

MARIA TERESA CANNOT BE SAVED.

Captain McCalla Thinks There Is No Hope of Saving the Cruiser.

REPORTS TO WASHINGTON.

The Vessel Lies in the Surf Where It Would Be Difficult to Work.

SHIP SAID TO BE TELESCOPED.

Other Naval Officers Who Have Viewed the Wreck, Including Hobson, Agree That She Cannot Be Raised.

Nov. 15.—The Potomac arrived here to-day from the cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa, which is ashore off Cat Island, as previously cabled, and the Vulcan remains with the wreck.

Captain McCalla, with the United States Consul, saw the Governor to-day, and the Captain will send dispatches to Washington. He will wait here for an answer. The situation of the Maria Teresa is unchanged.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Navy Department late to-day received the following cablegram:

Nassau, Nov. 15, 1898. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C. On arrival we took charge of the Teresa and hoisted flag. After careful examination of wrecked ship and situation, and careful consideration of instructions from Department, we regret exceedingly to express the opinion that it is hopeless to expect to rescue the ship. Drives, How, Hobson, and Critchfield confirm my opinion. The wreck is stranded in from 10 to 21 feet, with land to northward. With the exception of a few feet stern and forward, the ship rests on a rocky reef, covered with coral sand, interspersed with boulders, half a mile south of Bird Point. The line of reef extends outside of the wreck, both to northward and southward, the ship having been driven into a slight indentation in the reef. The surf from stern and outside of ship continues between reef and shore, then runs slightly to a point forward of and outside the ship again to northward. In fairly good weather it would be possible to pass close under the stern of the Teresa, in a smooth sea, to make track to the side, for the purpose of supplying power for winding pumps. However, such vessel never caught inside Teresa by stern, the probability also would be swayed by seas or thrown on reef. We passed Sunday on the wreck, examining forward, all compartments which were not flooded as well as the ship's surroundings, accompanied by Cayman, who had previously inspected the Teresa, and Chittenden, who was perfectly familiar with the ship. The evidence shows that after striking the reef the mainmast was driven up and broken off short below the yard deck. The mainmast top hung over the bilge under the port quarter. The sea had gone entirely over her, so that the latter part of the ship generally had been driven upward from 15 to 21 feet, the patch on the bottom almost the forward turret had disappeared, the air ports had been driven in, and the sea had entered through them and the gun ports on the starboard side, and the star deck and deck houses had been crushed in by seas after the ship struck.

I can best describe the condition of the ship generally by stating that she is already telescoped. In considering the practicability of raising the Teresa, the fact must be considered that she lies upon a coral reef, with but a thin layer of sand on the windward side of an island constantly exposed to the sea. Should the department determine to attempt to hoist the wrecked ship, I would recommend that this expedition be based on Cat Island, and I should be pleased to command any organization prepared to work on the wreck. M'CALLA.

ADELINA PATTI IS TO MARRY AGAIN.



MADAME PATTI, WHO IS TO BE COUNTESS GEDERSTROM.

From the Prima Donna's Latest Photograph.

Nov. 15.—The Manchester Guardian is authority for the statement that Mme. Patti told some of her friends after the concert here last night that she will be married to Baron Gederstrom, a Swede, next February.

If Patti is married again it will be the third time. Her first husband was the Marquis de Caux and her second Signor Ernest Nicolini. The latter died last January. Mrs. Mary Scott Rowland, of this city,

who visited Craige-Nos castle last Summer, said last night that Mme. Patti Nicolini told her that she would marry again, but Mrs. Rowland does not believe that it will be so soon after Nicolini's death in the London dispatch intimates, Sir Alfred Rothschild, the head of the English branch of the family, Mrs. Rowland said, had already been refused by the great prima donna. She added that Patti told her she did not care for wealth, though the man to whom she is married will have to be wealthy. Then she would know that he was not marrying her for her money. "Title was not essential either," she quoted the prima donna as saying. "If I were to be Adeline Patti, that is my title. I need no other."

