.

Naval experts are agreed that the explosion was caused by a sub-marine torpedo. It was not an accident. It is known that the whole middle deck which was blown straight up never had an ounce of powder under it.

Since Friday morning Port Sheridan, at Chicago, where the Fourth infantry and First cavalry are stationed, has been in a state of siege. Colonel Robert H. Hall ordered that general preparations for a possible immediate summons be made.

Consul Lee will reward the freeman Ugarte, who at the risk of his own life made a gallant rescue of a drowning sailor, by a sword and a medal. He will be decorated by his battalion chief and the municipality of Havana.

It is commonly commented upon at Havana that no dead fish were found in the harbor after the disaster, and this fact is looked upon as showing that the explosion occurred on board the Maine, and not outside, as in the latter case many fishes would have been killed by the concussion.

The following telegram was received by Secretary Long Monday from New York: "When I arrived at New York I heard of the Maine disaster. We feel very deep sorrow and send our condolences for the dead and their families."

"EULATE,"  
"Captain Spanish Cruiser Vizcaya."

It is known that Lieutenant Jenkins, of Allegheny, Pa., who is among the missing, was alive after the explosion. A colored mess attendant now at Key West met Jenkins running forward. He evidently thought, in the confusion, that the Maine had been fired on and he was rushing to the forecastle where he was located the six-inch gun of which he was in charge.

The New York "Journal" has started a subscription for the erection of a shaft or monument in memory of the Maine, the first of the gateway of the new world, and heads the list with contribution of \$1,000. The movement is being met with great favor. The subscription is to be a popular one, any sum, no matter how small, being accepted.

Rear Admiral George Belknap, U. S. N., retired, said that he was inclined to think that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo.

"I do not see," he said, "how an explosion of the forward magazine could have occurred. The keys of the magazine are always kept in the custody of the captain. All the ammunition is carefully cased, mostly in the form of projectiles, and their explosion by themselves is next to impossible. If, as the dispatches state, the whole bow of the ship was blown off, it is apparent that the explosion could not have been caused by the boilers, or the coal getting heated. I do not see how it could have occurred from the paint room, as every precaution is taken to prevent the collection of explosive gases in the paint room, and if such an explosion occurred, it would have been more likely to have caused a fire than destroy the ship."

Senator Morgan of the foreign relations committee said: "The calamity which befell our country, I should like to see introduced in congress a joint resolution providing for the immediate construction of two battleships equal in size and equipment to the Maine, costing not a dollar less than the Maine, and to be sent to the world that whenever or wherever one of our battleships was cut off, two would at once grow in its place."

### MAINE WILL BE RAISED.

The sum of \$200,000 appropriated by Congress to Rebuild the Ship.

The navy department will raise the Maine. The appropriation of \$200,000 provided by Congress was the sum named by Chief Constructor Hiebhorn as required for the raising of the ship and its delivery, either Norfolk or New York, where he proposed to undertake the work of rebuilding the ship. He said:

"I am confident that work can be done and I see no reason to abandon the bulk in Havana or leave her to the demolition of dynamite. If there is one-half of the hull in good condition, or fairly so, that is all that is necessary. I am able to assure the Government of rebuilding the ship and of making her as good as new. Of course the cost will be considerable, but not nearly so much as another battleship would cost."

Charles H. Cramp, the soldier member of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, said the raising of the Maine depends entirely upon the size of the hole or rent which may be in her bottom.

"The fact that one of the magazines of the Maine was located next to one of the coal bunkers does not indicate that the alleged 'accident' resulted from this proximity. Why, I know of at least two British men-of-war so constructed as to actually place the main magazine between two boilers, and a French cruiser has her magazine right in the midst of coal bunkers."

"The disaster, I believe, can be traced to exterior influences, but I am not now prepared to discuss them. I believe there is danger in the harbor of Havana and quite sufficient reason to exercise great care."

**FRANCES WILLARD DEAD.**  
The Noted Temperance Worker Dies in New York City.

Frances E. Willard died early Friday morning at the Imperial hotel in New York.

At the bedside of Miss Willard at the time of her death were her niece, Mrs. W. M. Baldwin, Mrs. L. M. Stevens, vice-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna M. Gordon, Miss Willard's secretary, and Dr. Alfred K. Hill.

Miss Willard was ill for about three weeks. Dr. Hill said that Miss Willard had suffered for some time with profound anemia, which caused her death.

