

over to the civil court, my husband lost his life without General Lee succeeding in his purpose.

On the 9th of February I sent through Herman Saxe, a patient of my husband, who had the contract for furnishing provisions to the prisoners, a steamer chair in which my husband could rest, and on which chair he has left a dying farewell message to my children and myself, a message in which he entrusts them to my care and begs them always to respect and obey me and to be as my husband was in his life.

His body was not given to me, and it was only through a friend that I succeeded in gaining admission to the prison against the officials' orders, twelve hours after he was dead. There I obtained myself of the horrible murder of which he was the victim. I experienced the horror of seeing the wound on his skull, three centimetres in length, when I stooped down to cut off a lock of his hair, which I wished to preserve in his memory.

His left hand was purple with bruises and his feet discolored. In his left forearm there were marks of blows; unconvulsed signs of attack on one side and defence on the other. All this I have told Dr. Burgess, who witnessed the autopsy as the physician attached to the American Consulate.

A horrible wrong was committed upon my unfortunate husband, and as his idea was to return to his country, where he wished to have his children educated, I ask to have justice done for the sake of the most unfortunate orphans who are under the protection of American laws and who have lost, with the death of their father, the only protection and guidance they had, and to have those punished who have plunged into the darkest misery a poor woman who prays God for strength to bear so hard a blow.

HITA LIESCA DE RUIZ.

AWAITING LEE'S ADVICES.

Upon His Report of the Investigation Into Ruiz's Death Will Depend Our Government's Action.

Washington, March 12.—The Cuban policy of the McKinley Administration is likely to have few sensational features. The attitude of the State Department toward the Government at Madrid will be firm, but on conservative lines. The programme has naturally disappointed the Cuban element in this country and some of the representatives of that party have within the present week called at the office of the Secretary of State.

The case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who was so ruthlessly murdered in prison, continues the subject of investigation. It is by far the most sensational incident which remains unsettled and it is probable that the direct occasion of indemnity claims for the widow and the children of the butchered American citizen.

The Spanish authorities maintain that the certificate of American citizenship is mainly obtained that participation in revolutionary acts or indulgence in treasonable expressions may be protected by this Government in a measure, and as applicable to this view they point to the names of those arrested who have claimed the protection of our Consul-General—Cepero, Martinez, Chacollo, Cespedes, Casanas, Curbio, Torres, Urceet, Gonzales, Hernandez, Romagosa.

The distinctly American names and those of American birth and residence are mostly newspaper men, none of whom is now in confinement.

The reports from Havana indicate that every facility will be provided Consul-General Lee to observe the investigation as to Ruiz's death. The facts obtained by the American representative in Cuba and submitted to Washington show that the unfortunate man was killed. It may be difficult to establish that it was the intention of the Madrid authorities who apparently resist all the evidence accumulated in Cuba tending to show any barbarism. The chair which Ruiz had used in his cell, and which contained a parting message to his family and the assertion that he was to be killed, is explained away as the work of a man deceived by violence, with a mind tortured by hatred for the Government and ready to exult those who remained against the Spanish authorities.

This view is not accepted by the State Department people, and instructions have been sent the Consul-General at Havana to the effect that no evasion of the subject will be permitted, and no insufficient decision will be accepted.

The State Department officials do not expect that any war ship will be immediately sent to Cuban waters. There was a discussion at the cabinet meeting of Tuesday, and at the meeting of the part the navy would take in the Cuban trouble, but it was determined to await developments on the island and to furnish views which are in a position to furnish.

THE LOSS OF THE MASCOT. Story of a Man Who Saw It—Praises for the Journal's Efforts for Imprisoned Americans.

By Marion Kendrick. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Santiago de Cuba, via Key West, March 12.—Jose Acosta y Sares, of the Spanish torpedo boat Nueva Espana, confirms the story that a supposed insurgent, probably the steaming tug, was found upon and sunk by the Gozale de Vonditto in the Bahama Channel, off the Cuban coast, in November, 1895.

He was on the Venadito at the time, and says that the attack occurred at night. As to whether any of the survivors of the wreck were captured while in the water he declines to be quoted. The suspicious craft was, he says, near the coast when fired upon. She showed no lights and was steaming westward.

Nothing is known here of Matthew Kersey, nor is there any record that any one of his name deserted from an American vessel at this port, as claimed by him when first detained by the Spanish authorities at Sama.

