THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BROOKLYN GOES AGROUND

Big United States Cruiser Runs on to a Sunken Rock.

BIG SHIP RECEIVES SERIOUS INJURIES

Damaged While Being Moved to a Safer Anchorage—Watertight Compartments Save the Craft from Sinking.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The United States ship Brooklyn, the latest pride of a peerless navy, calculated to withstand the fiercest onslaughts of shot and shell, today lies almost utterly helpless, because of a narrow ledge of sunken rock in the Delaware river, above Marcus Hook, Pa., on which she struck heavily yesterday afternoon. Her lower double compartments, forward, were closely stove in, and it was only by the merest good fortune that the big vessel did not sink. This would undoubtedly have been the result had not her inner compartments satisfactorily withstood the shock. As it was, she was pulled clear of the rocks and is now tied to the big stone ice breakers at Marcus Hook, protected from the heavy ice gorges in mid river.

The big vessel is seriously damaged, and it is impossible to say when she will be able to go into active service. At present she is in no danger of further damage, being fully protected in the safe anchorage afforded by the ice breakers. How the accident occurred can only be established by a court of inquiry, and this Captain Cook of the Brooklyn has already asked for.

The exact place where the vessel struck was on Schooner Ledge rock, between Chester and Marcus Hook, at about 1:45 o'clock. What makes the accident even more deplorable is the fact that this was the first time the ship had been handled by the present officers and crew since going into commission, in the early part of December.

Since then she had been lying at League Island navy yard and certain small repairs had delayed her sailing. By the early part of the present month, however, all arrangements had been completed for her going to sea, when the cold snap set in and was followed by the piling up of ice in the river, and particularly at the bend in the river, immediately below the navy yard. The city ice boat managed to keep the channel clear of ice, but on the sides it piled up from two to six feet.

The Brooklyn, lying at League Island, with her prow facing seaward, was held in tight and fast by the freezing weather and it was deemed advisable to postpone sailing until a clearer sea. This did not come and the cold weather continued and the ice began piling until it was believed the position of the big boat was perilous. The ice was surging around and about her and her officers felt she must be moved or the heavy floes would force her ashore. It was evident, however, by the tugging at her anchor chains that a safer berth should be given her, and so it was decided to take her to Cramp's yards, where she would be protected.

OPERATIONS BEGIN.

One ice boat was brought into requisition and broke the ice around the ship, while four big tugs stood by ready to lend a hand to tow her to her destination. At the last moment it was seen that to go through the ice in the Horseshoe was fraught with great difficulty and perhaps danger. Then it was that the captain asked the pilots, Captains Walls and Bennett, two of the most careful and expert men on the river, if the ship could be taken down the river. They replied in the affirmative and said that safe anchorage could be obtained at Marcus Hook.

The Brooklyn, under her own steam, got under way and kept straight on down the river, the ice boat breaking a way for her and two of the tugs following in her wake. Both pilots were on the cruiser and she made her way easily enough through the masses of floating ice, and following the ranges closely she had reached opposite and close to Schooner Ledge, when the pilots sent her slightly to starboard, where they considered it better water. Almost instantly the vessel struck the rocks with a jar that shook her from stem to stern. For a moment all was confusion, but for a moment only; the next her cool-headed officers and men were at work. The engines responded beautifully and she was quickly backed off. The quick settling of her prow showed that damage had resulted. A hasty examination followed by a closer one showed that her inner compartments were but slightly, if at all, damaged and that the bulk of the injury was done to the outer compartments, directly under the engine and fire rooms. At first many on board feared she would sink, but this fear was soon dissipated. The city ice-boat and the tugs lent a hand, passed the lines to the vessel and towed her to Marcus Hook, where she was made fast to the ice breaker.

CREW DECLINES TO TALK.

Here she lay today when an Associated press reporter boarded her. Her bow had settled over a foot in the river, but otherwise nothing seemed out of the ordinary order of things. On board, however, a general feeling of gloom pervaded the officers and men, and although none could be prevailed upon to talk about the matter, it was evident they felt deeply the accident to their ship. Captain Cook was seen, but politely and firmly declined to discuss the situation. He contented himself by saying that he had notified the navy department, and had asked for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He was unable to say when the vessel would be able to leave her present anchorage, but it is evident from the heavy ice in the river that this cannot be done until a general thaw has set in and the river is practically free from ice. This depends entirely upon the weather. Should it continue cold it will not be until the latter part of the month or the early part of March that she can be brought up with safety, and only then when she is docked, can the extent of the damage become known. Messages from the ship to the shore are brought by the quarantine tug under command of Captain Springer, who keeps close by the Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn is the latest and most modern pattern of an armored cruiser in the navy, and was launched at Cramp's ship yard on October 2. She is the only vessel in the navy having a complete electrical apparatus for moving her turrets. Her cost, exclusive of armament, was $2,956,000. Her battery consists of eight eight-inch breech loading rifles of thirty-five caliber; twelve five-inch breech loading rifles of the rapid fire type; twelve six-pounder rapid fire guns; four one-pounder rapid fire guns, and four machine guns.

