

FEARFUL DISASTER.

The Disastrous Wreck of the Steamer Mohagan on the British Coast.

CAUSE OF THE WRECK A MYSTERY

The Captain and Others of the Officers go Down with the Steamer--The Seamen Stand on Deck and see the Ship's Boats Leave Them With the Foundering Vessel--Heroic Efforts to Save the Passengers--The Number Rescued Very Small. Bodies Still Washing Ashore--Reports of the Vessel's Unseaworthiness.

Falmouth, October 15.—From the best evidence obtainable at St. Keverne, it appears that the Mohagan foundered five minutes after she struck the rocks. She was going at full speed, struck twice, stopped and rapidly settled into the water. As the captain and the executive officers of the steamer went down with her it has been impossible thus far to ascertain how she got out of her course, as Falmouth light and the coast were visible.

Among the incidents cited is the escape of the Pemberton. Mr. Pemberton jumped into a life boat, his wife threw him three children and then leaped into the boat herself and thus the whole family was saved.

St. Keverne, October 15.—In the lower end of the church here lie fifteen bodies, among them those of four women and one 12 year old girl. The bodies are laid out reverently. The faces of the victims present a sad sight, showing how rudely the waves and rocks played with their features.

The whole village and neighborhood are alive with excitement and knots of men linger about talking with the rescued members of the crew.

It is exceedingly difficult to trace the events of the disaster; but, so far as can be ascertained, it seems that a strong southeast wind was blowing and that there was a heavy ground swell on and a strong current running. Dinner was ready and Captain Griffiths was about to proceed to the saloon when a crash made it apparent that the steamer had gone ashore. The captain immediately went on deck and the survivors saw him blowing the bridge doing all that lay in the power of a brave man to lessen the disaster.

Authentic particulars of the events occurring after the ship struck are not yet obtainable. It seems, however, that one of the ship's boats containing several women got away safely, but capsized. A number of its occupants were rescued by lifeboats. Another boat with sixteen hands was picked up by a lifeboat and safely returned to shore, and two or three other persons managed to reach land.

Out of the 161 persons on board forty-five escaped. Up to a late hour to-night, about thirty bodies have been washed ashore at different points. A southerly wind is now blowing and it is expected that the bodies of many more victims will be recovered by tomorrow. An inquest will be held on Monday.

The rescued persons are receiving the greatest attention from the inhabitants here and the utmost kindness is being shown to the female passengers. Most of the passengers were Americans returning home.

Mr. Smith, who was among the rescued, says his home is in Oregon. In connection with the representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Smith said that he saw the captain giving orders which were as good as possible. As the survivors ran along the beach, the vessel's passengers all went to the water at Smith's, who is engaged to get the bodies of the rescued persons, had a busy time during the day. They were boats which were witnessed to the Atlantic coast during the war. The vessel belonged to the company that had a calamity because of a constant boys running to the beach, and the messages to anxious D. NESSEL, who is now said, has been from the start. The vessel was only bought by the company when they were sold to the United States by the Cleopatra, of the Messageries-Lyland Line, and was to be used for the 13th ship of the line. The vessel was made one voyage out of this city, and it is asserted, was wrecked. The vessel's engines were defective and the boiler leaked. She was in such a condition that she was not to be used and her return to the United States was deferred. The vessel was in the water for a whole day and was in trouble with her engines. For the last two weeks she has been in dock undergoing repairs, but the managers say she was

in perfect condition when she left port on this, her first voyage under her new name. It is asserted, however, that in a twenty-four hour trial last week her performances were very unsatisfactory and the crew did not wish to go on her on account of the previous defect in her engines. It is surmised that her engines broke down and that the vessel, in the rough sea and heavy gale which prevailed, drifted on the rocks.

Captain Griffiths, who is missing, was formerly captain of the Manitoba and then captain of the United States government for use as a transport during the war with Spain.

