

GERMAN SHIP SINKS

Big Iron Training Vessel Goes Down in the Mediterranean Sea.

CATAPSTROPHE REPORTED FROM MALAGA

Forty Persons Are Said to Have Perished in Their Efforts to Escape.

FRIGATE CARRIED COMPLEMENT OF 461

Gneisenau Belonged to German Navy and Was Used as School Ship.

ONLY THE BAREST DETAILS RECEIVED

Scene of the Disaster is Sixty-Five Miles Northeast from the Fortress of Gibraltar and Off the Coast of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—The German training frigate Gneisenau has foundered off Malaga, sixty-five miles northeast of Gibraltar. Private dispatches that forty persons were drowned.

The Gneisenau foundered at the entrance to the port of Malaga, where it was about to take refuge from the terrible storm prevailing at the present time only the masts of the vessel are visible.

The training ship had been at Malaga since November 1, practicing with guns of large caliber. She had been previously at Mogador, Morocco.

At 10 o'clock this morning a review of the cadets was in order. The wind was extremely violent and instructions were given to stoke up as rapidly as possible. But already the mountainous waves had struck the ship, snapping the anchor chains. She was driven helpless toward the port and sank.

The men threw themselves into the sea and clung to the wreckage, but the majority quickly disappeared. Captain Krestmann died at his post. The Malaga lifeboat made heroic efforts and rescued fifteen, but the weight capized the boat and twelve were drowned.

Other three were saved by means of ropes thrown to them. The port authorities saved many of the sailors. The survivors have been received at the hospital, the Hotel Deville and private houses.

All the theaters in Malaga abandoned their performances this evening. A large number of the cadets can be seen from the shore clinging to the rigging. They are shouting and signaling for help. The captain and many of the cadets have been drowned. It is believed that a party who left in one of the ship's boats and have not been seen since are also lost.

The total loss is now thought to be not less than 100. Some dispatches say 149. Forty of those saved are badly hurt.

According to the naval pocketbook the Gneisenau, which was built at Danzig in 1879, was an iron vessel sheathed with wood and had a displacement of 2,856 tons. She was 242 feet and nine inches in length and forty-five feet and eleven inches in the beam.

INSURGENTS NOT DISPERSED

Colombian Rebels, Forced to Evacuate Tumaco, May Have Joined Wing Operating at Buenaventura.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 16.—Advices from Colon, Colombia, today regarding the recent fighting between the government troops and the insurgents at Tumaco, the rebel stronghold, which lasted three days, the insurgents then evacuating the town, say that the withdrawing insurgent force was not dispersed.

On the contrary fears are entertained in Colon that this body of rebels will effect a junction with the force operating around Buenaventura. Telegraphic communication with the interior has been suspended by government troops, although without important results. Both sides lost heavily in the battle at Tumaco. The government forces destroyed the rebel steamer Galitan. They also destroyed a large supply of ammunition. General Alban, governor of the state of Panama, who was in command of the government troops, left for Bogota after the evacuation of Tumaco and the destruction of the Galitan.

American Example Followed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—Owing to the success of the United States in pressing claims for compensation in connection with the Armenian disorders, Great Britain is now urging the Ottoman government to pay similar claims put forward by British subjects. It is expected energetic means will be taken to obtain a settlement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Contrary to the impression which, according to the Constantinople dispatch, prevails regarding the United States claims for indemnity against Turkey, the statement is made that no settlement respecting their payment has been reached. All this government secured up to this time is a series of promises to settle by the Ottoman government. The reported action of the British government in urging its claims for compensation against the Turks because of the reported success of the United States in that regard is not calculated in the minds of those best posted here to accentuate our success in the negotiations now progressing between the United States and Turkey, but on the contrary to hamper and retard them.

