

**A SEA DISASTER WHICH
CAUSED MANY DEATHS.**

**The Steamship Ville de Nazaire Founders
Off the Atlantic Coast.**

**Only Four of the Eighty-Two Persons
Aboard Rescued.**

**These Four Pass Through an Experi-
ence Which Has Been the Lot of
But Few, Seeing One After An-
other of the Thirty-One Others
Who Left the Vessel in the Same
Boat Perish of Cold or Die of
Hunger During the Days They
Were Helplessly Drifting.**

NEW YORK, March 18.—Of the eighty-two persons comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer Ville de Nazaire, which started from this port March 6th for Port-au-Prince, Haiti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft a few hours later. The others passed through an experience such as has fortunately been the lot of but a few, seeing one after another of the thirty-one others who left the steamer in a large boat perish of exposure to cold or die of hunger, some suffering during the seven days in which they drifted helplessly without sail or compass.

Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, a San Domingan, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and four children, without being able to alleviate their sufferings.

What became of the forty-four persons besides those mentioned above can only be surmised, although there is a remote possibility one or more of the three boats in which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of a fierce storm off Cape Hatteras has been picked up by a sailing vessel. The Ville de Nazaire was a single-screw bark-rigged steamer of 2,100 tons register, owned by the Compagnie Transatlantique Generale.

The accident vividly recalls the fate of the same company's steamer Ville de Harve, which was wrecked on November 23, 1873, with 226 people on board. The Ville de St. Nazaire was commanded by Captain Jaquena, a sailor of experience and ability. Hard weather was experienced from the time the steamer left this port until water began pouring into the vessel, when it was determined to abandon her.

The passengers and crew took four boats, the fifth having been crushed in an attempt to lower it. There had been no time to provision the boats. It was night and in the midst of a fierce storm when the disaster was made. Captain Berri, manager of the West Indian line of the Compagnie Transatlantique Generale, was one of the thirty-five men who embarked in the larger of the boats, and upon him devolved the command of that frail refuge for so many souls.

Senor Tagado, Latutz, the third engineer, and the ship's doctor, Maire, are the only ones surviving. They were brought to Perth Amboy, N. J., yesterday by the schooner Hilda, which came upon them on March 14th, as they were drifting at sea with the dead bodies of four of their fellow passengers in small boats.

The survivors were almost dead from starvation and exposure and too weak to relieve the small boat of its weight of corpses. The four rescued men were brought to this city from Perth Amboy on the tugboat Capt. Berri, the Central American, bound to this city from Aspinwall, was wrecked off the cape on September 21, 1857, and 450 persons perished, a total of \$2,000,000 in gold belonging to returning miners going down with the vessel.

The Naizaire was valued at \$300,000. Her cargo was valued at \$50,000, and she carried \$25,000 in gold. Agent Forget said he did not know whether the cargo was insured or not.

**THE NEW WORLD'S
PUGILISTIC CHAMPION.**

**Fitzsimmons Takes Things Easy After His
Encounter With Corbett.**

**Shows But Little Signs of the Pound-
ing He Received.**

**Says He Was Confident at Every
Stage of the Fight That He Would
be the Winner—The Dethroned
Champion Remains in His Rooms,
Reading the Accounts of His
Downfall.**

CARSON, March 18.—The new champion pugilist of the world was taking things very easy to-day. He in the morning walked over to the penitentiary and took a bath, and for the balance of the day loafed around the house and did nothing. He looked in excellent shape, and the terrific pounding that he received in the ring yesterday from Corbett did not show to any such extent as might have been expected. His head was cut quite badly, and Fitzsimmons had covered it with plaster, but this was the only thing about him that gave any indication of the ordeal he had gone through on the preceding day. One thumb was tied up, and Bob explained he had hurt this on Corbett's head in the first round, but it gave him much trouble during the fight. He was cheerful to the last degree over the result of the contest, but did not have a great deal to say regarding it.

"There was no time during the fight," he said, "when I was not confident of winning. Why, in the fifth and sixth rounds, when they say that Corbett had me going, I had no doubt whatever in my mind that I was going to be the winner of that fight. I knew I had him all the time. After the seventh round I kept getting stronger and fresher all the time, and he was getting weaker. I could tell that by the way in which he strength in the clinches. I knew that I could end the fight with a punch or two when I had a good chance to land them, and I knew that I was going to outlast him when it came to the question of endurance. What had I to fear anybody? He was a thing, but he was all the time, and I knew I would knock him out just as I knocked out Sharkey—the only difference being that this time I got the credit for what I did. There were lots of people in the country who said I could not stay with Corbett, and that if the fight went over ten rounds it meant that I would be a winner. I knew that I could outlast him, and I would have shown the world that I could tire him out if I had not a chance to knock him out.

"In the early part of the fight I kept for his jaw, and I must say that at least that was the only thing that was good style. I reached it several times, however, and I knew that I would sooner or later get there with it. He was so clever, however, in guarding his jaw that it meant too much waste of effort on my part to keep on trying to hit there. He was a fighter, and he was often enough. I then began playing for his body, and in a short time I landed him."

Regarding his future movements, Fitzsimmons said: "I have not decided just what I will do, but one thing is certain, and that is that I will not fight any more for at least two years. It has been three years since I fought Corbett, and I am not going into any finish contests for two years, any how. After that time I may decide to fight again, and I may not. It all depends on how I feel. I am getting along in years now, and two years more on my present age will bring me not far from 40 years of age. That's a rather mature age for any man to engage in finish contests in the ring. However, I will not say now what I will do. I may fight again, and I may not. I shall pay no attention to the challenges made by Goddard, Mitchell and Sharkey. They are all bluff challenges, and not worth my consideration."