NEWS OF THE WORLD CABLED BY JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DREYFUS TO KNOW THERE IS HOPE.

Court of Cassation Orders That He Prepare His Defence.

HE IS IN GOOD HEALTH.

The Devoted Wife Gains a Great Point, and Her Husband Learns of the Revision.

Nov. 15.—The Court of Cassation has informed the Minister of the Colonies, M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced and that he prepare his defence.

The Ministry of the Colonies has received a cable dispatch saying Dreyfus is in good health.

The decision of the Court of Cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have commenced, and notifying him to prepare his defence, is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Antide Boyer, Radical Socialist, in moving the extension of the law of 1897 to military prisoners, by which the latter would have the privilege of legal assistance during preliminary examinations, caused an uproar by asking that, if the motion was adopted, it should be applicable to Colonel Picquart, who, he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false.

This called forth numerous noisy protests from the Centre and Rightists, and the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, contended that the Military Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, has acted in accordance with the law in regard to Colonel Picquart. At the same time M. de Freycinet accepted the motion and the debate on it proceeded.

General Zurlinden, according to report, decided to have Colonel Picquart tried by a court-martial on the charge of having communicated to his counsel, M. Lohéac, a letter from the secret documents in the Dreyfus case about "that canaille de Dreyfus" which has since been shown, though the confession of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, to be a forgery.

La Liberté asserts that the Court of Cassation has decided to permit to the counsel of Dreyfus the text of the depositions of the various Ministers of War, the letters of Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterházy, which he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false.

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JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN HURLS DEFIANCE AT FRANCE AND PATS UNCLE SAM ON THE BACK.

Newfoundland Is the Cause of a Veiled Threat.

French Prevent Colony's Development.

Nov. 15.—At the National Liberal Unionist conference here to-day Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made his first public speech since his return from the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was much more explicit on the subject of Anglo-French relations than his colleagues in the Cabinet have been, said: "It is the hope of every friend of peace that the French withdrawal from Fashoda is indicative of their acceptance of the principle of British control of the whole valley of the Nile, regarding which there cannot be any discussion whatever."

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the motherland and her colonies," Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows: "What is of equal importance, our American kinsfolk and neighbors have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding, but now the American people know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them and that they heartily reciprocate our good feelings."

"I shall not attempt to predict what may follow this better feeling, but I may at least hope that in the future, the understanding of which I have spoken may be perfected, and that in the face of that understanding we two may be able to guarantee peace and civilization to the world." (Prolonged cheers.)

"A CHALLENGE," SAYS M'CARTHY. Justin Huntley McCarthy, who is in the city, said of Mr. Chamberlain's speech: "I should say that Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Manchester is a challenge which will be followed by an act of aggression. At the same time Mr. Chamberlain is given to making sweeping statements which are not always quite to be relied upon. It is an extraordinary speech, and sounds as if it came from a man who did not care if he had a fight."

C. A. Bratton, foreign editor of the Staats-Zeitung, said last night: "Mr. Chamberlain cannot have seriously meant to convey a warning to France when he spoke with such heat upon the differences between the two countries in Newfoundland. It is the old game of certain English statesmen to talk in such a strain, while at the same time submitting to actual offensive action on the part of those attacked in speeches. We all remember how Chamberlain threw down the gauntlet to Russia a year ago and how Russia responded by seizing Port Arthur."

NO MERCY FOR LI HUNG CHANG.

Despite His Plea the Empress Sends Him to Dam a River.

Nov. 15.—Li Hung Chang has memorialized the Dowager Empress, begging to be excused from the appointment to consult with the Viceroy of the Province of Shang-Tung as to the steps to be taken to prevent any further overflowing of the Yellow River, pleading age and infirmity as his excuse.

He had a special audience on the subject with the Dowager Empress to-day, and the latter, while thanking him for his services to the throne, requested the Chinese statesman to proceed to the Yellow River without delay.

