

AFFAIRS OF STATE

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Timely Mention of the Doings of the National Congress, Departmental and Executive Official Actions, and Movements of Army and Navy.

Wednesday, March 1. It is stated the president will waive his objections to certain features of the senate army bill out of a desire to avoid an extra session.

Before next Saturday General Joseph Wheeler must decide whether he will stay with the army or with the congress. It has been decided he cannot do both.

Norfolk and Hastings are to get new public buildings, the bills providing for them having successfully passed both houses. The bill to increase the cost of the Omaha public building also passed muster and now await the action of the president.

Senator Foraker has given it out that he will back on an amendment to the army appropriation preventing this government from granting to anyone franchises and concessions in Cuba, and calling on the president to withdraw the army from the island and turn it over to the Cubans.

The senate committee on public buildings yesterday reported favorably the bill to accept a site from the city of York and appropriating \$30,000 for the erection of a building thereon. There was no action on Senator Allen's Lincoln bill, although the senator has been striving hard to secure a favorable report before the session closes.

Another unsuccessful effort was made in the legislative session of the senate to confirm the nominations advancing Admirals Sampson and Schley and other officers who participated in the Santiago campaign. The result was due to the objections of Senators Butler, Pettigrew and Stewart. These senators are not yet satisfied as to the treatment accorded Schley. They would like to confirm Schley but not Sampson.

Thursday, March 2.

The house has agreed to the conference report upon the omnibus claims bill carrying an appropriation of about \$30,000 to pay the firm of Stout, Hall & Bangs for losses sustained by them in the abrogation of their contract for furnishing stone for the basement of the congressional library. It is believed the bill will become a law. Mr. Stout is W. H. B. Stout, one time a citizen of Nebraska.

Lord Herschell, one of England's commissioners on the joint high commission in session at Washington to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, died suddenly yesterday.

The house yesterday passed the senate army reorganization bill. Considerable opposition was manifested to the bill, but leaders on both sides of the chamber supported it, and Mr. Hull stated that the president had said he would not construe section 12 as authority to conscript the minority in volunteer organizations which should elect to remain in the service. The vote on passage was 293 to 32.

The senate yesterday passed the bill carrying \$20,000,000 with which to pay Spain for relinquishing the Philippines. The naval appropriation bill was passed after 5 hours of debate, being radically amended in one respect in that time. The price of armor plate was cut to \$300 a ton, a reduction of the amount fixed by the house of \$140, and \$240 less than the armor plate companies asked. The secretary of the navy was authorized, in the event of the companies refusal to accept this price, to proceed to construct a factory to cost \$1,500,000, and \$2,000,000 were appropriated with which to operate the government plant. These amendments were secured by Tillman.

Friday, March 3.

Cadet Taylor was yesterday confirmed by the senate as surveyor of the port of Omaha.

The bill for a public building at York, Neb., passed the senate yesterday, but will hardly get through the house this session.

The conferees of the house and senate cannot agree on the Nicaragua canal appropriation, and it looks as though it will have to come out. Under suspension of the rules, \$500,000 was appropriated for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and a similar amount for the Toledo, Ohio, centennial exposition.

The war department has ordered six regiments of regular infantry to Manila to reinforce Otis. The department refused to say whether a corresponding number of volunteer regiments at Manila would be sent home.

The president yesterday approved a number of bills, among the number being the one to create the rank of admiral, the army reorganization bill, and those providing for public buildings at Blair, Hastings, Norfolk, and increasing the cost of the one at Omaha. It is stated that General Gomez has asked General Brooke to reduce the American army of occupation to 10,000 men and retain 10,000 Cubans in the service of the military government. It is believed General Brooke has the matter under consideration and will consult with Washington in regard thereto.

Saturday, March 4.

Senator Allen made a great effort to get favorable action on the York, Neb., public building bill, but was unsuccessful. The United States government has proffered the use of a warship to convey the remains of Lord Herschell to England. The warship has not yet been selected.

On motion of Senator Hale an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$3,000,000 as an emergency fund to be expended by the president at his discretion, was agreed to. An amendment, appropriating \$25,000 for converting the old Omaha post-office into quarters for military headquarters, was agreed to in the senate yesterday, and will doubtless be retained in final conference upon the sundry civil bill.