Big Brewery Deal.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.—The Enquirer says: Three representatives of a gigantic London syndicate are in the city for the purpose of gobbling up all the biggest breweries here and success has so far crowned their efforts. They have purchased an option on sixteen and the deal has progressed so far that most of the breweries have began taking stock and summing up all the saloon chattel mortgages they hold for the purpose of knowing just how they stand. The deal will be closed during the coming week. The amount to be paid for the lot aggregates $9,000,000. One-half will be paid in cash and the other half in preferred stock with guaranteed interest.

Family is Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Fire which broke out in the blacksmith shop of Frederick Schaeffer in Hoboken, N. J., at midnight resulted in the death of five persons. The names of the dead are: Henry Schroeder, Mrs. Nellie Schroeder, Mamie Schroeder, Jennie Schroeder, Kate Schroeder. Schaeffer and his family, who lived in the rear of the shop, made their escape, but the family of Henry Schroeder, living above the shop, were unable to escape on account of the rapidity with which the flames spread. The property loss is small.

MAKES A SCAPEGOAT OF GEN. PIN.

General Weyler Issues an Order and Regrets Having Done It.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Edward Atkins of Boston must be the agent of the sugar planters referred to in the World's Washington advices. He arrived here a week ago Saturday and immediately saw General Weyler. Mr. Atkins owns the Soledad sugar plantation, near Cienfugos, one of the largest plantations in Cuba, and is interested in several others. He is on his plantation now. He had a peculiar experience with General Weyler, judging from what can be learned. The general is said to have told Mr. Atkins that he had not heard from Madrid, but that he had never given any order not to grind. The grinding could go on in a few days. He added that he had removed General Pin for issuing a prohibitory order without authority.

Then he is said to have remarked that Americans deserve no favors because they give money to the rebels.

"But I never did," Mr. Atkins is reported to have exclaimed. "I assure you I never paid them a cent."

"I don't know about that," the captain general is said to have replied.

This giving of the lie made Mr. Atkins extremely indignant, and his friends here denounce the insult hotly. If General Weyler has heard from Madrid, he has not obeyed instructions. In spite of every effort the planters have not been able yet to get permission to grind. An order by General Weyler is in force prohibiting grinding. Until it is revoked the Spanish officials on the plantations will enforce it. The cane is ready for grinding and the planters are ready to begin. Some mean to begin to grind very soon, and to continue to do it until stopped. The grinding of burnt cane has been allowed lately. The Trinidad Sugar company began to grind on Friday, January 22.

There is a great deal of friction between General Weyler and his officers. The latest breach is between the captain general and General Pin, who for a year has commanded the large jurisdiction of Los Villas. It is, perhaps, the most important and desirable command on the island from a Spanish officer's point of view. A very large proportion of the sugar made on the island is made there. The district contains vast plantations and the five cities of Cienfugos, Sagua, Santa Clara, Trinidad and Remedios. The sugar planters have got to know General Pin, and could ill afford a change. But they were interfered with, and complained to Weyler. He shifted the responsibility on to Pin, and removed him.

The order to stop grinding came from Weyler. He says he did not issue such an order, but what he did issue was so ambiguous that Pin was sure to get into trouble. Pin was in doubt, as there were no serious military operations that could be interfered with, and the grinding would give employment to many thousands of people, who would be paupers or become rebels. General Pin, for those and other reasons, decided to let the grinding start. Instructions came from Weyler to stop it. The American and English and German planters made such a protest that Weyler found it necessary to make a scapegoat of Pin. He relieved him of his command and put General Pratz in his place. This means that the planters must cultivate the friendship of another general. General Pin got angry, refused to take the command offered him, and on Sunday returned to Havana. He will stay a month here, doing nothing, when, if Weyler is still in command, he will go back to Spain in disgust.