In some quarters it is believed Li Hung Chang's new appointment is due to the emnity of Yung-Loh, who replaced Li Hung Chang in the Tsing-li-Yamen early in September, and also to the animosity of Kang-Yi, the head of the Council of State.

On the occasion of her birthday next week the Dowager Empress will receive the ladies of the diplomatic body, in accordance with a promise which she made to Prince Henry, of Prussia.

MEMORY OF WAR; MARTYR HONORED.

Crowds in Havana Lined Routes of Funeral Procession of the Late Colonel Williams.

Havana, Nov. 15.—The remains of the late Colonel Williams, the Chief Quartermaster, who died of fever on November 11, were covered this morning from the Colon Cemetery to La Machina wharf, where they were taken on board the steamship Saratoga for shipment north.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, General Wade, General Butler, Colonel Clous, the British Consul, a number of friends of the deceased and the American newspaper correspondents accompanied the body from the cemetery to the wharf. The route followed by the funeral procession was lined by crowds of people. The caasket containing the remains was covered with the Stars and Stripes.

HONORS FOR THE KHARTOUM HEROES

General Kitchener and His Assistants Receive Coveted Rewards for Bravery.

London, Nov. 15.—The Khartoum honors have been gazetted. Captain Kenn, Lieutenant Montmorency and Private Byrne, of the Twenty-first Lancers, and the Victoria Cross, of the Second Dragoons, receive the Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell and Major-General Lord Kitchener are made Knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir John Buller is a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and many others receive decorations.



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

where, despite the fact that the French Fishery interests have declined to a comparatively insignificant point, the demands of the French have continually increased and their interference with the development of the colony has increased.

"At the present moment Newfoundland is seriously suffering from an intervention which is of no advantage to France, although a serious detriment to the British colony."

"If the Fashoda incident only serves to disabuse foreign statesmen of the erroneous conception that the British will yield anything to pressure, it will be a blessing in disguise."

After referring to the "thorough and complete sympathy so noticeable between the motherland and her colonies," Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows: "What is of equal importance, our American kinsfolk and neighbors have begun to understand us better. If we have had differences in the past, I believe they have arisen entirely from the want of proper mutual understanding, but now the American people know that in the late trouble our hearts went out to them and that they heartily reciprocate our good feelings."

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CRETE REJOICES TURKS ARE GONE.

Prince George of Greece Has Left to Take Charge of His Island Commission.

Trieste, Austria, Nov. 15.—Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of the Powers in Crete, started to-day for that island.

Greece, Island of Crete, Nov. 15.—The population of this town is holiday making; there is great rejoicing everywhere; a te deum has been chanted by the bishop, and, amid cheers, he invoked divine blessings upon the protecting Powers who have freed Crete from Turkish rule.

The Christians are behaving well, and there are no signs of ill-feeling among the Mussulmans.

OCEAN LINES AGREE ON TRACKS.

Ten Steamship Companies Adopt Two Outward and Two Homeward Atlantic Routes.

London, Nov. 15.—At a conference between representatives of the Cunard Line, American Line, French Transatlantic Company, North German Lloyd Line, Hamburg-American Steamship Company, the Netherlands Line, the Wilson Line, the Atlantic Transport Company and the Elder- Dempster, Furness and White Star Lines, presided over by Mr. Ismay, it has been decided that two outward and two homeward ocean tracks will be used from January 15 to August 18 and from August 15 to January 15.

The regulations adopted will be circulated, and hopes are expressed that all cross-Atlantic vessels and Newfoundland fishermen will recognize them.

Golden Lure to the South Pole.

London, Nov. 15.—The Royal Geographical Society offers \$25,000 to head a very handsome expedition, and includes bonus and other rewards and plenty of food.

The customs receipts of the port of Havana for October amounted to \$840,000, an increase of \$400,000 over those of October, 1897.