New York, October 15.—A. D. Franklin, of the Atlantic Transport Company, said today: "There is no truth in the report that the Mohagan's boilers were defective and that her condition was not satisfactory. The vessel was in first class condition. During her first trip from this side she took twenty-two days and for that reason it was reported that she was overdue. This was not so. The ship was going only at half speed and we knew that she would not arrive on other side before she did. On her arrival she was completely overhauled. As it was deemed advisable to give her a trial before she sailed again, her date of sailing was put forward and the Manitoba sailed in her place October 6th. After the trial trip we received a cable from the ship's engineer and officers, saying that the Mohagan was perfect. I do not believe the wreck was caused by any defect in her machinery or boilers."

Among those still missing are Mrs. S. C. Crane, believed to be the wife of Stephen Crane, the novelist.

HEROISM OF SHIP'S OFFICERS AND CREW.

Falmouth, October 15.—The survivors without exception speak in the highest terms of the devotion, heroism and gallantry displayed by the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer, and declare that all were instantly at their posts when it was known that she had struck the rocks.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late then to avoid the catastrophe, which occurred so suddenly that there was not sufficient time to get all the life-saving boats.

The scene was indescribable. Men jumped overboard and in agony of despair, and the women passengers huddled together and refused to leave the deck. Officers remained on the bridge to the last and many instances of sacrifice are recorded.

Members of the crew are known to have stood by and watched the boats launched and put off when it was apparent that these were the only means which their own lives could be saved.

A lifeboat, with a load of forty persons on its way to the shore passed many who were battling in the water, whom it was impossible to save. The lifeboat, headed by the vicar and accompanied by the shore and carried the boats. When the lifeboat entered the little cove the fishermen waded into the sea to hold and drag the boat up on the beach and tenderly carried the survivors to their homes, which had been already prepared for their reception, and the vicar attended the injured.

The lifeboat was again launched and put out for the wreck, on its outward journey picking up three survivors. The trip to the wreck was fruitless, so far as taking any one from the vessel was concerned, but on its way back to the shore sixteen other survivors were taken from the water. This was just before daybreak.

The latest list of the rescued shows that eleven passengers were saved.

The Pilgrimage to Jamestown Island

Richmond, Va., October 15.—The members of the Episcopal general convention who made the pilgrimage to Jamestown left here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, on the steamer Pocahontas, which arrived at Jamestown at 1 o'clock. There they were met by a party from Norfolk, including a choir. A platform had been erected in front of the ruins of the old Jamestown church, and on this the bishop was seated. In the rear of the platform was stationed the choir, which rendered the services of the day, rendering several hymns with organ and vocal accompaniment. The clergy and others took seats on the ground in front of the platform. Bishop Randolph, of the diocese of Southern Virginia, made the welcoming address. D. C. McKim, of Washington, an historical member of the day, delivered the address. Bishops Lawrence, of Massachusetts, and Nichols, of California, made addresses. The prayers were read by Bishop Saterlee, of Washington, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hare, of South Dakota. The services were exceedingly impressive. A granite cross had been erected on the old churchyard to commemorate the pilgrimage. The members of the convention returned to this city and left for Washington.

THE KAISER'S PILGRIMAGE

The Question of Paying the Costs—The Emperor to Hunt in Scotch Highlands—Horse and Dog Meat For Sale on the German Markets

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Berlin, October 15.—Emperor William's departure for the Orient has started a discussion as to the advisability of the establishment of a regency.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says: "In such cases where the emperor and king of Prussia, leaves the country for any length of time, as in the present instance, a duly empowered person ought, in the meanwhile, to seize the reins of the government." Continuing, the Freisinnige Zeitung proposes that the matter be brought before the reichstag.

A number of the leaders support the regency proposition, while several of the conservative papers scold this view. The constitution of the empire does not appear to provide for a regency. The presidency of the German bund is vested in the king of Prussia, but nothing is said to legalize the transfer of this dignity to a regent of Prussia. In the meanwhile, the emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, would naturally be regent.