Captain J. W. Bell, of the steam yacht Anita, now lying at Morris Heights, is acquainted with Matthew Kersey, the chief engineer of the Mascot, who is a prisoner in Cuba. Mr. Kersey was discovered by a Journal correspondent. His family in Baltimore had not received any definite word from him since he left that city in November, 1895.

He is there in "custody," said Captain Bell yesterday. "That Kersey is an American citizen I want to dispute. He shipped with me from Baltimore to this port in the Anita in September, 1895. He was my second engineer. He remained with me until November, when he went home. I heard that he had been shipped on the Mascot as engineer. He was a bright, intelligent man and was competent to take charge of any vessel. He is a native-born American. I was in the park. Harry Skinner, a ship builder of Baltimore, knows him well.

SPANISH RAID HOSPITALS.

They kill the Wounded Insurgents and Burn the Buildings Over Them.

By Marion Kendrick. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Havana, March 10, via Jacksonville, Fla., March 12.—Government hospitals, which have been captured yesterday by General Weyler's press corps, were used as a hospital for the press corps yesterday.

General Weyler's press corps yesterday, a patrol hospital near Ojo del Agua. It is admitted that thirteen inmates were put to the machete and the buildings were burned over them. Near Wanaoca another hospital was captured and twelve more killed by machete or bayonet thrusts. The Spanish commanders report that they did not lose a single man.

This makes it clear that the ill and wounded patriots were unarmed and hence unable to defend their lives. The arrest and imprisonment of innocent women and little girls for the simple reason that they have relatives in Cuban patriotic ranks fighting against Spain continue in all parts of the island.

A Cientuegos letter says forty-eight women and children captured in the Sigüenza foothills were brought there on Saturday and thrown into prison. Among the party were sixteen little girls, from ten to fourteen years of age.

Doctor Zamora, director of the Spanish military hospital at Alguazur, near Havana, has been arrested, charged with having smuggled medicines out through the Government lines to insurgents wounded and ill in the field. He will be deported without trial to Fernandina Po for life.

One hundred political suspects, arrested in Matanzas yesterday, arrived here last night by special military train. All will be deported to African coast penal stations by the next Spanish mail steamer.

Assassinated in Bed. Santiago de Cuba, March 3, via Jacksonville, March 12.—A foreman employed in the American iron mines of Firmosa, near Juraguá, was found yesterday morning assassinated in bed. The house where the deceased slept alone was near a Spanish fort, and his death is alleged to have been due to the vengeance of the Government commandant, who, some days previous, had threatened the foreman with military arrest, unless the latter paid to have his name erased from the Government's black list of political suspects.

The foreman promptly reported this menace to his superintendent, who complained to the commanding general of the district in this city and endeavored to have the local commandant removed, but in vain. Indignant and terror-stricken by their foreman's fate, his gang of miners to-day abandoned their work and fled to the mountains, intending, it is supposed, to join the rebel force of Periquito Perez, the patriot brigadier, operating around Guantanamo.

The whole review is contemptuous and sarcastic, and filled with innuendos against America. The reviewer says all the ques-

tion as to how far an unofficial traveller, animated merely by curiosity, is justified in killing men who object to his presence is one that deserves the attention of Parliament and the press. No one petitioned this American gentleman to travel overland from the Gulf of Aden to the Indian Ocean. His presence, therefore, in a place accessible only after the destruction of human life is of doubtful benefit for humanity.

"We have no space to quote in detail a description of his fight with the Arbore tribe. It leaves an unpleasant impression. Translated into plain English it means that the Yankee traveller and his men, equipped with credentials and knowledge supplied by a British learned society and an English Consul, killed naked men before they were attacked, and emerged from the fight without a scratch."

A "Senseless Trail of Skeletons." There is more of this sort of criticism, and then the writer takes up cudgels of canting, Pharisaical hysteria on behalf of wild animals, saying that humanity reverts against the senseless trail of skeletons that whitens Dr. Smith's journey from Berbera to Vitt.

The final scream of this fevered critic is as follows: "If the journey never had been undertaken many men and beasts now dead would have survived."