Boers to Settle in German Colony.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—According to the Lokal Anzeiger fifty Cape Colony Boers, now in Amsterdam with their families, have been granted permission to settle in German Southwest Africa. The German government having just assented to the purchase of lands by them in Damaraland and Great Namaqualand. The Boers will leave Amsterdam on January 5.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Dec. 16.

Rotterdam, Dec. 16.—Sailed—Spartan, for Rotterdam.

FURTHER CHANGE DEMANDED

Sir E. Lambert Now Instructed to Demand Revision of Joint Note

PERKIN, Dec. 16.—The instructions, supplementing yesterday's declaration from London, have been received by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, and he now demands a modification of a point in the joint note which the foreign envoys generally regard as important.

This means further delay, as all the ministers must communicate anew with their respective governments. Just what is the nature of the objection raised by Great Britain the ministers decline to say, but they admit that the new demand will involve a good deal more diplomatic procedure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Officials here are at a loss to understand the reasons for the important modification in the joint Chinese note, which it is reported the British minister to Peking is to demand before signing that document preparatory to its presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. They have no information on the subject, as nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger on the matter since the note was issued.

It is understood that the joint note, standing here has been that the joint note, as agreed upon by the envoys, was in the main satisfactory to the British government.

It simply desired a slight amendment, said to be in the nature of a mere change in style of language to be used, rather than any amendment to the scope of the agreement. This did not conflict with any of the principles held out for by our government. Such being the case it was suddenly expected the signature of the British minister would be promptly affixed to the agreement and the note presented to the Chinese at an early day.

LOCATES REGULAR MAGAZINE

Yankee Soldier Captures Rapid-Fire Gun, Several Rifles and Large Quantity of Ammunition.

PEKIN, Dec. 16.—Yesterday while a private of the Ninth United States Infantry was searching for two stray mules near Ho Si Wu he arrived at a town where he found a rapid-fire machine gun with 5,000 rounds of ammunition, of which he took charge. He went back to the main station for the night, but on returning in the morning he found several magazine rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. When leaving the town he was fired upon, but did not return the fire.

A village five miles southeast of Ho Si Wu has been fired upon by Chinese troops within half a mile of the main station.

RUSSIA DEFENDS ITS COURSE

Inspired Article in St. Petersburg Paper Denying Allegations of Russian Railroad in China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.—The Official Messenger publishes an inspired statement as the views of the Russian government on the subject of the alleged Russian railroad in China.

The Russians have acted illegally in handling the line, contending that Russia's action was necessitated by military considerations, declining to recognize the Russian as owners of the line, but admitting that they have the preponderating financial interest, and finally promising to restore it to the former administration after the foreign troops have evacuated the province of Chi Li.

Complaint of Native Christians.

PEKIN, Dec. 16.—The British are continuing to receive reports of discontent from the districts around Peking under their special charge. The officer in command has informed General Gaselee that armed bands of native Christians from the village of Soura-Nouns, five miles southeast of Peking, are constantly moving about and levying blackmail. The marauders are alleged to be Catholics, led by a French missionary wearing Chinese clothing.

KAISER REVIEWS VETERANS

Public Reception Tendered to German Troops But Recently Returned from China.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—A portion of the German troops which recently arrived from China was publicly received here today in accordance with the express desire of Emperor William, great enthusiasm being displayed by the crowds that lined the route from the Lehrter railway station, which was beautifully decorated.

The troops bore the shot-riddled German flags, which were taken into action at the storming of the Taku forts, together with several captured Chinese flags and guns. The procession went to the arsenal, where most of the troops, including the Kaiser's own, were quartered.

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WAR OFFICE IS KEPT OPEN

Anxiety of British Public to Hear from South Africa at Every Hour.

BOER VICTORIES PROVE RUDE SHOCK

Advantages of a Continuation of His Tour of Europe to Be Followed by a Visit to the United States Urged Upon Mr. Kruger.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Salisbury and his colleagues must today feel greatly relieved that Parliament was prorogued Saturday. A grim irony now attaches to Lord Roberts' description of the war as "over."