Love and war go hand in hand. The more fierce and bloody the strife in "the hills" the more devoted and daring become the sweethearts of the rebels in the towns and cities. The authorities have suspected of late that constant communication is kept up between Havana and the insurgents in the field through the instrumentality of women. Many beautiful Cuban girls are watched. Evidence is not hard to obtain. Their lovers, brothers and fathers are in the mountains, and they have no fear of arrest. Death alone could prevent them from sending or even carrying notes, necessities and, indeed, luxuries to the rebel camps. Awful risks are taken by delicate women. Spies abound in the cities, while in the country there is exposure to hardships, capture and a fate worse than death. Yet the Cuban girls brave everything. Seventeen of them were ordered Thursday to leave the country. They went. Some were not guilty, though all were suspected by the police, and that was enough. Women arrested on charge of treason or of complicity with the insurgents are made to go away from their home or accept a terrible alternative. Three lovely Cuban women who have chosen exile will sail for Key West next Wednesday, Clemencia Arango and two young women named Signaroa and Cordonia. Senorita Arango is a sister of Raoul Arango, a famous rebel chief. The daring spirit of the sister shows that they are both of the same blood. Both moved in the highest society on the island. Both are well educated. Clemencia is a slight, refined young woman of 21, an orphan and a most attractive little rebel. Dressed as a man she has passed to the insurgents repeatedly and has done wonderful things. A spy betrayed her. Other women have been warned and others soon will be sent away. If the fair mail carriers of the rebels are to be stopped all the Cuban girls will go in time. Their devotion to the cause is undying.

War continues to be waged from one end of the island to the other. General Weyler is traveling incognito with 20,000 troops down the center. The rebels are gliding past him and dancing in the corners.

If those reforms have come from Spain they are kept secret in the palace.

Not a word has come from General Gomez, who is still in Santa Clara province, moving about Placetas. While General Weyler is moving eastward the insurgents in the western provinces, which he has announced "pacified," have again become active and destructive. Two railway trains have been attacked, one town burned and another attacked within a few miles of Havana since he left to "pacify" Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. He is reported to be near Montero and going to Cienfuegos, instead of pushing on to Santa Clara City. At Cienfuegos he can take a steamer back to Havana. It is expected that he will return soon and announce that Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces have been "pacified" and are ready for the reforms which otherwise would not be promulgated.

It was reported today that General Weyler had been superseded by the Spanish minister of war on account of charges presented by the Marquis Derezteguia, but the report was denied at the palace.

All accounts agree that the insurgents are pouring into this and Matanzas provinces. The railroad line between here and Batabano is being very strongly fortified. The rebels continue to avoid engagements, but make themselves felt in every province.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, JR.

Operation on Lady Henry Somerset.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Times this morning announces that Lady Henry Somerset has undergone an operation. This treatment by physicians was made necessary by the recent carriage accident, in which Lady Somerset was injured. Her present condition is pronounced favorable, but it is announced by the doctors that prolonged rest is imperative.

Senators Oppose Arbitration Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily News, commenting on statements cabled by the New York correspondent of the paper, says the United States senators are trying to kill the Anglo-American treaty indirectly. This they fear to do directly, because the public sentiment of the people of America is in favor of the measure.

Mrs. Beecher is Slowly Failing.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—At the residence of Rev. Samuel Scoville, where his aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, has been critically ill for some weeks, it is stated that Mrs. Beecher is slowly failing.

CONFERENCE OF POPULISTS

Gathering to Be Held at Kansas City on February 23 Next.

SECRETARY EDGERTON ISSUES A CALL

Principles for Which the People's Party Should Contend Set Forth in a Letter to Washburn of Boston.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—National Populist Secretary J. A. Edgerton of Lincoln, Neb., has written a call for a national conference of populists at Kansas City, Mo., February 23, 1897, and forwarded it to Chairman Marion Butler, urging him to issue the same.

Chairman Roselle of the Missouri state people's party committee has been informed of the proposed conference, and he is heartily in favor of it. Mr. Roselle, who is also secretary of the National Reform Press association, says no date could be more opportune for a national gathering of populists than the one mentioned, as it follows so close upon the day named for the national meeting of the people's party editors in Kansas City, a call for which has already been issued for February 22. About two weeks ago G. E. Washburn of Boston, a member of the people's party national committee, issued an appeal to the populists of the United States, which was generally published all over the country. This appeal practically advised populists to abandon the silver issue and to take up the question of government ownership of railroads. J. A. Edgerton of Lincoln, Neb., secretary of the populist national committee, soon after received the following letter from Mr. Washburn:

My Dear Mr. Edgerton: Enclosed I send you copy of my appeal which I issued last week. The Boston Herald has requested me to secure a symposium of letters from the leaders of our party, giving their views on the proposed change to independent party action, as well as changing the fighting issue to scientific money and government ownership of railroads. I would be pleased therefore, if you would mail me a brief comment, indicating your attitude in this matter, which I trust meets with your concurrence. Fraternally yours,

G. F. WASHBURN.

In his reply, which is dated Lincoln, Neb., January 30, Secretary Edgerton says:

Hon. George F. Washburn, Boston, Mass. My Dear Sir—The people's party has always contended for "scientific money." It always contended for the government ownership of railroads. No "change of the fighting issue" is necessary to bring these questions to the front as far as the people's party is concerned. It has always contended also for the free coinage of silver. It should not abandon this issue simply because another party has taken it up, but should rather support it the more zealously. It should welcome the assistance and should vie with the newcomers as to who shall give the free coinage issue the most united and effective support. The populist party was the first to raise the free silver standard. Must it abandon that standard simply because another party has come to its support? No. Right does not cease to be right because it gains new adherents. And to say that we will not advocate a right principle simply because another party promises to share the credit for carrying it to success seems to be playing the boy. That is too narrow and selfish a course for the people's party. For the populists to abandon free silver now would be like an army leaving the field when one more charge would win the battle. There can be no change of the fighting issue until this cause is won. The lines of the fight are already drawn. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. McKinley's election was secured by bribery, misrepresentation and outright fraud. It was not the deliberate verdict of the people. That fight must be made over again, and next time it will be won. Next time it will be harder to misrepresent. Next time the majority will be so large that the tide cannot be turned by bribery. Next time the people will be so alert and determined that fraud will be well nigh impossible. The saw may be homely, but it is true.

You ask me then what is to be the distinct mission of the people's party? This: To push the fight as in the past, on all its principles, only with more vigor than ever before for free silver; for a supplemental issue of paper money by the government; for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; for direct legislation.

I believe that more and more of the reform sentiment of the country is turning to the people's platform in its entirety. I believe that more and more of the people are concluding that these reforms must come together. I believe that more and more the toiling masses are turning to the people's party as the Moses to lead them to deliverance. Its manly and unselfish attitude in the last campaign has inspired confidence. The six and a half million of voters who have espoused one of its principles are now studying its other principles. The attitude of the railroads in the last campaign has opened the eyes of the people to the transportation problem, and I believe with the continuous education which must go on through the coming three and a half years that in 1900 the great reform army will go forward to success, advocating practically the entire people's party platform.

To sum up I agree with you that the fight should be pushed, but not that the issue should be changed; and, in place of abandoning one plank and taking the two which you propose, I will hold fast to all three; and in line with the admirable suggestion of Wharton Barker in the Philadelphia American it will carry on the work of education for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, supplemental issue of paper money by the government and government ownership of railroads. Very truly yours,

J. A. EDGERTON.

M'KINLEY HAS A RESTFUL DAY.

Does Not Go to Church and Receives but Few Callers.

CANTON, O., Jan. 31.—President-elect McKinley passed a restful day. He deviated from his usual custom and did not go to church this morning. About noon he went to his mother's home for dinner and remained there nearly all the afternoon. This evening a few friends dropped in at his own home and the time was occupied in pleasant talk, carrying with it none of the worry of political topics with which his time is so thoroughly occupied on week days. There were a few callers admitted, but there was little done in the way of politics. The politicians have come to understand pretty generally that McKinley is adverse to Sunday conferences and few come on that day. Congressman J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., was granted a short audience, but evaded all the interviewers as to why he came by leaving the city on an early train. George M. Marshall, who registered from Delaware, came to confer on some minor matter in which he himself is chiefly concerned.

In Wyoming's Legislature.

CHEYENNE, Jan. 31.—(Special.)—In the lower house of the Wyoming legislature today Representative Grant of Albany county announced that the secretary of the university was present with all the books and papers of the institution relating to the expenditures of the past two years. A committee of three was appointed to examine the books. Mr. Bergman introduced house bill No. 73 concerning the fencing of railway lands within the state. The bill provides that railway companies shall build fences along the line of their roads. The committee on live stock presented a bill providing for the destruction of predatory wild animals. The bounty is fixed at $6 for each large wolf, and $1 for each coyote or small young wolf. Twenty-four thousand dollars is appropriated.

McKinley Did Not Write It.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—A special from Canton says the letter purporting to have been written by President-elect McKinley advising that the inauguration ball be abandoned and the funds set apart for that purpose devoted to charity is a clumsy forgery. The letter is believed to have been concocted in Washington, but the purpose of the forgery is not clear, for the reason that no fund is raised for the inauguration ball, the expense of that function being met from the proceeds of the sale of tickets. An investigation is being made by some of McKinley's friends.

IN INDIAN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Piteous Spectacle Presented in the Poor Houses at Nagpore.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.)