Passing over the unfriendly and labored "juggling" of the words "American" and "Yankee," which emphasize how thoroughly a year of Bayard has undone the good work of the Vanzuela message, I will merely discuss the merits of this criticism of Dr. Smith's book. I read the book and closed it with admiration for the plucky explorer who made scientific work his first care, and brought back to England and America the most noteworthy collection of libretto unknown animals, birds, reptiles, fishes and insects, as well as remarkable ethnological bric-a-brac from half a dozen unknown or little known peoples.

Why Dr. Smith Attacked Savages. To do this he took his life constantly in his hand against deadly diseases and dead-

her savages. Dr. Smith attacked the Boran tribe after they had murdered two of his men and were swarming at him in armed thousands. They told him, later, that they intended to loot his caravan. He attacked the Arbore tribe only when face to face with death, and when warned by men donning war paint and war plumes and sounding war horns and war whoops.

All for the Cause of Science. Dr. Smith's story of his journey is the record of a man who spent a fortune in the cause of science, making presents, buying necessities, scattering largess with both hands, and everywhere treating the savages with justice, kindness and generosity. The worst that can be said of Dr. Smith shows that he possesses pluck. Considering those individual English sportsmen, explorers, missionaries, naturalists and scientists, who led the way for those English troops who made bloody war on the tiny tribes of red and black naked men all over the world, solely to satisfy England's greed for territorial expansion, it comes with bad grace for an Englishman to criticize Smith. To tell the truth, no Englishman outside of the Chronicle's reviewer has done so. The great leading papers in London praise both him and his book.

SYMPATHY FOR CRETE. Seth Low and Other Prominent Men Raise Their Voices Against the Powers and the Turk.

A well-filled auditorium and a packed gallery greeted the speakers for Cretan independence at the Chickering Hall mass meeting last night. The enthusiasm was extraordinary. On the platform were Seth Low, chairman of the meeting; General Velez, Dr. Achilles Rose, Professor R. S. Thurin, Professor Nagros, of Boston; Professor J. P. Leitzakos, of the University of Athens; R. S. Thorak, Father Agathodimos, chairman of the Greek and Cretan Relief Committee, and Consul-General Botmas.

All the distinguished men on the platform made burning speeches for Greece, denouncing the diplomatic policy of the powers in the Eastern question, and the infamous role of the Turks. Seth Low, among other things, said:

"This meeting is to arouse interest in the Cretan struggle in Greece. When the facts are understood, Americans will contribute liberally to help Greece carry this unequal war. Savants, statesmen, and the Archaeological Institute of America, I was interested in the excavations in Crete, and became somewhat aware of the condition of the Cretan people. The whole world knows of their distress and the giant efforts of Greece to rescue Crete from Turkish rule. Greece relies not on her strength, but in the justice of her cause. She may safely appeal to the judgment of mankind for the sanction of her enterprise."

"The civilized world has small confidence in a European concert that has been called only to maintain the peace, but has not possessed Americanan from massacre. Americans, at least, almost without exception, are glad that Greece has taken her life in her hands and has dared to say to armed Europe that, whatever becomes of Greece or of Crete, the experience of Armenia shall not be repeated in Crete."

"I plead with the people of the city of New York, and with all to whom my words may come, that they should contribute liberally to help Greece in this hour of need. I am authorized to say that Mr. James Woodard, Jr., the president of the Hanover club, will act as treasurer of the Cretan fund, and all those who are willing to aid Greece and the Cretans will be kind enough to send their contributions there."

ALAN DALE tells of the grand triumph of an American girl. "America Has Her Actress at Last." To-morrow, in Sunday's Journal. Order to-day.

DELAY FOR MGR. CORRIGAN. Elevation of the New York Prelate to the Cardinalate Postponed to the Next Consistory.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, March 12.—A delay has occurred in the contemplated elevation of Archbishop Corrigan to the cardinalate.

The cause of this setback has not been divulged, but I learn that the New York prelate will not receive the appointment that will entitle him to the red hat until his next meeting of the consistory.

Russia Concentrating Troops. Constantinople, March 12.—The general belief here is that the negotiations between the powers over the reply of Greece to their demands will be protracted.

Meanwhile a renewal of the outbreaks in Asia Minor is imminent, and Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has called the Powers' attention to the state of affairs existing there, with a view of averting the atrocities which are threatened.

The Christians in Anatolia are in a deplorable condition, and, consequently, subjected to outrage. It is feared that a mas-

BITTER ATTACK ON EXPLORER SMITH.

Sore-Headed Briton's Contemptuous Opinion of His Journey in Africa.