Yesterday the War office, for the first time in many months, remained open throughout a Sunday in response to the demand of public anxiety to learn the latest news. Lord Kitchener is reported to have sent a fresh and urgent request to the government to send out every available mounted man. With General Buller's escape through the British cordon in the neighborhood of Taba N'Chu the serious affairs at Vrystad and Zaestron and the Magaliesburg disaster confronting the British people have meant having to be told that the Boer army is now in the hands of the Boers.

The Colonial office announces its decision to enlist 5,000 men instead of the 1,000 previously asked to be recruited in Great Britain. For General Buller's constabulary, which shows that recruiting in South Africa is less active than had been expected.

Dispatches from Lourenco Marques assert that all the Boer forces are plentifully supplied with ammunition, but terribly in want of food and clothing.

Mr. Kruger at The Hague received William T. Stead yesterday. Mr. Stead urged him to continue his tour of Europe and to return to America. The British minister attended attentively, but declined to commit himself by any definite statement. It is reported that he is about to remove from his hotel to a private residence, as though contemplating a prolonged stay at The Hague.

Lord Roberts, now returning to England on board the Canada, did not go ashore at St. Helena, though the steamer touched there. Ninety troopers, members of the Seventeenth Lancers, stationed at Balldoole, were arrested yesterday for subordination. They were about to start for South Africa and were annoyed at not getting license to carouse.

PRISONERS ARE RELEASED

British Captured at Magaliesburg Are Given Their Liberty by Boer Captors.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The following dispatch has been received by the War office from Lord Kitchener:

PRITORIA, Dec. 15.—Fifty officers and 25 men, Magaliesburg prisoners, have been released. The Boers surrounded and captured 23 of Brabant's officers and 129 men in the district.

Colonel Buller, moving on Vrystad, defeated the Boers with heavy loss, driving them from Scheepers' Nek and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. A movement occurred on December 12.

The Boers, who were driven back on December 10, lost 100 killed and wounded before they retired. The fighting lasted all day, the enemy doing the most damage. The British loss was six killed, nineteen wounded and thirty missing. The Boers include two officers, who died of their wounds.

General Buller's 1,000 men, against whom General Clements had fought repeated actions, were unskilled in the use of arms, and were unable to send adequate help, but dispatched yeomanry to climb the precipitous hillside and cut the wire.

Before the yeomanry could come into action the Boers had overpowered the Northumberland and were in possession of the entire horsehide, firing down on the yeomanry, entangled in the bushes.

The Northumberland made a magnificent defense as long as their ammunition lasted. According to Boer accounts many even when resistance was hopeless, died fighting. General Clements now left with 20 men, made superhuman efforts against the bullets the Boers were pouring over the peaks and mountains.

General Clements and his staff soon arrived. The staff suffered severely, but General Clements appeared to have a charmed life.

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SUNDAY NIGHT LYNCHING

Negroes Who Brutally Murdered a Barber Taken from Jail at Rockport, Ind., and Hanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—A special to the Sentinel from Rockport, Ind., says: Two negroes, Jim Henderson and Bud Rowlands, who yesterday brutally murdered and robbed Hollis Simons, a white barber early this morning, were lynched in the jail by a mob of 1,000 frenzied citizens tonight. The negroes were arrested early and although Rowlands' clothing had blood-stains on it the men claimed they were innocent of the crime. In the meantime Sheriff Clement of Union county, Kentucky, arrived with a trained bloodhound, in response to a telegraphic summons.

When the dog was placed on the trail he followed it until he reached the house where Rowlands lived, six blocks from the scene of the crime. The dog barked and the negro had occupied. This was enough for the excited citizens. Within a few minutes a mob of 1,000 howling citizens, with axes, hammers, ropes and guns, were running to the jail.