The president yesterday sent to the

senate the nominations of George Dewey to be admiral of the navy and Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis to be major general by brevet for military skill displayed in Philippines. Both were confirmed. Schley and Sampson were confirmed as rear admirals.

Congressman Bailey yesterday announced his intention of refusing to further act as leader of democracy in the house. He gives as his reason that he opposes some of his party followers, and wants to be free to take what course he wishes without holding democracy responsible. The direct cause is said to be the refusal of certain democrats to follow him in his fight against General Wheeler.

In the house yesterday the bill permitting Colonel Viquin of Nebraska to accept a decoration from the Chinese government in recompense of his services to Chinese subjects in Central America, while he was consul at Panama, was called up and favorably acted upon. The colonel will hereafter be entitled to appear in public with the Order of the Double Dragon pinned upon his left breast.

Monday, March 6.

The fifty-fifth congress ended last Saturday. The senate adjourned at 12:08 p. m., the house at 12:10 p. m.

Brad Slaughter of Lincoln has been appointed a paymaster in the army under the new army bill, with the rank of major. In the last hours of congress it was provided that the admiral of the navy should receive the pay of the last general of the army. Its effect is to give Admiral Dewey compensation at the rate of \$14,700 a year.

Secretary Long Saturday evening received the following dispatch from Dewey: "Please accept for yourself, the president and congress, and my countrymen my heartfelt thanks for the great honor which has been conferred upon me."

When the grave fell in the senate Saturday and adjournment was declared, Senator Allen with other retiring senators bade good bye to his former colleagues and was the center of a group of many distinguished senators from the democratic side of the chamber.

The British government has expressed its appreciation of the offer of this government to furnish the cruiser Brooklyn to convey the remains of Lord Herschell to England, but as the British cruiser Talbot had already been accepted for the purpose it was impossible to accept the offer.

The naval appropriation bill as finally agreed to in conference fixes the price of armor plate at \$300 a ton, provides for 12 new battleships, cruisers, etc. The house refused absolutely to authorize the construction of a government armor plant and the senate receded from its position in the matter.

Frank M. Hultman of Omaha has been appointed school clerk at the La Pointe agency, Wisconsin, at \$720 per annum. Harry Lucas of Wisconsin has been appointed engineer and electrician in the Genoa school of Nebraska at \$1,000 per annum. James O. Hoggsett, Augustus L. Wilhelm and D. W. Corkins of Nebraska have been appointed composers in the government printing office.

Tuesday, March 7.

The entire Sixteenth infantry at Ft. Crook, Omaha, is under orders to go Manila.

Queen Victoria sent her personal thanks to the president and the American nation for the honors paid to the memory of Lord Herschell.

Officials at Washington expect important news from Manila in the next week or two. A general battle is expected as soon as General Otis completes plans.

Under the new army bill there are 101 second lieutenants to be appointed. They are apportioned among the states on basis of population. Nebraska gets two.

The civil members of the United States Philippines commission have arrived at Manila, and are ensconced in quarters especially prepared for them on the Malate water front.

Filipinos recently congregated at the reservoir near Manila and ambushed Company G, Second Oregon volunteers. The Oregonians held their position until two companies of the First Nebraska flanked the enemy killing thirty and wounding several more.

The Cuban military assembly at Havana held a secret session yesterday. General Gomez ignores it. With the disbanding of the Cuban army its functions will disappear. Talk still continues of forming a political party under the leadership of Gomez to lead Cuba into the independence not yet obtained.

General L. W. Colby has returned to Washington from Cuba where he has been for three weeks. He visited prominent Cuban generals, made an address to the Cuban assembly, and visited the camp of the Third Nebraska. The boys of the Third confidently expect to be mustered out within the next ninety days. Colby says they are in excellent health and spirits.

A Hole Through the Moon.