AN AMERICAN; THAT'S ALL.

Berated for Showing Fight to Savages Who Danced Around Him in War Paint.

A JOURNEY MADE FOR SCIENCE.

With One Exception the London Newspapers Have Nothing but Praise for the Plucky Philadelphian and His Work.

By Julian Ralph. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, March 12.—An attack, exactly similar to that made upon the explorer Henry M. Stanley for alleged reckless slaughter of human life in Africa, is now made against Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, by one of the reviewers on the Daily Chronicle in criticizing Mr. Smith's book, "Through Unknown African Countries," which is just published here.

The Chronicle's critique is headed: "Don't Hesitate to Shoot."

The whole review is contemptuous and sarcastic, and filled with innuendos against America. The reviewer says all the ques-



The Greek Meeting Last Night at Chickering Hall.

CENSORS FOR CRETE WAR NEWS.

Correspondents Must Submit Dispatches to Their Respective Consuls.

AN ARBITRARY ORDER.

Continuous Victories of the Insurgents Reported from the Interior of Crete.

VILLAGE OF SKALANI TAKEN.

Moslems Make Brave Resistance in Defending the Turkish Fort at Spinalonga—Fighting at Archanes.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Athens, March 12.—The military commander of the international forces at Crete has ordered that foreign correspondents shall henceforth submit all dispatches to the censorship of their respective consuls.

He gives as a reason that the correspondents criticize the attitude of the admirals and the action of detachments sent to deliver the besieged Moslems at Candano. This measure has caused a great sensation, especially in diplomatic circles, where it is considered exceedingly arbitrary and intended solely to prejudice public opinion in Europe.

The correspondents protest and will probably decide to leave Crete.

Official advices from Crete report continuous victories of the insurgents in the



Interior of Crete, including the capture of the village of Skalani.

MUST OBEY OR SUFFER. Powers Said to Be Planning to Give Greece Another Chance to Back Down.

London, March 12.—It is asserted here on excellent authority that the powers are exchanging views in regard to presenting a fresh note to Greece, giving notice of their intention to resort to coercive measures to enforce their demands if Greece does not comply at once, and also to maintain a blockade of Greek ports.

France, it is understood, is the only power showing any reluctance to take part in a blockade, and if she refuses to participate the blockade will be undertaken without her.

It is impossible to find out precisely what France means to do. In the Senate yesterday M. Chauveau asked the Government to explain its policy.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in reply that he would explain the Government's policy at the beginning of the week. In the meantime, he said, he would promise his associates in both chambers that the foreign policy of France, which could be expressed in one word, would be to maintain peace by means of a concert of the European powers.

The German Emperor has already made it known that he will not participate in any further note to Greece. It is very well understood here that he recommends immediate steps for coercing Greece into obedience to the Powers. The same opinion seems to obtain in Austria. The Vienna Fremdenblatt, a semi-official organ, says that the reply of Greece to their identical note is that it can only be answered by the employment of force to compel Greece to obey the will of Europe.

Admirals Want to Run Things. Vienna, March 12.—The Admirals commanding the European squadrons in Cretan waters have suggested to their respective governments the advisability of each power contributing 1,000 soldiers to be employed in occupying the towns in the northern part of Crete for the purpose of preserving order.

It is reported, also, that the Admirals have drawn up quite an elaborate scheme for the solution of the dilemma in which the powers find themselves. A blockade of the Pirenean and of the island of Crete is the basis of their proposals, which are considered to be too extreme to warrant the belief that the powers will adopt them.

MOTHER M'KINLEY IN CANTON. Says She Enjoyed the Inauguration and is Glad to Be Home Again.

Canton, Ohio, March 12.—The mother of President McKinley arrived home to-day. She said she was in good health and had enjoyed the trip to Washington and the gorgeous and imposing inaugural ceremony, as well as the trip to and from the Capital.

Mother McKinley was accompanied by her daughter, Helen, and by Captain H. G. Holstad, U. S. A., who has been detailed to accompany the President to the West. McKinley was driven to her residence in East Tuscarawas street, and said she was glad to get back to the old home again. The trip from Washington to Canton on the Pennsylvania Railroad in President Pugh's private car.

Captain Holstad will ship some of the personal effects of the President to Washington and store the rest of his goods. A tenant will take possession of the President's Canton house on April 1.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think up a scheme to get a patent for your ideas? Who can bring you wealth? Write WEDDERBURN & CO., 209 F St., Astoria, Wash., D. C. for a list of ideas and new list of 1,000 inventors.