The sheriff and his two deputies made a stand and attempted to protect the prisoners. The officers were seized by the leaders of the mob, who disarmed them. The sheriff was then locked in a room and placed under guard, but he was refused to give up the keys or tell where the prisoners were hidden. Failing to get the keys the mob made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to break in the jail door.

By this time the would-be lynchers were in a perfect frenzy and the sheriff and his two deputies were being battered and caved in the side wall of the jail. The door of Rowlands' cell was then quickly broken in with sledges and he was dragged from the jail to the east of the courtyard, where a tree was placed about his neck.

He was given time to make a statement, in which he implicated Jim Henderson and another negro. Rowlands then begged pitifully for mercy, but the mob swiftly and ruthlessly executed him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Henderson Next Hanged.

Leaving the body of Rowlands dangling from the limb of the tree the mob rushed back to the jail and attempted to burst open the cell occupied by Henderson, but before the cell bars yielded to the blows of the sledge some one in the crowd fired upon the terrified negro as he crouched in the corner of his cell.

A few minutes more and the door of the cell was broken in. The negro, more dead than alive, was dragged at a rope's end to the courthouse yard and swung from the tree beside the body of Rowlands. Firing a parting volley at the swaying bodies the mob, eager for another victim, hurried away to catch the other negro implicated in the murder.

The negro was found at a hotel, where he was employed as a porter. The negro escaped to the roof of the building and Manager Debrauer succeeded in convincing the mob that the porter had nothing to do with the crime, and he was released. He was dispersed, apparently satisfied with his awful work of vengeance.

The negro's victim, Simons, was waylaid and murdered in the most brutal manner by a mob of men who did not wait until he reached his home. He was found at a hotel, where he was employed as a porter. The negro escaped to the roof of the building and Manager Debrauer succeeded in convincing the mob that the porter had nothing to do with the crime, and he was released.

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FROZEN TO YAWL'S BOTTOM

Horrible Experience of Lighthouse Keepers on Storm-Tossed Michigan.

THREE OF PARTY DIE OF EXPOSURE

Lashed to Their Overturned Craft With Two Dead Women, Also Tied. Two Survivors Managed to Attract Help and Are Rescued.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—A Sentinel special from Manitowish, Wis., says: The steamer Manhattan arrived here today with W. H. Shields and William McCauley, lighthouse-keepers on Squaw Island, and the bodies of Mrs. Shields and her niece, Mrs. Mary Davis. They were picked up Saturday afternoon in the lake, where they were found lashed to an overturned yawl. They had been thus exposed since Friday, when they were capsized by a squall while sailing from the island to the mainland. Lucien Morden of Montague, Mich., was also an occupant of the boat when it capsized and was drowned before he could be lashed to the overturned craft.

The two rescued men were badly frozen and it is thought that they may have suffered amputation of their lower limbs. They were taken to the Holy Family hospital here, where the following story of the terrible experience was told by Mr. Shields:

Upon receiving orders to close the lighthouse for the season we prepared to leave the island on Friday, but were prevented by a heavy wind which struck the sail of our boat, capsizing it and throwing us all into the lake. We were lashed to the overturned yawl, and only Mrs. Shields and myself remained afloat. The two dead women were lashed to the boat and then our selves. Morden, the helper, had in the meantime become delirious and refused to longer endure the terrible conditions. He was lashed to the overturned yawl, and only Mrs. Shields and myself remained afloat. The two dead women were lashed to the boat and then our selves. Morden, the helper, had in the meantime become delirious and refused to longer endure the terrible conditions.

When taken by the wind into the heavy sea we were within a short distance of the mainland and would have been washed on the beach, when, to our horror, the yawl changed and we were gradually drifting out into the lake again. Fortunately, however, as it proved we were taken by the wind into the north passage, which is often taken by the yawls in this manner. On Saturday we were washed on the beach, when, to our horror, the yawl changed and we were gradually drifting out into the lake again. Fortunately, however, as it proved we were taken by the wind into the north passage, which is often taken by the yawls in this manner.

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