Do the readers of the Republic in general know that there are and have been a great many brilliant astronomers of the present and past who believe and have believed that there is a great hole running entirely through the moon? Bishop Vraum, 1721, says: "Again on Sept. 12 I turned the glass toward the moon and saw what I was sure was a great cavity extending through the moon's body; and on the next night but one, Rector Jacob, who was with me, declared that to his view the hole was luminous, as though extending into the moon's burning interior." Again in 1778 Admiral Ullioa and his companions perceived the same phenomenon during an eclipse, being able to look through the hole at the sun's disk just as though it were a gigantic bead. At the time of the solar eclipse of July, 1860, Bout and Mannheim, French astronomers stationed in Algeria, observed and noted the same wonder. In 1842 M. Valz of Marselles also saw it. The Scientific Annual for 1862 also mentions it on page 383 and closes by saying: "The only explanation possible would be that the moon is pierced by a hole."—St. Louis Republic.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED.

Both House and Senate Remained in Session All Night.

FEW MEMBERS SLEPT A WINK.

All Necessary Legislation Was Passed, the Upper Branch Giving In to Most Disagreements—The Last Hours of the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—As the dawn broke over the capitol this morning a large majority of the members of the Senate still were in or about the chamber wherein the last legislative day of the Fifty-fifth Congress was drawing rapidly to a close. All night long the Senators had been laboring under a terrific nervous strain to complete the necessary legislation in order that Congress might adjourn at noon to-day with its decks comparatively clear. Few if any of the members had a wink of sleep, and the drawn faces and heavy eyes of many of the older Senators indicated the stress under which they were working.

The anxiety of the early night over the fate of the river and harbor bill was partially dispelled at half past 3 o'clock this morning. A determined effort had been made from 8 o'clock until this morning by several Western Senators, headed by Mr. Warren of Wyoming, to reconsideration of the conference report upon the river and harbor bill, because of the refusal of the House conferees to consent that the Senate amendment making an appropriation for the construction of reservoirs at the headquarters of the Missouri river should remain in the bill. Mr. Frye, in charge of the conference report, steadfastly refused to permit the report to be recommitted to the conference committee, holding that such action would defeat the measure, and just as steadfastly he was sustained by a majority of the Senate. Finally, at 2 o'clock, Senator Frye consented to make one more effort to induce the House conferees to accept the Senate reservoir amendment. The report was recommitted to the conferees and the Senate went into executive session.

At half past 3 o'clock when the transaction of the legislative business was resumed, Mr. Frye reported that the Senate conferees had been unable to induce the House conferees to reopen the agreement already made and the measure must stand or fall according to the report made. Then Mr. Warren yielded. Rather than imperil the interests of the government and probably defeat some of the appropriation bills he was willing to accept the report as it stood, and in a graceful speech gave up the fight which he had made against heavy odds. Without another word of debate the river and harbor report was agreed to.

Following quickly upon this agreement, another bone of contention was tossed into the Senate in the form of a partial report of the naval bill conferees. Mr. Hale, in charge of the report, said the conferees had been unable to agree upon the Senate amendment authorizing the price of armor plate to \$300 and that authorizing the construction of a government armor plant in the event of the refusal of the armor companies to accept the price fixed by the Senate. Mr. Hale moved that the Senate conferees recede from the amendment. The Senate voted down Mr. Hale's motion and sent the bill back to conference.

At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Allison presented a partial report upon the sundry civil bill. The conferees still disagreed upon several items, principal among which were the public building amendment and the providing for the construction of the Hawaiian cable. The partial report presented by the conference committee was then adopted. On motion of Mr. Allison the Senate receded, after considerable discussion, from the Senate amendment inserting several public building projects, the bills for which had not passed both branches of Congress.

Mr. Allison then moved that the Senate recede from the remainder of the amendments in controversy, including the Pacific cable project. The motion was carried, only three or four voices being heard in the negative. That disposed of the sundry civil bill. On motion of Mr. Hansbrough the Senate then, at 7 o'clock, went into executive session. At 8 o'clock the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Soon afterward Mr. Hale presented the conference report upon the general deficiency bill and it was agreed to without debate.