Amateur photographers cannot practice with their cameras in Russia without a license.

England has now more than fourteen hundred bicycle clubs.

The buildings, roads and embellishments of the Paris Exposition will cost over \$20,000,000.

In Japan a man can support a family in comfort on an income of \$300 per year. This includes house rent, two servants and plenty of food.

It is reported that Sarah Bernhardt will start on a trip to India immediately after New Year's.

Queen Victoria has presented Mme. Albert with a very handsome crystal umbrella, hands studded with diamonds.

The use of the diamond circular saw for cutting steel is facilitating the erection of the Paris Exhibition building. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are worth about \$2,000 each, and are fixed in a steel disc over six feet in diameter.

Declares Britain Never Yields to Pressure.

"Understanding" with America Advocated.

Nov. 15.—The British Ambassador in Washington, Lord Cromer, has declared that Britain never yields to pressure.

He is in favor of an "understanding" with America, but he is not in favor of a "challenge" which will be followed by an act of aggression.

At the same time Mr. Chamberlain is given to making sweeping statements which are not always quite to be relied upon. It is an extraordinary speech, and sounds as if it came from a man who did not care if he had a fight."

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MANIAC LYNCHED BY AUSTRIAN MOB.

In a Religious Fury He Had Sacrificed a Little Girl.

Nov. 15.—The town of Werschetz, in Southern Austria, was the scene to-day of a lynching in true American style.

Alexander Lazare, a Roumanian, suffering from an attack of religious mania, on his way to church last Sunday came across a little girl sitting on a park bench reading the Bible.

"You are condemned to death!" he cried. Then, without waiting for a response, he killed the child with a hatchet which he carried. A policeman hearing the girl's cries, rushed to the scene and arrested the murderer. He was locked in a cell and put in irons.

"I killed the child by divine command!" was the repeated cry of the maniac. Yesterday afternoon a mob congregated in front of the prison and demanded that Lazare be delivered into their hands. The keeper, who refused to accede to the clamor of the crowd, was overpowered, and the maniac was speedily hanged on a tree near the scene of the murder.

THIS WAR SHIP USES NAPHTHA.

Russia Successfully Experimentalizes with This Fuel on Board the Large Ironclad Rostislav.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—A large and powerful ironclad, the Rostislav, has just been completed and is the first ironclad in the Russian navy carrying special furnaces for naphtha fuel. Its engines were constructed at the Baltic Works, in this city.

The Rostislav has undergone her official trials, and it is asserted that the naphtha furnaces work admirably. The vessel ran slightly over sixteen knots, and in doing so exceeded her contract speed by nearly two knots.

PARIS TO HAVE 5 CENT TELEPHONES.

Stations Will Be Established All Over the City Where Messengers May Meet.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Under the direction of M. Mougeot, Under-Secretary of the Government, Mail and Telegraph Department, a new system of telephone service will at once be introduced in Paris and the larger cities of France.

There will be a large central station, and substations will be scattered all over the city, with waiting rooms where the senders and receivers of messages can meet at appointed times. Messages will be delivered from the central station or from the substations for five cents. "Phones" will be placed in residences for a small annual subscription.

Nov. 15.—According to semi-official statements, the Spanish Peace Commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands, and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish Commissioners have decided, in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace.

The Imperialist to-day, commenting upon the loan which Don Carlos is said to have raised in London, says: "Evidently the English are abetting an outbreak of civil war in Spain, with the object of securing additional territory at Gibraltar. The Americans employed the same methods to secure the masters of Cuba." Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—To-morrow may bring a renewal of the Hispano-American war. So the Cabinet concluded after its session to-day. At that meeting all possibilities were most carefully canvassed. There was not the least indication of yielding any of the American demands.

Secretary Long reported from the Navy Department that the North Atlantic fleet was ready to sail at a few hours' notice. Up to this time the most sanguine of the President's advisers have maintained that they did not believe Spain would discontinue negotiations and resume hostilities. To-day there was but one member of the Cabinet who held this view. He was Secretary of State Hay. The others all feared that a break was to be expected.