Miss Willard was president of the International as well as the National W. C. T. U., and had made the temperance cause her life work.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839. Her father was a farmer. She graduated at the Northwestern female college, Evanston, Ill., in 1859, became professor of natural science there in 1862, and was principal of Genesee Wesleyan seminary in 1867. She spent the following years in foreign travel, giving a part of the time to study in Paris and contributing to periodicals. In 1874 she was professor of aesthetics in Northwestern university and dean of the Woman's college developed in her system of self government, which had been adopted by other educators.

The funeral service over the remains of Miss Frances E. Willard, took place in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Sunday afternoon.

**FIENDISH TORTURES.**  
The Cruel Turk Continues His Brutal Slaughter Unmolested.

The note of the Bulgarian agent to the Turkish government, protesting against the treatment which Bulgarian captives are subjected to in Macedonia, reveals a state of affairs similar to that which existed in Armenia. It says that village after village has been surrounded by the Turkish army, that wholesale arrests have been made and that the prisoners have been subjected to unheard-of tortures.

The note further gives a list of the villages and the names of the victims to whom torture has been applied. Schoolmasters, it appears, have been the special objects of vengeance.

The tortures mentioned in the official document, and in each case the name of the victim is given: Hot irons thrust into mouths, legs broken, splinters driven under the nails, naked feet placed on hot stones, hung by the feet for 15 hours, taken to horse's tails, beaten to death, hung by the neck over a well.

A priest of the village of Zernovitz was hung by the feet for three hours and then by the arms for 14 hours. A wet cord was bound tightly around his head. All the prisoners at Kumanova were beaten until their flesh came off in strips.

**Low Wallace Challenged.**  
General Lew Wallace has been challenged to a duel by George E. Oakes, of Indianapolis. During an address delivered here on Lincoln day, in which he was relating the adventures of the great emancipator General Wallace, in his hitherto unpublished story which reflected on the courage of General McClelland in war. In short, that Lincoln had made a special trip to Harrison's Landing after the seven-day battle to keep McClelland from surrendering to the Confederates. Oakes served under McClelland and heard Wallace's speech. In a letter to the general Oakes denounces the story untrue, and asks the general to appear in the field of honor at such time and place as the general chooses. The affair has caused much excitement throughout the state.

**CAPITAL CLEANING.**  
The bankruptcy bill passed the house last Saturday.

There is a general demand on the part of senators and representatives for an immediate investigation of the disaster to the Maine.

The secret service has discovered a new and poor counterfeit \$10 National bank note on the Ibernia National bank of New Orleans.

The postoffice department has been informed that after March 1 samples of bull's heads, poles and glass will be admitted to the mails of Great Britain.

The government lien on the middle division of the Kansas Pacific railroad, in Kansas, was sold last week to Alvin W. Kresch and Winlow S. Pierce, representing the reorganization committee, for \$5,300,000. There was no competition at the sale.

In the official acceptance of Senor Dupuy de Lome's resignation the usual complimentary phrase appreciative of his services will be omitted. In this manner Spain hopes to satisfy the United States and to end the question.

The bill providing for the arbitration of railroad strikes by a board appointed by strikers and the Interstate Commerce Commission will likely pass the senate.

Luther G. Billings, pay director in the United States navy, who was found guilty by a court-martial, which has been in session at the Washington Navy Yard for the past few days, of falsehood and scandalous conduct, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the navy.

### WOULD FIGHT THE GREEDY YANKEE.

#### SPAIN'S NEW POLICY.

An Alliance is Claimed to Exist Between the French and Spaniards.

Now that the state legislature throughout the country are arguing war with Spain, the people are wondering the theory of accident in the Maine disaster, and certain Congressmen condemning the administration for its hesitancy in attacking a weak, foreign power, it may be well to consider the following from foreign newspaper opinions. There may after all be some reason for the indifferent and fearless attitude which Spain has thus far assumed.

There is a curious discussion in the Spanish press as to the possibility of confederating the Latin republics of South America with Spain against the United States. "El Pais" contends that the Spanish republics are weak through isolation, but that united in a military and diplomatic alliance they would be the first power in the world in territory, the second in population, and that their armies and navies would have sufficient power to insure respect.

"El Pais" thinks Spain's advice would not be discarded if she were united in Latin America against the United States, adding:

"For it is well known that the greedy Yankee, once the Panama canal is opened to the world's commerce, will do all which their party can suggest to wrest it from the Latin countries of Central America, even as England seized the Suez canal. Tending in this direction is the desire of the Americans to secure Cuba, and the advance of the United States in the sea of the Antilles are preliminary steps in the blockade and occupation of the future canal."