NAGPORE, Jan. 31.—The special correspondent of the Associated press, who is now visiting this city, finds the town, which is the seat of many government offices and the center of important manufacturers of cotton, silk, woolens and cutlery, having a population normally of over 100,000, has been invaded by an extensive migration from the outlying districts, where scarcity of winter rains was the rule. Government activity, in accordance with the regulation work and other enterprises taken for the relief of the unfortunate, have averted an acute crisis. Half crops only were secured throughout this section of the country this season, but the fodder supply is good, and it is hoped the worst effects of the famine will be staved off for two months longer.

At the local poor houpse, accommodating about 1,500 persons, a piteous spectacle is presented by the almost naked dregs of humanity, nearly all too ill or diseased to work, but all fed and healthily housed at a cost of 1,600 rupees each month, this fund being raised by native charity. This poor house is a fair specimen of poor houses in other sections of India and shows how small a sum is necessary to save these unfortunates from actual death by starvation. Taken as a whole, it may be stated the Nagpore district is not in as bad a plight as the northern districts already visited.

DESTROY A WEST AFRICAN TOWN.

British Expedition Punishes the Natives and Sets Free Many Slaves.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Egbom, in the middle Niger region, dated January 22, says that the column of the Royal Niger company's expedition, against the emir of Nupe, arrived in good order, after a seventeen days' march of 200 miles. The men were at times compelled to march single file through the brush. The power of the Fulahs in the regions of the South Niger river has been utterly destroyed. The flotilla and a detachment accompanying the expedition, surprised and destroyed the southern Fulah capital of Ladiu. This town was a depot for stores. Twelve hundred slaves were rescued. Most of these slaves were elderly men, all the women and children of both sexes having been sent to the capital at Bidau.

A recent telegram from Lagos gives an account of the expedition sent out by the Royal Niger company. This expedition consisted of 500 Hausa troops, six maxims, twenty-six mounted European officers and 900 carriers. Sir George Goldie, the governor accompanied the column. The Royal Niger company's flotilla of armed stern wheel steamers was ordered to halt on the Niger for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the Fulah forces to Bidau.

HAS PROOF OF FULL SETTLEMENT.

Wife of Alleged Forger Alleges an Agreement Not to Prosecute.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is stated that the wife of Latimer Ridley Jones, the American horse dealer and speculator, arrested at Scarborough on Thursday last, charged with obtaining £22,000 ($110,000) by forgery, from Benjamin L. Ludington, a lawyer of New York, possesses documents showing that Jones has repaid Ludington one-half the sum he is alleged to have secured on notes bearing forged signatures, and that the payments were made under an agreement that Jones was not to be prosecuted. Mrs. Jones, who is said to have been the widow of a Sheffield manufacturer, has a private income of from £12,000 to £15,000 a year. All the business at the Estdale stud farm near Scarborough was transacted in Mrs. Jones' name. The couple lived well and had swell equipages, although they were socially somewhat under a cloud latterly. Jones being regarded as a mysterious personage.

NEGOTIATIONS WILL WORK GOOD.

Chamberlain Says a Victory for Good Sense is Already Won.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Jan. 31.—At the dinner of the Jewelers' and Silversmiths' association Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, after referring to the relations between Great Britain and other countries, said that a matter was on which called for unmitigated congratulations. Mr. Chamberlain thought the cloud which recently overshadowed the relations of the empire with the United States had been dispelled by mutual concessions honorable alike to the statesmen of both countries. This, he added, was an achievement worthy of the jubilee of the queen. He asserted, in conclusion, that even though the United States senate rejected negotiation looking toward the establishment of an Anglo-American arbitration tribunal, the negotiations themselves could not fail to have had their effect on the common sense, on the justice and on the Christian sentiments of two great peoples.

WANTED THEM OUT OF HIS WAY.

African Potentate Slaughters British Officers to Avoid Trouble.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Brass, West Africa, says it has been learned there that the origin of the recent massacre by the king of Benin of the British expedition under Consul General J. R. Phillips is found in the fact that the king was performing a ceremony involving the annual butchery of slaves, and that he did not want any white men present at the time. On this account Consul General Phillips and the officers accompanying him were slaughtered without mercy. The king of Benin calls the killing of the slaves "malling" his father. On account of the custom and other murderous habits of the natives, Benin City has been called the "City of Blood."

MURDER CHRISTIANS IN GREECE.

Armed Mussulman Bands Plunder and Burn Under Orders from the Porte.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Athens, dated Sunday, says that ten Christians were murdered Thursday while outside the gates of Heraklion and that armed bands of Mussulmans leave the town daily for the purpose of plundering and burning the villages of the Christians. The dispatch adds that the outrages are evidently in accordance with hints received from Constantinople. The situation is so serious that the foreign consuls have wired the governor general of Canea calling for a stoppage of the outrages. Foreign war ships are now arriving at Heraklion with a view of offering protection to the inhabitants.