At 8:35 o'clock Mr. Hale presented the final conference report upon the naval appropriation bill and it was submitted to the Senate. Mr. Hale said that perhaps there was never an appropriation bill concerning which the action of the conferees were beset with more difficulties than this bill. He announced that he had refused absolutely to authorize the construction of a government armor plate plant. ARMOR PLATE AT \$300 A TON. Mr. Hale then explained that the report of the conference committee fixed the price of armor for the ships authorized by this bill at \$300 a ton, no contract for the hulls to be made until contracts had been made for the armor. The number of battle ships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers remain as fixed in the House bill. The secretary of the navy is authorized to contract for armor for the ships provided for in the naval appropriation bill of 1895 at \$400 a ton. Mr. Butler asked: "Will we conclude any contracts for new war ves-

ses under the pending bill if it becomes a law?"

Mr. Hale: "No, I think not. I believe we shall do no more than get out the plans and specifications for the authorized ships and decide about turrets and the like. Of course the Senate conferees had to yield something."

Mr. Tillman: "But we seem to have yielded everything, and the House nothing."

Mr. Hale: "The Senate conferees cannot settle this controversy alone."

Mr. Tillman: "But the Senate can. We can place on the House the responsibility of an extra session. I was never strongly tempted to say: 'This bill shall not pass and become a law,' but I have had assurances from gentlemen on this side of the chamber, waving his hand toward the Republican side, 'that they will help us out at the next session, and am willing to accept those assurances.' The conference report finally was agreed to without division. This was the last of the conference agreements on the appropriation bills to be acted upon by the Senate and its acceptance caused a general sigh of relief.

IN SESSION 22 HOURS.

A recess until half past 10 o'clock was ordered. As the senators disappeared from the chamber to find a hasty breakfast or perhaps a brief nap, the floor cleaners made their appearance. They were needed. There was an immense accumulation of rubbish, the result of twenty-two hours of continuous session, and the brief interim was all too brief to afford the sweepers opportunity for thorough work.

At 10:30 session was resumed and the necessary business in the way of messages between the houses, the signing of enrolled bills, was in progress. The Pacific cable amendment failed.

While discussing a bill to extend the immigration laws to Hawaii, without action, a motion to go into executive session was carried and the crowded galleries were soon vacated to permit the last executive session of Congress.

At 11:45 o'clock the doors of the Senate were opened and the Senate began its last legislative session of the present Congress.

Mr. Hoar and Mr. Gorman were appointed a committee to join a similar committee of the House to inform the President that the Senate was ready to adjourn, and the Vice President declared the Senate adjourned without day at 12:08 o'clock.

LAST HOURS IN THE HOUSE.

The House proceedings dragged slowly after midnight, as the conferees on various appropriation bills were not ready to report. Time was killed by frequent recesses, and the members were kept in good nature by soup and stories.

General Wheeler of Alabama made a strong effort to gain recognition for a three-minute speech just before Congress closed, but the speaker deliberately ignored him. General Wheeler's status is a matter of some question.

A WAR SHIP FOR HIS HEARSE.

The Body of Lord Herschell May Be Sent to England on the Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Rear Admiral Schley has been directed by the President to accompany the body of Lord Herschell to England. This fact has not been given out officially by the government, but it is officially announced that the Brooklyn will bear the body of the eminent Englishman back to his native country and the vessel has been detached from the Havana station and ordered to Hampton Roads to prepare for the trip. It had been previously announced that Rear Admiral Schley was to leave the Porto Rican commission and would receive a new sea command. It was known that the vessel he was to command was the cruiser Brooklyn.

After he has taken the body of the lord abroad, the rear admiral will, it is asserted, take command of the European squadron, a most agreeable detail. The squadron will begin making up this month, and it is thought that the Brooklyn will have returned from her mission to England in time to be placed at the head of the fleet by the end of the month.

LONDON, March 6.—It is announced that Lady Herschell has accepted the offer of the government of the United States of a war ship to convey the body of her husband to England. The funeral has been fixed to take place at Clyffe, Dorchester, about March 21. The body will be taken to Westminster Abbey the day before the burial and the first part of the funeral services will be observed there.

POISON IN WALL PAPER.

A Cornell Professor States That Nearly All Contains Arsenic.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 6.—Dr. E. M. Chamel of the chemical department of Cornell university has announced that as a result of the chemical analysis of wall paper which he has been carrying on for several months he is able to state that nearly all wall paper contains arsenical poisons, some of them in surprising quantities. Dr. Chamel's investigations were prompted as a result of the several cases of arsenic poisoning which were said to have been caused by contact with paper covered walls.