THE JOURNAL GETS THE BEST.

Athenes, March 12.—The Hestia, which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Greece, says to-day:

"Of the American newspapers the New York Journal is evidently the best informed regarding events in Greece and Crete."

One report says that the Turkish fort at Spinalonga has been attacked by the insurgents, and, although the Mussulmans are making a gallant resistance, the battle is going against them.

Several encounters between Moslems and Christians are reported to have taken place at Archanes.

It is reported from Erzerum that large bodies of Russian troops are being concentrated on the Armenian frontier, in the district of Sarikamish, in the district of Kars.

The Sultan Smuggling Rifles. Berlin, March 12.—A report comes from Constantinople that large quantities of Grana rifles and cartridges are being smuggled into Crete, an island belonging to Turkey, off the west coast of Asia Minor, and sold to the inhabitants at nominal prices. The arms are smuggled by the way of Smyrna.

Armed Greeks Await the Word. Paris, March 12.—A dispatch from Larissa, on the Turkish frontier of Greece, says that the Greek troops there and at Mikala number 25,000. The equipment of the men is perfect, their magazines are filled with ammunition and they are well provisioned. The enthusiasm of the men is indescribable. Within a small area across the Turkish frontier there are 15,000 insurgents awaiting the signal from Greece to rise against the Sultan's Government.

War Fever Abating at Athens. Athens, March 12.—With the abatement of the war fever here there is a growing belief that an amicable agreement between Turkey and Greece with regard to Crete is possible.

FLAMES WORK REFORM. A Notorious Buffalo Resort Burned and Three Tough Characters with it.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—Three men met death in the Chicago Hotel fire this afternoon.

Paddy Brennan, pugilist and all-around flogger, jumped from a window and his skull was crushed on the tire of a wagon wheel. He died at a hospital an hour later.

Teddy O'Donnell, an ex-poleman, who figured in the election scandal during the regime of the Sheehan police boss and was burned to a crisp in his room. He was identified by peculiar marks of the teeth.

O'Donnell had attempted to crawl from his room but he had fallen in the flames and the fire left nothing but the bones. O'Donnell was the man who was sent out with 150 warrants for illegal voters election day, 1892, and failed to serve one of them. He lost his place on the force, although he probably carried out the direction of his superior.

William Harranan, a sailor, was smothered in his bed.

The Chicago Hotel, at the corner of Exchange and Washington streets, was one of the most notorious in Buffalo. It was managed by Joe Hart, who also conducted a gambling hall in the same building. Shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the building, and in three minutes it was a mass of flames. From the windows, down the street, there were seen various exits the flames rushed to the street.

DYNAMITE FOR CUBA. The Three Friends Sails from a Florida Key with Ten Tons on Board.

Miami, Fla., March 12.—One of the largest filibustering expeditions that has ever left the Florida coast sailed from one of the Florida keys last night. Some time ago the Florida Key expedition included, besides a large number of men, ten tons of dynamite, twenty thousand rounds of ammunition and a large assortment of guns, machetes and provisions.

The expedition has been forming here for some time and the munitions of war have been coming in in small quantities and stored on Rodriguez Key, a small island about ninety miles south of Cape Florida. For many days small boats, on supposition fishing trips, have been carrying arms from Miami to the rendezvous among the keys. Ten tons of dynamite was on a sail boat in the Miami River last week under the nose of Government agents and Spanish detectives.

The filibuster, Three Friends, has been a Rodriguez Key with a Deputy United States Marshal aboard, but it is generally supposed that the Three Friends carried the expedition.

The tug C. Williams, which carried the men from Cape Florida to-day, has been suspected of having been identified with former Cuban desperado, who has been making trips to the small keys under the pretense of raising the sunken vessel there, and was only relieved of the work recently by the Three Friends, Captain Napoleon B. Broward.

The expedition that sailed to-day will be headed by Colonel Baird and Captain Keith. These two men, in company with W. B. Bars and E. Ulmo, of Jacksonville; Henry George, of Buffalo, and James Clairworth, of New York, arrived here on a late steamer from Cuba and left for the morning on a small sailboat for Cape Florida, where they were taken aboard the tug Williams. They also had a coast pilot named Thompson.