Referring to Latin alliances the London "Spectator" in a long article points out that there is no doubt of the existence of special relations between France and Spain which have lately been strengthened, and says:

"There are well-informed people who believe that when in the autumn the United States found there was a stiff-neck in the Spanish attitude which could only be accounted for by the fact that Spain knew she could appeal to a power which could not neglect her demands for help." The "Saturday Review" expresses the belief that France allowed the United States to understand that she would not allow her to see Spain treated in an unfriendly manner and that a Spanish appeal to France must result in the latter's intervention, and the "Review" believes that she accounts for "the way the United States shrunk from putting into practice the treatment of Spain suggested in the original protest of the Washington Government."

**RIOTING IN CHINA.**  
A Prominent Woman Spat Upon by Military Brutes.

Riots and attacks upon foreigners are reported from many sections of China. In one of the central provinces, Hupoh, a riot was instigated by the students of the military academy. Property was stolen and the members of several native churches were scorned over by the country. Seventeen leaders of the riots have been arrested, and are now standing trial. A chapel of the Wesleyan mission was destroyed. From the province of Chuen, near the highlands of Tibet, authentic information comes of a riot instigated by students by military students, and of the destruction of property. In Shanghai and in the European section there are instances of insulting treatment of foreigners by Chinese. A prominent woman riding upon a wheel, was insulted by a Chinaman, who spat in her face. Chinese soldiers have attempted to throw foreigners from their carriages.

**THE DREYFUS MYSTERY.**  
Germany and Russia Supplying Each Other with State Secrets.

Herewith is an alleged explanation of the Dreyfus mystery.

According to this explanation a secret compact between Russia and Germany existed before the Franco-Russian alliance was arranged, under the terms of which Russia undertook to supply Germany with all the information obtainable by spies or otherwise regarding French military affairs. Germany supplying Russia in return with information concerning another power, presumably Austria-Hungary.

Dreyfus discovered and traded upon this compact. Whether the border was written by him or not it was merely the ostensible basis of the indictment against him. The real secret document referred to is a compact the revelation of which would have imperiled the Russian alliance.

**CABLE SPARKS.**  
A plague hospital at Bombay was destroyed by fire last Sunday. Three patients died from shock.

Large stores of guns and ammunition are reported being received at Johannesburg, in the transvaal.

Lord Salisbury's coach was cut in two by a swinging gate recently. The premier had a narrow escape from death.

Lord William Neville pleaded guilty to fraud in a London court the other day, and was sent to prison for five years.

A tariff war with the United States is demanded by the German Agrarians, who will shortly be paramount in the politics of that country.

A wind storm toppled a chimney at St. Francis Xavier's Academy at Vicksburg, Miss., into a room where a class was reciting, and Joseph Smith, of Delta, La., was killed.

The referendum in Switzerland has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroad of Switzerland at a cost of about a billion francs (\$200,000,000).

Seventy-four bodies have been recovered from the Vereinigte Carolinen-glocken colliery, Prussia, which was destroyed last Thursday by an explosion of fire damp. Thirty men are still in the ruins.

The Zola trial at Paris Tuesday was marked by important evidence tending to prove the innocence of Dreyfus. Director Meyer, of the French Record office said that the handwriting of the bordereau resembled that of Major Esterhazy, as did also Prof. Ernst Molinier, of the College of France.

The British warship Victorious which went aground at Port Said the other day while on her way to China, is still fast despite all efforts to float her. She will be compelled to discharge all of her coal and probably her artillery before she can be pulled off.

**Real Tragedy on the Stage.**  
Infatuated with an actress, William Worden threw a bouquet of flowers at Fanny Donnan, who she appeared on the stage of a Bridgeport, Conn., theater Tuesday evening. The actress kicked the flowers aside. Disheartened, the young man arose in his seat, and facing the audience, sent a bullet through his brain.

### A WEEK OF TRADE.

Business Not Affected by the Terrible Disaster of the Maine.

R. G. Dun & Co's. review of trade reports for last week as follows: The dreadful disaster to the Maine, much as it has affected all hearts, has not much affected business. Only in the stock market, where there was selling Wednesday by speculators on thin margins, but in no other speculative market was an effect felt, nor in general business.

An advance of 10 per cent. in wages by some Gogebic mines is expected to be general throughout the lake region, excepting the Mesaba district, and prices of ore from the other ranges this year have been advanced 15 per cent., with an allotment of 6,000,000 tons outside Chicago mines, the largest ever known.