President and Cabinet at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—At 10 o'clock President McKinley and his entire cabinet came to the capitol and went directly to the President's room in the Senate wing. The many bills which had been passed were presented to him for signature. The President had little time to give to the consideration of the different measures. Many senators and representatives went to the room where the President was and paid their respects.

OTIS IS TIRED OF WAITING.

All the Troops to Attack the Jungle Simultaneously.

THE TOTAL AMERICAN FORCES.

Forty-One Thousand Officers and Men of the Combined Army and Navy Forces Comprise the Approximate Total American Strength at an I on Way to Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—There is reason to expect important news from Manila within the next two weeks. It has developed that General Otis has practically completed his plans for a grand onslaught on the insurgents, which is expected to deprive them of offensive power, at least.

It is said that he will form a large part of his force into columns, as soon as his reinforcements are all at hand, and will push these in parallel lines straight through the jungles, clearing out the insurgent in every direction as the troops move forward.

The American troops are getting restless and nervous under the petty but annoying sharpshooting of the Filipinos and are so anxious to put a stop to this that General Otis has yielded to their desire.

Forty-one thousand officers and men of the combined army and navy forces comprise the approximate total American strength at, on the way, and under orders for service at the Philippines. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation. The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the archipelago consists of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion, seven troops of cavalry, and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men.

Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate of about 297 officers, 2,990 men and 253 marines, make up the naval contingent. This is exclusive of the transport Solace, with 162 officers and men all told, which is constantly passing back and forth from Manila. There are about 4,800 army reinforcements upon the way to Manila, making as rapid progress as possible, and there are, roughly estimated, 7,500 men in the force under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

Two Kansas Are Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General Otis reports the death of Sim Barber, Company L, from smallpox, February 26, and Howard A. Oids, Twentieth Kansas, from wounds.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 6.—Private Sim F. Barber, reported dead at Manila, was 29 years of age at the time of his enlistment in Abilene last May. His father, M. F. Barber, lives in Abilene.

Howard Oids, who died yesterday, was wounded in the same skirmish as Captain Elliott of Company G. His father is D. A. Oids of St. Joseph, Mo. He was born in Whitewater, Wis., and was working as a clerk when he enlisted in Fort Scott. George Munro, another Kansas soldier killed at Manila some days ago, also came to Kansas from Whitewater, Wis.

CAREY TO PAY GOMEZ' ARMY.

The \$3,000,000 Will Be Distributed by American Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Paymaster General Carey has perfected arrangements for going to Cuba next week to pay off the Cuban army. General Carey will take the entire appropriation of \$3,000,000 to Cuba, \$1,500,000 of which will be in silver and the remainder either in gold or bills.

As General Gomez desires that the American officers shall handle the money, the disbursements will be made by American pay officers under the direction of General Carey, who will be furnished with a list of the officers and men comprising the Cuban army and the amount of money which should be paid to each. It is not intended by this government to furnish more than \$2,000,000.

OUR MINISTER WENT TOO FAR.

The Uruguayan Press Condemns Finch's Message to the New President.

MONTVIDEO, Uruguay, March 7.—The press condemns severely the felicitation which the American minister, William R. Finch, sent to President Cuastan on the occasion of his election, considering it as an intrusion into the interior politics of the country. In his note Minister Finch says, among other things: "You defeated the secret opposition of false friends and the combinations of foes without employing unrighteous means."

St. Louis "Dry" Again.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7.—The order of the board of police commissioners that all saloons be closed at midnight Saturday night and remain so until midnight Sunday night, under the provisions of the law, was carried out to the letter. Only a few dramshop keepers made any effort to keep their places open, and arrests were made in every instance as soon as the violation was discovered. Saloons in East St. Louis and the suburbs did a rushing business all day.

Rock Wearing Away at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 7.—Fresh evidence of the wearing away of the rock on both sides of the gorge is now to be seen. Table Rock looks as if it had lost a good sized portion during the winter and the small islands show a decrease in size.

VALENCIA, Spain, March 7.—Refractored soldiers made a demonstration here yesterday evening. They marched through the streets headed by a banner inscribed "Long live the army," and "We are hungry." The processionists were dispersed by the police.