The ultimatum of the United States, which is to be answered to-morrow by the Spanish Commissioners at the postponed meeting of the Peace Commission, was again most carefully discussed, and the Cabinet was a unit on its enforcement, but the almost unanimous sentiment was that a renewal of the war would be necessary to bring about a lasting peace.

Spain, from the view of the Cabinet, has no alternative, but absolute recession from her theories or a war to be concluded on her own coast.

A WORLD'S FAIR FOR VENEZUELA.

The Government Has Issued Invitations to Friendly Nations for 1900.

Caracas, Nov. 15.—The Government has appointed a national exhibition to take place in January, 1900, in which friendly nations will be invited to take part.

A conversion by an English house of the Venezuelan debt is spoken of.

The Government has decorated an American, the well-known financier, Mr. Morgan Gluck, director of the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, with the highest class of the Order of Bolivar.

FOR KILLING A SERGEANT--JAIL.

Trivial Punishment Inflicted on a German Officer for Murder.

ANGRY AT BAD COOKING

Sergeant's Squad Had Spoiled Army Rations and the Count Lost His Temper.

Nov. 15.—The

Neuste Nachrichten says Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, a captain of the Uhlan Cavalry, has been cashiered and sentenced to forty months' imprisonment for fatally stabbing Sergeant Schlenker, in September last.

Schlenker was superintending the cooking of rations during bivouac near Hagouan, Alsace, when he received an order to get a load of forage. During his absence the soldiers in handling the stove spoiled the food. When Schlenker returned Count Stolberg-Wernigerode abused him, calling him a blackguard and a bounder. Schlenker replied that he did not think he deserved such a name, and the Count struck him, knocking him down. The sergeant called out to two of his comrades, saying: "You saw that I was struck!"

Thereupon the Count flew into a rage, drew his sabre and stabbed the sergeant twice. He died in the hospital the following day.

It is perhaps needless to add that had the conditions been reversed and had the sergeant struck the captain the punishment would have been speedy death.

DEAF MUTISM NO BAR TO BIGAMY.

Defence That the Accused Did Not Hear the Clergyman Did Not Save the Prisoner.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—A queer case of bigamy, which has puzzled the courts for some time, was decided to-day. Christian Zuehlendorf is a deaf mute. He is a tailor, only thirty years of age, but in the brief period of five years has been divorced from his first wife, separated from his second and married his third, Marie Mueller, before he was legally set free.

The defence tried to show that as the prisoner was a deaf mute he did not and could not know what the ceremony at the third wedding implied. The case was carried to the Appellate Court, which decided that a man with as much matrimonial experience as Zuehlendorf possessed ought to have known the significance of the actions of the minister who performed the last nuptial ceremonies, even if he could not hear a word of what was spoken. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

BRAZIL'S BIRTHDAY OF INDEPENDENCE.

DR. CAMPOS SALLES, BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Nov. 15.—The Republic of Brazil celebrated the ninth anniversary of its birth. Upon this occasion the most important of Brazilian holidays was observed with unusual éclat, owing to the fact that to-day is also the day of inauguration of Dr. Campos Salles as President of the Republic.

The inauguration ceremonies took place at the President's palace. Besides Minister Charles Paiva Bryan, the United States was represented by the battleships Oregon and Iowa, which were ordered to stop at Rio de Janeiro on their trip to Manila and participate in the celebration. At noon each of the warships fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Brazilian flag. There were big military processions, and all business was suspended.

Although only nine years have elapsed since Emperor Dom Pedro was deposed, Dr. Salles will be the fourth President of Brazil. The term of office is four years, but revolution and death have caused vacancies. Dr. Salles is fifty-six years old, a Republican, was once Governor of the State of São Paulo, and later a member of the Chamber of Deputies. He took an important part in the overthrow of the Empire.

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