Wheat has risen 3/4 cents, and exports continue so heavy that a material advance is natural. Atlantic exports in three weeks have been 8,458,465 bushels, four included against 8,667,171 last year, and Pacific exports have been 2,476,652 against 1,474,782 year year. Such shipments, with heavy engagements for the future, in spite of 11,430,000 bushels of corn exported, against 12,307,214 bushels in the same weeks last year, are conclusive proof of the urgency of foreign needs. Wheat receipts hold up well, though not exceeding last year's as much as exports, in three weeks, 7,775,060 bushels, against 4,884,740 last year. The bottom fact is that the world needs wheat, which this country can only supply for about six months to come. Cotton has held unchanged for spot, though a little lower for options, prospects of decrease in the next yield being the main support.

The iron output February 1, with reports of stocks on hand not held by the great steel companies, indicates a consumption of at least 3,000 tons per week greater in January than the previous month, and in November, 1895. The production is at present greater than consumption, stocks having increased 9,016 tons weekly in January outside the steel companies, whose stocks presumably decreased. Some weakness in pig would naturally result, but while many concerns are engaged at Pittsburgh to \$2.90, with Southern iron offered at Chicago at concessions, no changes appear in products. Though new business has been somewhat disappointing, the works are mainly supplied for month's orders. In building of steel cars, in black iron, for mining, in rods, wire and wire nails, increased demand and heavy business appear, though bar and pine are weaker and structural orders seasonably slow. Minor metals have advanced, tin to \$12.20, considerable consuming demand, copper to \$1.25 for lake, on heavy exports, and lead to \$3.80 and spelter to \$4.10 on speculation, but failure to organize the tin pool causes weakness, American selling at \$1 and 1/2 cents at the West. In the cotton manufacture production is retarded by strikes and some grades are a shade dearer. The recent opening of higher grade wools at advanced prices meets less demand than was expected, with less activity in lower grades and unexpectedly numerous cancellations. In light weights, indicating a continuing demand, consumption has yet warranted. Failures for the week have been 295 in the United States, against 303 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 58 last year.

**SORROW IN SPAIN.**  
Expressions of Regret Conveyed to Minister Woodford—Press Opinions.

"The news of the disaster of the Maine has caused a painful impression in Madrid. It was at first feared that there has been some act of imprudence to which the catastrophe was attributed. Afterwards, as details arrived, the fears dispelled took the form of feelings of sympathy and sorrow for the misfortune which has occurred."

"The captain-general, the commandant of the arsenal, the sailors of the cruiser Alfonso XIII., the crews of the merchant vessels and all the available forces hastened to succor the injured."

The government has expressed to Minister Woodford the regret which it feels at the catastrophe, more especially as it occurred in waters within Spanish jurisdiction.

An admiral in full uniform, in the name of the minister of marine and the entire Spanish cabinet, the president Woodford and informed him that the government had telegraphed to the authorities in Cuba to do their utmost to relieve the distress of the injured and to furnish the officers and crew of the Maine with everything which they may need.

All the members of the cabinet and of the diplomatic corps left cards at the American legation.

The Epocha says: "Whatever relations between Spain and the United States, Christian civilization and humanity compel us to regret the catastrophe. The spectacle of so many lives suddenly launched into eternity inspires compassion."

El Dia expresses sorrow for the disaster, which it describes as a "very disastrous occurrence for Spain."

The Heraldic remarks: "Although the Americans try to represent us as a people devoid of virtues, we must face this horrible misfortune sincerely and express feelings of compassion. The Heraldic adds: "In the face of provocative Americans we shall always remain a proud people; but in the face of men in misfortune, of whatever nationality, our hearts are always open of pity."

The Imparcial published an extra edition, saying that the news had produced a deep impression in Madrid. The premier, Senor Sagasta, personally informed the queen regent of the loss of the Maine.

**FRENCH STEAMER LOST.**  
Eighty Seven Persons Perish in an Ocean Wreck During a Fog.

The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique line steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Jamaica point, Tenerife, off the Canary Islands, last Wednesday at 1 o'clock a. m. Her captain, second officer, eleven of her crew and a forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachat was built at Stockton, England, by Deane & Co. She was a stern-screw, iron vessel of 1,230 tons net and 2,175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 33 feet beam and 25.5 feet depth of hold.

The Flachat struck on Anaga point during a thick fog and soon broke in two. The steamer Susu brought the fourteen survivors to Santa Cruz and after landing them returned to the scene of the disaster.

**Women Suffragists Loe.**  
The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has put a quietus on the attempt to amend the State Constitution and give women the right of suffrage. The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported that the petitioners should be given leave to withdraw, and this report was accepted early in the day. Later a reconsideration was asked. The motion was lost by a vote of 46 to 97. During the speaking the galleries were crowded with ladies.