MAY CAUSE EUROPEAN WAR.

China Refuses Italy's Demand for a Coaling Station.

PEKING, March 7.—The Chinese foreign office has returned to the Italian charge d'affaires, Marquis Salvago Raggi, his dispatch containing the demand of the Italian government for a lease of San-Mun bay, on the same conditions as those under which Germany holds Kiao-Chou bay, accompanying it with a letter declaring that the Chinese government is unable to grant the request.

ROME, March 7.—Little attention is paid here to the refusal of the Chinese government to grant the requested lease of San Mun bay, to be used as a naval and coaling station. No doubt is entertained that the concession will be made after further negotiations.

Rear Admiral Grenet embarked today on the Italian cruiser Stromboli at Naples, to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

LONDON, March 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian warships have landed marines at San Mun bay, thus virtually taking possession. Italy will pay nearly £80,000 for the concession. The tsung-li-yamen wishes to reduce the lease to fifty years."

The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "It is asserted since the tsung-li-yamen returned Italy's dispatch, Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister to China) has presented a note supporting Italy's demand, and it is probable that Italy will now take possession of San Mun bay, encountering practically no resistance."

According to the Peking correspondent of the Times, the tsung-li-yamen supports Great Britain against the protest of the Russian government regarding the terms of the Niu Chwang railway extension loan, recently subscribed in London, the ground of Russian objection being that the clause appointing a British subject chief engineer of the line is in conflict with the Russo-Chinese agreement.

DEAD IN POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Magazine in France Blew Up and Fifty Bodies Have Been Found.

TOULON, March 7.—The naval powder magazine of La Goubiran, between La Seyne and Toulon, in the department of Var, Southern France, exploded at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. All of the soldiers on duty at the magazine were killed, and a number of the inhabitants of the surrounding district, the buildings in which were razed, also fell victims. Fifty corpses have already been recovered. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Fifty thousand kilograms of black powder exploded. It looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, trees overturned and distorted, fields devastated and covered with stones, and impalpable black dust.

Some of the stones are enormous. One weighing fifty kilograms fell in the suburb of Ponce de Las. Signs of the explosion are evident in all the suburbs of Toulon and in the city itself. Even at St. Jean de Var, five miles distant, windows were shattered and doors battered in. Later reports show that of the seven sentries, four were killed outright and the others severely injured, the corporal being literally scalped and the scalp overhanging his face like a veil.

Although it was a clear night the explosion was so terrific as to produce a slight rainfall.

A vehicle moving along a road near the sea was lifted bodily into the water by the force of the explosion, two of its occupants being drowned.

SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

Southern States Suffer From a Terrible Wind Storm—Several Lives Lost.

ATHENS, Tenn., March 7.—A terrific cyclone passed over a portion of Madisonville and Monroe county last night with disastrous results. Early in the evening a strong wind arose and several hours later a cyclone about seventy yards wide struck a portion of Madisonville, killing three persons, wounding ten or twelve others and completely destroying twelve or fifteen houses and several barns.

DECATUR, Ala., March 7.—A terrific storm of wind, hail and lightning struck this place last night, doing great damage and causing the loss of four lives. The huge tower of the Long Distance Telephone company, 140 feet high, which carried the wires spanning the Tennessee river, was snapped like a reed.

AGONCILLO AS A COWARD.

Passengers on Steamer Labrador Describe the Filipino's Conduct on the Wreck.

LONDON, March 7.—Passengers on the steamship Labrador concur in the stories of the cowardly conduct of Agoncillo. When the ship struck he rushed from one part of the vessel to the other, frantically carrying part of his nether attire over his arms. While on the deck among the other passengers going into the third boat he kept such a firm hold on Captain Erskine's arm he almost pulled the captain off the vessel into the sea.

SNOWED IN FOR SIX DAYS.

Persons on Board a Stalled Train in Wyoming Held Out for Relief.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 7.—An urgent message for relief was received to-day from the Cheyenne & Northern train in the snow at Iron Mountain. The provisions are reduced to a few beans and a little coffee, with forty-two persons on board to be fed. They have been snowed in for six days and the conditions are desperate, as the adjacent ranches where food has heretofore been obtained, are about out.