The question, however, with the whole matter of the emperor's trip to the Holy Land, will be threshed out during the session of the reichstag. In governmental circles the opinion is expressed that it is not fair to expect the emperor to bear the entire expense of the journey and it is said that the cost of his majesty's trip, exclusive of presents and his liberal baksheens, will amount to at least 5,000,000 marks.

The costly gifts to the sultan of Turkey and to his harem, etc., also figure up from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks. Therefore, it is suggested, as the voyage is expected to redound to Germany's greater glory and advantage, the parliament ought to grant a credit to cover the main expenses, more especially so as otherwise the emperor will have to run into debt. The conservatives have answered the government's approaches, but the centrists have replied with a flat negative. It is now said that Emperor William intends to become a neighbor of Queen Victoria in the Highlands of Scotland. He has been inquiring for a purchasable sporting estate in Scotland, providing salmon fishing and grouse and deer shooting.

The recall of Baron Von Buelow, the German minister at the Vatican, is still greatly perplexing the German press.

The inadequate meat supply of Germany, owing to the barriers erected against foreign cattle, hogs and meats, continues. From Austria, solely 8,000 head of cattle have been admitted and Russia supplied about 80,000 pigs. These imports are quite insufficient to cope with the requirements which the home supply fails to meet. Prices have risen steadily for months past and they are 20 per cent. above those of 1897. The slaughtering of horses for food has greatly increased, especially in the large cities, and dog's flesh is openly advertised.

A brewing company of Eisenach has decided to buy the famous Luther house there and convert it into a restaurant. The government of Saxony, consequently, is being urged to prevent one of Germany's most historical relics from being put to such a use.

The government has now definitely decided to appoint permanently a naval attaché at Washington. The appointment will be made next month and the new German attaché will reach his post during the month of January.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. R. R. Bellamy.

Murder Over a Game of Cards

Macon, Ga., October 15.—A special to The Telegraph from Athens, Ga., says: This afternoon W. K. Smith, of Bogart, Ga., shot and instantly killed Pat Wood. At 4 o'clock the parties above mentioned and J. S. Jenkins and Jno. E. Harris were engaged in a game of cards at a point near the cemetery, when Smith grew angry with Wood and shot him the ball going through the head, producing instant death. All of the parties are members of the Second Georgia regiment, Company G. Smith escaped and every effort for his capture is being made. Feeling against him among the soldiers is very strong.

THE VIRGEN TRAGEDY

Efforts To Fix the Responsibility on Government—Banner—The Company to Import More Negroes—The Negro Miners Ask to Get Back South

Virgen, Va., October 15.—Attorney William Patten, of the Chicago-Virgen Coal Company, is authority for the statement that no further attempt will be made to find here the Alabama negroes, whose coming resulted in the loss of so many lives. There is under consideration, according to Attorney Patten, an attempt to fix the responsibility for the tragedy upon the government of Illinois. The lawyer declares that it is the intention of the coal company to press the matter and it will be for the grand jury of Macoupin county to say whether Governor Tanner shall answer in court.

J. F. Eyster, manager of the company store, who was so nearly killed by the mine, Wednesday, is recovering. The mine commander, Colonel Young, has a guard of soldiers at the house where Eyster was taken. The coroner's jury held two sittings today and examined several witnesses. They were ex-guards, who are under nominal arrest by the military and for whom a blanket warrant was sworn out yesterday. The testimony was practically the same as given by their companions Friday.

The general idea conveyed was that the men who were employed to protect the property of the Chicago-Virgen Coal Company, not only did not fire the shots themselves, but they did not have time to see whether comrades did. This applied to the guards stationed in the stockade. The coal company has several witnesses to examine, including Manager Lukens, and it will take one or more days to conclude.