Denial of Bayard's Banquet.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The report that Ambassador Bayard entertained the prince of Wales and the lord mayor of London at dinner yesterday is incorrect. Mr. Bayard expects to give a dinner on Wednesday next in honor of the prince of Wales and the lord mayor and Sheriff Firty of London. They may be present, but yesterday the prince of Wales was enjoying the pleasure of home life at Sandringham and the lord mayor and sheriff were also at their homes.

Warned Not to Go to South Dakota.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The emigration officers, acting upon information furnished by A. J. Van Stittart, British consul at Chicago, have issued a warning advising Englishmen against emigrating to South Dakota under conditions involving payments to colonizing agents of companies.

Light Rains Fall in India.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The official weekly bulletin regarding the situation in India shows that light rains have been general throughout the provinces. Spring crops have improved.

Lord Trevelyan Resigns.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan (radical), secretary for Scotland in the cabinet of Lord Rosebery, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of ill health.

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH

Septette of Lives Lost in Fires in Hoboken, N. J.

ONE FAMILY IS NEARLY ANNIHILATED

Flames Destroy Two Buildings in the Tenement District—Mother Found Dead in Ruins with Babe on Breast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—During the early hours today two fires occurred in Hoboken, N. J., which resulted in the loss of seven lives. Many people were made homeless and even had narrow escapes for their lives.

The fires occurred in different parts of the city, and one of them, at least, is believed to have been of incendiary origin. The first fire started in the three-story frame building at 410 Newark street. There a mother and five children lost their lives. At the other fire a little girl was burned to death.

Dead:

MRS. NELLIE SCHROEDER, 40 years old, wife of Charles Schoeder.
HENRY SCHROEDER, 11 years old.
KATE SCHROEDER, 9 years old.
MAGGIE SCHROEDER, 7 years old.
JOHN SCHROEDER, 3 years old.
WILLIE SCHROEDER, 3 months old.
MABEL MANGLES.

The second fire was at No. 153 to 159 Fourteenth street. It was there little Mabel Mangles perished. Her sister, Florence, was seriously burned, but is expected to recover.

It was about midnight when the fire was discovered in the ramshackle building at 410 Newark street. The lower floors of the building were used as a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop. The Schoeders lived on the top floor. Charles Schoeder, who is a barkeeper out of work, was not at home when the fire started. His wife and children were asleep in their rooms. It took but a moment for the flames to get complete control of the building. All but the Schoeder family, however, among the tenants, managed to make their escape, a number of them getting to the ground from the windows.

After the firemen had got to work it was discovered that the Schroeder family was missing and every effort was made to reach the top of the blazing structure. Flames and smoke drove them back and it was not until the building was almost completely gutted that the firemen were able to get to the Schroeder apartments. This was about an hour after the blaze began. Mrs. Schroeder was found lying on the bed, which was partly burned, her infant on her breast. Two of the other children lay on the bed and one on the floor. There was a flicker of life in the woman and she was quickly borne down the stairway and through the still burning hall. She died a few minutes later. The four children, all dead, were brought down also, but the body of the fifth could not be found then by the almost asphyxiated rescuers. An hour later, however, when the fire was almost extinguished, a more thorough search was made and the body of the fifth child was found under the bed. Meanwhile Schroeder himself, who had been playing cards in a nearby saloon, had appeared upon the scene, but the calamity did not seem to affect him as much as had been anticipated.

Hardly had this fire been put out than the men were compelled to hasten to Fourteenth street, where a fire got control of the building at No. 517. Within a few minutes after the outbreak the entire house was a mass of flames and men, women and children appeared at the windows in their night clothes and called frantically for help. A number of thrilling rescues were made and all the tenants except the family of Henry G. Mangles, on the top floor, were got out in safety. Mangles, his wife and family tried to escape by the stairway. They were met by a wave of flame and driven back into their rooms. Eventually by the use of ladders all were taken out except the child, Mabel. She had been lifted to the roof, but on taking hold of the edge of the scuttle hole found it was hot and let go her grasp. She fell to the landing at the head of the stairs and rolled down into the fire beneath. One of the other children was severely burned.

DEFENDS THEATER IN PULPIT.