Two Government detectives and a special agent of the Treasury sailed for the Cape later.

Suffered for Fifteen Years with Female Weakness and Kidney Trouble—Confined to the Bed for Three Months with Bilious Fever.

"For fifteen years I suffered with female weakness and kidney troubles. I employed the best physicians but received no relief. At times I was unable to stand and I suffered great misery. Finally I had an attack of bilious fever and was confined to my bed three months. My physician at last advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and soon began to feel better. In six weeks after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was able to be up about the house. I am now perfectly well and strong, and able to do a great deal of work." Mrs. David Le May, Dresden Station, New York.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Great Misery

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WEYLER FORCES CITIZENS TO FIGHT.

Spain's Sympathizers in the Interior Must Shift for Themselves.

DEMAND FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Prominent People Must Serve Personally in Guerilla Companies to Attack the Cubans.

HE WILL DEFEND THE COAST.

Naturalized American Citizens Still in Prison Awaiting His Orders for Banishment or for Trial in Court.

By George Eugene Bryson. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Havana, March 12, via Key West.

Confirming the announcement of General Weyler's proposed abandonment of Sancti Spiritus, which I wired exclusively to the Journal, El Comercio, the recognized organ of the Spanish volunteer corps here, reproduces extracts of a secret circular, issued by the Captain-General to the military commanders in the central and western provinces, intimating that all the regular army posts now stationed in the interior cities and towns will be withdrawn unless the residents of each town are loyal to Spain, and that local merchants and property holders organize and maintain free of expense to the Government volunteer and guerrilla forces of double the numerical strength of the troops of the line engaged in garrison duty thereon.

In the circular quoted Weyler also insists that the most important people of the place shall personally serve in such volunteer or guerrilla companies.

The order apparently indicates that General Weyler has decided to gradually mass his regular army forces at the fortified seacoast ports and to cease his present efforts to maintain isolated inland positions daily menaced by the enemy, and with which it costs so much to keep up regular communications.

Another American Sent Away. Jose Ramon Boza, a naturalized American, who is general freight and passenger agent for the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railway, and whose expulsion from Spanish territory was recently ordered, embarked on the steamer Santa Domingo for New York yesterday. He is a brother-in-law of ex-President Escorial, of Costa Rica, and was formerly superintendent of the Government telegraph lines in that republic.

Miguel Haury Cespedes, of Puerto Principe, son of the Cuban ex-President, Carlos Manuel Cespedes, with 200 other political suspects, were embarked by the Ciudad de Cadix yesterday without trial. They will be indefinitely confined to the seven-and-a-half Spanish penal stations on the African coast. From the jail they were marched to the wharf in shackles through the principal streets of Havana between double lines of troops with fixed bayonets. The same steamer took 600 ill and wounded Spanish soldiers back to Spain.

Cannot Get Their Liberty. The American, Charles Scott, although declared innocent in the primary court, is still a prisoner. The military court at Guantanamo has preferred new charges against him. Another naturalized American, Augustus G. Detamore, has been arrested here as a political suspect. Private despatches from Cardenas say that the case against the American citizen, Frank Lettice, in the civil court there has been dismissed. He remains in prison, however, awaiting special orders from Weyler directing his expulsion. He owned a big sugar estate near Cardenas, which was burned some time ago by Spanish guerrillas. The American citizen, Casanas, after twenty-five days' detention by the military authorities of Sagua la Grande, has been turned over to the civil courts. He had filed a claim with Consul Barker for indemnity for the destruction of his estate by the torch of the Spanish guerrilla forces. For during to do this he was thrown into a local dungeon as an alleged rebel sympathizer and held seventeen days (incommunicado) before he was allowed to see or communicate with his Consul or family.

HAD \$500 IN HER STOCKING. Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Who Fell While Hanging Out Clothes and Was Killed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, a widow, forty-seven years old, sustained a fracture of the skull on Thursday evening by falling from a piazza on the third story of her house at No. 142 Mill street, Paterson, while hanging out clothes. She never recovered consciousness and expired at St. Joseph's Hospital the same night.

While arranging the body for removal yesterday one of the Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the hospital, found the dead woman's stockings more than \$500 in greenbacks. Many of the bills were half worn away, showing that she had been saving them for a long time.

The money was turned over to Chief of Police Grant, who will hold it until the estate of Mrs. Kelly's six children can take out letters of administration.

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