Why to Get Back South

St. Louis, October 15.—The fifteen negro men, with their fifty-seven women and children, who were brought to St. Louis after being driven out of Virgen, are being cared for by the city temporarily. The negroes desire to be taken back to Alabama, but they have no transportation. A telegram was received from the

A Decision on as to Prize Money

Charleston, S. C., October 15.—In the United States district court here today Judge Brawley handed down an opinion in the prize money case. The question at issue was whether all of the crew of the Yale should share in the money, or merely those who were enlisted regularly in the United States navy. Judge Brawley decrees that all the crew shall share in the proceeds in the sale of the ship. The Rita was bought by the government for \$15,000. Captain Wood, of the Yale, will receive \$5,000.

A Soldier Killed in a Row

Montgomery, Ala., October 15.—A special to The Advertiser says: A fight in a house of ill fame at Anniston, last night resulted in the death of Sergeant Heise, of the Second infantry regiment, and the wounding of three other soldiers. The provost guard had been summoned to stop a disturbance, and the soldier in the house defied the guard. The guard was composed of members of the Third Tennessee, but it is not known who fired the shot. Heise, the man killed, fought through the Santia campaign and was promoted from private to sergeant for bravery at the San Juan fight.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any salve in the world. This fact in its merit has led to the most extensive attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. R. R. Bellamy.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS

Surgeon Seaman's Testimony Contradicted by His Own Receipt.

MANY DELICACIES FOR THE SICK

Under His Charge on the Cobden, Receipts for by Him--The War Commission to Start on its Tour of the Camps--Surgeon General Sternberg Opposes Establishment of an Army Hospital in Cuba by the Red Cross Society--Damages to the Brooklyn in the Battle of Santiago--Volunteers Asked to be Kept in the Service.

Washington, October 15.—The members of the war investigating commission did not hold a session today, but devoted the time to preparation for the tour of the army camps, which begins tomorrow.

The commission will leave Washington at about 4 o'clock tomorrow morning for Jacksonville, Fla., where they are scheduled to arrive about noon Monday. They propose to direct to the military camp there, where they will take the testimony of officers, men and others who can throw light upon the conduct of the war, giving special attention to complaints that appear to have foundation.

From Jacksonville the commission expects to visit in order Tampa, Atlanta, Anniston, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Lexington and Middletown, Penn., where Camp Meade is located. Later, they will go to Camp Wikoff, on Long Island, it is thought the southern tour will consume two to three weeks, and possibly longer, as it is the intention of the commission to be very thorough inquiry at all points. They will travel on a special train furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The train will include dining coach and sleeping and parlor cars for the accommodation of the entire party, which will number fifteen persons in addition to the nine members of the commission.

SURGEON SEAMAN CONTRADICTED

Surgeon General Sternberg today sent the following to the commission to investigate the war department. It relates to a statement made by Major Seaman yesterday.

"New York City, October 14. "Dear General: Major Seaman, surgeon of the First Volunteer engineers made a statement to reporters in my presence, and it was published broadcast, that he received nothing but travel rations from the army for his convalescents on the Cobden and that he depended on the Red Cross Society and National War Relief Association for their food. Major Seaman has just sent me the enclosed copy of a receipt given to him before the Cobden started. "Very sincerely yours, "D. M. APPEL."

The receipt shows that Major Seaman received on September 28th from Major Bradley 13 cases canned goods, 12 bottles whiskey, 4 barrels ginger ale, 1 box corn starch, 1 barrel jellies, 4 boxes condensed milk, 2 boxes clam broth, 2 boxes salted crackers, 2 boxes lemonade, 2 boxes catfish, 2 boxes cracker, 60 pounds arrowroot, 1 quart Squibb mixture, 2 bottles bismuth subgalate.

GENERAL OTIS'S SANITARY REPORT

A cablegram was received at the war department today from General Otis, reporting five deaths among the American soldiers at Manila since October 10th.

OPPOSES A RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Surgeon General Sternberg has written a letter to Mrs. Wenthrop Cowdin, of New York, regarding the establishment of a Red Cross hospital in Cuba and Porto Rico, in which he says:

"I have received your kind letter of October 14th, enclosing a check for \$2,000 for my special fund for extra comfort and luxuries for our sick and wounded soldiers. Accept my sincere thanks for this liberal contribution.