Actor Herne Talks of His Art in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—Before the richest congregation in this part of the country this evening James A. Herne, actor and playwright, delivered a lecture on "The Theater As it Is." The lecture was one of a series of popular discussions which have been running at the First Congregational church, of which Dr. Henry Hopkins, L.L. D., a relative of the founder of the Johns Hopkins university, is pastor. The greatest interest had been aroused by the announcement of the lecture and the audience that greeted Mr. Herne was probably the largest in numbers that ever gathered at a church edifice in this city. Herne, with his "Shore Acres" company, is making a tour of the west. Extracts from his address follow:

"That the influence of the theater as an institution is wholesome and healthful is evidenced by the fact that I, an actor, am here tonight at the request of your minister and that you, representing a self-sacrificing community, are sufficiently interested in the theater to assemble here and give me your respectful consideration. True art is in its very essence spiritual. The theater of today is what the civilization and society of today have made it; in other words, what the people of today call forth in the theater, just as the church in general and the art and literature of today meet the needs or the tastes of the people of today. The province of the theater as an institution is to do good, but greed upon the one side and vicious taste upon the other have somewhat corrupted the purpose of the theater. We must not condemn an art nor an institution because a corrupt civilization has affected it.

"The theater is a factor of society just as much so as is the church, and in spite of all the stigma that is attached to it, and all the vice and pernicious power it is charged with, it is still an educator, and its influence is for good and not for evil.

"It is not the province of the theater to preach objectively, but to teach subjectively and there is no reason why the church and the theater should not work together. I claim they have stood too long apart; that for the good of the race they should join hands at once and aid each other to free mankind."

Oregon Short Line.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The trustees of the first mortgage bondholders of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern division of the Union Pacific railway have presented their application to Judge Sanborn, sitting in chambers, asking the court to direct the receivers to pay semi-annual interest at 6 per cent on $14,000,000 bonds which will be due February 1. Judge Kelly of Omaha appeared for the receivers and with the consent of all the trustees of the mortgagees of the company, who purchased the property at a recent sale, the court authorized the payment of interest out of money in the receivers' hands. The amount of interest thus provided for aggregates $455,930.

Newport's Collapsed Bank.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 31.—Examiner Tucker completed his work at the defunct First National bank in Newport, Ky., yesterday and tomorrow Receiver Willis will be in charge. The clerical force of the bank will remain with the receiver. Cashier Youtzey is still at the bank trying to straighten out his affairs, and is very much interested in the official report of Examiner Tucker.

Models Will Not Be Exhibited.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—It is definitely announced that the proposed exhibition of the models of the Sherman statue to be erected in Washington will not be made.

SAYS HE WILL WHIP F[illegible]

Corbett is Confident He Will Win [illegible] Coming Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—Jam[illegible] Corbett stood in his dressing room a[illegible] theater here this afternoon just before [illegible] on," surrounded by a crowd of new[illegible] men. Slowly raising his arms, and br[illegible] out the muscles of his neck, back an[illegible] till they strained the skin, he said:

"I am ready to step into the ring today and fight any man in the world for the pugilistic championship. I am in the finest condition and do not need any training at all. I am ready for the ring now."

He was stripped to the skin, and the healthy glow showed that he was in perfect physical condition.

"I need no training," he went on to say. "I am ready for the ring any time. I never was in better condition in all my life. If the fight was to be here or anywhere in this region, so that I need not get used to the climate, I could go into the ring without another bit of care. Of course, I shall have to get used to the altitude out in Nevada, and that will take a little time and training. But it will not be as difficult now as it would be in the summer time."

Corbett was dressing for his part in his play. "We close our season here this week and then I shall be free," said he.

"Will you do any training here?"

"There is no place fit for it," replied the champion, "but I shall take some long walks and play hand ball. There's the greatest game you ever saw. I think it is the finest out, it quickens your eye, makes you use your muscles and trains you all over. But there is really no place here for the little training I require."

Continuing, Corbett said: "All I've got to say is that I am going into the ring to whip Fitzsimmons, and I'm going to do it. If he's got any tricks let him show them in the ring. I'll answer all such statements there, and not like he does—in the papers."

"You don't anticipate any trouble with him?"

"Why, no, none at all. Say, it's this way with Fitzsimmons. He's the only unlucky pugilist in the world, and I've got to lick him. And I'm going to do it. I shall be here all this week and then I shall go to 'Frisco for a rest of a week or two with the folks. There I will be joined by my brother Joe, who will be my sparring partner during my training. We will go out into Nevada and train lightly for some time, till the day of the fight. And that's all there is about it," he add hastily, as he rushed on to the stage to respond to the roars of applause which came from the packed house.

Corbett made a speech before the curtain. He said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for this reception. All I have to say is that I am the champion of the world. I am going into the ring to defend the title, and I am going to win."

The house agreed with him, apparently, for it nearly raised the roof with its applause.

MISSING DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

Absent for Five Years, but is Finally Gathered In.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Since the latter part of 1892 the police of this city have been on the lookout for one Thomas H. Stout, a defaulting bookkeeper for the brokerage firm of Jones, Kenneth & Hopkins, who decamped after having, it is alleged, defrauded that firm out of $16,000 on forged checks. The fugitive was traced to London, Paris and other European cities, where he had operated in stocks under the names of Appleton and Robert Graham, but before the authorities could apprehend him he always slipped away. Circulars describing his appearance were sent to all parts of this country and Europe, and one of them fell into the hands of the police at Cincinnati, O., where Stout arrived a short time ago. Last Friday the police here received a dispatch from the chief of police of Cincinnati stating that a man of the description of Stout had been apprehended in that city, and asking that some one be sent to that place to identify the prisoner, if possible. It was the custom of the firm of Jones, Kenneth & Hopkins to deposit their funds with the Holland Trust company, and it was at that establishment from which Stout is said to have secured the money he embezzled by forging the name of his firm to the checks he presented there. C. A. Libaire of the trust company knew Stout well, and he therefore volunteered to go to Cincinnati on the errand of identification. A telegram from Cincinnati state he identified the prisoner, and also said the latter had agreed to return to New York without requisition papers. Stout's family is a most highly respectable one, living at present in this city. Detective Daly of the Central office left for Cincinnati today to bring back the fugitive.

HOLD SWITCHMEN RESPONSIBLE.

Charged with Causing the Death of an Elevated Road Engineer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Malachi Baumann and John J. Rogers were arraigned in police court yesterday on the charge of homicide in causing the death of Engineer Thomas Gaffney of the elevated railroad on Thursday evening, when the train was thrown from the elevated structure. Baumann and Rogers were employed by the company as couplers and it was their duty to throw the switches. The fireman, Heath, who lost a leg as a result of the collision, told the police that he had frequently been obliged to call the engineer's attention to the fact that the switch had been left open. On such occasions it had been necessary to stop the train, while he (Heath) had gone ahead to throw the switch right. They pleaded not guilty. The attorney for the railroad asked that they be admitted to bail, but the court refused and they were committed to jail until Monday, when the coroner will hold an inquest.

LINCOLN MAN DRINKS POISON.

C. Victor Hart of Nebraska is Found Dying in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—C. Victor Hart of Lincoln, Neb., was found on Charles street today in an unconscious condition from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, evidently taken with suicidal intent. At a late hour tonight he had not regained consciousness.

Railroad Presidents for Pallbearers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—The funeral of George B. Roberts, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who died yesterday, will occur Tuesday afternoon. Services will be held at St. Asaph's Episcopal church, Bala, in which suburb Mr. Roberts resided. The pallbearers will be the following: Charles P. Clark of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Charles M. Haines of the Grand Trunk line; Chauncey M. Depew of the New York Central; Samuel Sloane of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; E. B. Thomas of the Erie; John K. Cowan of the Baltimore & Ohio; M. E. Ingalls of the Chesapeake; O. H. Dashley of the Wabash; C. E. Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Joseph S. Harris of the Reading, and George R. Blanchard and J. Pierpont Morgan, besides the vice presidents of the different roads.

Alleged Train Wrecker is Discharged.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—The trial of Samuel Palatka, the Hungarian miner arrested at Eatonton, Ga., two weeks ago on the charge of having wrecked a Birmingham mineral train at Cahaba river bridge December 27, whereby twenty-seven lives were lost, and who is alleged by his captor to have made a confession, appeared before Judge Banks of the circuit court yesterday. None of the witnesses were able to connect Palatka with the wreck and he was discharged.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 31.

At New York—Arrived—La Bretagne, from Havre; Werkendam, from Rotterdam; Corean, from Glasgow; Marsala, from Hamburg and Havre. Sailed—Anchoria, for Glasgow; Oldenburg, for Bremen.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Labradore, from Portland and Halifax, for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Aurania, for Liverpool and New York.

BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT

Reform Police Fail to Detect a Flagrant Violation of Law.

MILL OCCURS UNDER THEIR VERY NOSES

Prearranged Battle of Twenty-One Rounds Pulled Off.

AARON SHERROY AND WADE BELL MEET

V. B. Walker Acts as Referee of the Unlawful Affair.

DETECTIVES HAD BEEN INFORMED OF IT

Warning Given Chief Cox Produces No Effect, While the Officer on the Beat Sees Nothing Unusual.

A prize fight inside the city limits of Omaha and under the very noses of the Omaha police and only three days after thirty-three Omaha ministers had given the police department an unqualified endorsement for discipline and efficiency!

This may seem in the nature of the sensational, but it is nevertheless true. The fight was pulled off last Saturday night in a saloon right on the beat of the police. The arrangements had been making for weeks, and the coming fight had been the