"I do not think favorably of the establishment of a hospital in Cuba or Porto Rico by the Red Cross Society for the reason that the war is over and the garrisons which are to be stationed in these islands will require a fully equipped hospital, which it is the duty of the government to provide and which it intends to provide.

"I appreciate very highly the valuable assistance which has been rendered by the Red Cross Society, but I think it would be demoralizing to our medical officers and to the service generally if we should continue to depend upon the contributions and voluntary assistance of patriotic citizens for the care of our sick in the islands which have come into our possession."

NEEDED REPAIRS ON THE BROOKLYN

A special naval board, appointed to investigate the repairs necessary to the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship, because of damage sustained in the battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet, finds that the principal injury to the Brooklyn was caused by the entrance of an explosion on the berth deck of a 4-inch shell, shot holes in three smoke stacks and two escape pipes, shot hole through hawcock netting, injury to after engine ventilator by 6-inch projectile, three pounder shot through the plating and hole in forward deck.

TO ISSUE RATIONS TO FOOD SUPPLIES

A telegram was received tonight from the president saying that in view of the opinion of the acting attorney general, the secretary of war was empowered to issue rations to the destitute

LETTERS TO STAY IN THE ARMY.

The secretary of war received a call from Adjutant Campbell of the Second Cavalry, who had written a letter to the commissary officers, asking that they be permitted to go to the Georgia coast, where the greatest distress prevailed. They were instructed to art promptly and it is expected here that the distribution of relief supplies will begin within the next few hours.

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SEPARATE SOLDIERS LEAVING SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, October 15.—The steamer Covadonga sailed for Spain today, carrying 2,400 troops. The Rear Admiral Cristina will sail tomorrow for Spain with Captain General Macia and his staff on board.

Be reassailing on the steamer Covadonga, Admiral Vallaride called upon Rear Admiral Schley at the Inglaterra hotel to bid the American admiral farewell. Rear Admiral Vallaride has been very anxious in his treatment of the Americans.

United States transport Mississippi

with 800 troops on board, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning with her hands empty. The inhabitants of the town gathered out en masse to greet the Americans.

Indians Coming to Terms

St. Paul, Minn., October 14.—A Walker Minnesota, special to the Dispatch says:

Indian Commissioner Jones and a number of correspondents arranged to go to the steamer Vera today to the battle ground off Bear Island and to the battle camp for council with hostiles, but the lake was too rough. It on Monday the lake is in better condition, the visit will be undertaken. The Indians will not confer on Sunday.

Mr. Jones wants to make another attempt to persuade old Bug Mah Shick to render. The Indians will hold a council at the agency and Commissioner Jones will have another general council there Wednesday, when a number of hostiles are expected to surrender. General Bacon is anxious to begin his campaign of subjugation and is confident that it will require force to restore peace. It is almost the universal belief here that active campaigning will be resumed before all the Indians wanted by Marshal O'Conner are secured.

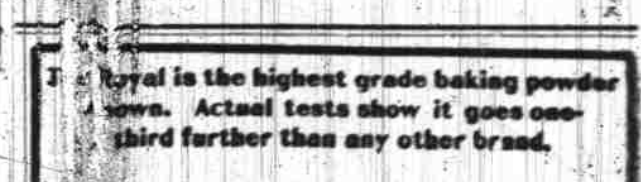
St. Paul, Minn., October 15.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, with his staff, arrived here today from Omaha. During the day he called on Governor Clough, talking over the Indian troubles at Leech lake, the general going very thoroughly into the situation. General Miles also spent considerable time at Fort Snelling.

The Emperor of Germany at Zante

Zante, Ionian Islands, October 15.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern having on board the emperor and empress of Germany and their suites has put into the harbor of Zante, owing to the fact that a strong sirocco is blowing. The night will remain here until the gale is abated. All the members of the imperial party are enjoying good health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Royal is the highest grade baking powder. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.