Fitzsimmons will leave Carson City for San Francisco on Friday night, and will give an exhibition in that city. He was originally booked to exhibit there Friday night, but the date has been changed to Saturday.

THE EX-CHAMPION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—James J. Corbett remained in his rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-day, and spent most of the day lying down. He rose early and had a hearty breakfast served in his rooms, after which he read the papers, copying every word printed about the fight with Corbett down and did not rise until a dentist called by appointment to repair the tooth shattered by Fitzsimmons at Carson yesterday. Jim shows little outward marks of his encounter, but he is weak from the effects of the terrible heart blow, and says he has intermittent shooting pains in his left side. His physician, however, says he will suffer no permanent injury, although the shock to both nervous and physical systems has been severe.

Corbett was first amused and then annoyed at the report brought on the wires that he was dead. He was the liveliest corpse ever on route to a graveyard, he said, and reiterated his ability and willingness to fight Fitzsimmons or any one else this afternoon, to-morrow or any day next week.

"I don't want to say anything on the subject of the fight," he said to an Associated Press representative. "Hold on, though. Just say this, will you, that I was beaten fairly and honestly, and that I have no kicking coming, no complaints to make, and don't represent me as sick or dying, or even ill, for I am not only chagrined at my carelessness in the fight."

ABANDONED AT SEA.

**THE ALLAN STATE LINE STEAM-
SHIP RIALTO.**

**An Explosion Causes the Vessel to
Take Fire—The Crew Rescued
by Another Vessel.**

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Allan State Line steamship Carthagénian, which arrived this morning from Glasgow, rescued the crew of the Wilson Line steamship Rialto, which took fire and was abandoned March 5th, in latitude 21.25 and longitude 22.4.

The Rialto was bound from Newcastle for this port, loaded with a general cargo, including a large quantity of chemicals. At 8 a. m., March 3d, while a hurricane was blowing, an explosion in the fore hold blew the hatch covers into the air, killed one seaman and injured the chief mate.

Dense columns of smoke poured out of the hatch, and the crew started the pumps. Meanwhile the ship was wallowing in mountainous seas and occasionally burying itself.

The lifeboats were smashed by the seas, and the crew worked with desperate energy, but the fire gained headway steadily until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Carthagénian was sighted and promised to stand by until the weather moderated. The crew did not relax their efforts to subdue the fire. For forty-eight hours the Allan liner stood by, and when the weather moderated enough to make it possible for a lifeboat to live, Captain France of the Carthagénian ordered his boats manned and the entire crew were taken off.

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**River Still Rising, With Indications of
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**Rains and Drainage From the North-
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**A Woman and Four Children
Drowned at Marion, Arkansas,
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The river is still across at Memphis, and the indications are that it will continue to do so for some time. The river to-night stands at 36.9 feet, a rise since morning of one-tenth.

The rise is continuing at Cairo, and heavy rains prevail in all streams which feed the big river, along the upper portion and the middle valley. Throughout the entire northwest territory, the drainage from which swells the volume of water in the upper Mississippi, these rainfalls continue. The same condition prevails in the territory which feeds the Ohio and other tributaries while the heaviest rains of all are descending over the already submerged Arkansas territory. On the eastern side of the river, continuous rains are the rule. At Memphis and throughout this district the rainfall in the last twenty-four hours amounted to 1.6 inches, while at Helena it was 2.4 inches. So long as the heavy rains continue there is small chance of a cessation of the overflow.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday an official bulletin was sent out from the Weather Bureau of Memphis reporting a fall of two-tenths of a foot in the city since yesterday morning. This bulletin was published as a piece of cheering news in the local papers, and was telegraphed over the country. Subsequently Mr. Emery of the Weather Bureau, discovered that the statement contained in the bulletin was absolutely erroneous; that no such river gauge had taken place, but that the Weather Bureau employes who had read the gauge at 1 o'clock had made a mistake. As a matter of fact, the river was stationary from yesterday morning at 7 until 6 p. m.

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At Greenville the rise in the twenty-four hours was one-sixteenth of a foot, 38.8 feet being registered on the gauge. It is within two-tenths of a foot of the danger line.

At Shreveport and New Orleans the river continues to rise. The work of rescue and relief goes forward with unabated zeal. Four or five rescue steamers, including two Government boats, are operating north of Memphis, landing 400 refugees and 1,000 head of stock. The condition of the refugees is pitiable. Some are partly clothed, sick almost to death from exposure and long suffering. Seventy-five have been standing for hours in water, waist deep, awaiting the rescue steamer. One woman clung frantically to her dead babe. In another family of four two drowned, a few minutes before the boat arrived.

In Memphis all the vacant stores are crowded with 3,500 refugees. They sleep on the floors of the buildings. The Relief Committee has its hands full. As long as the overflow continues funds will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants of the flood sufferers. Inasmuch as practically all of the sufferers are residents of Arkansas, the Relief Committee telegraphed to Governor Jones of that State asking his co-operation in relieving the distress of thousands of the people of his State. The Governor replied that there were no funds at his disposal. The local Relief Committees are sending appeals to the individual citizens of Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi.

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**A Child-Kidnaper Killed by Texas De-
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Some time ago the police were notified that an attempt would be made at an early date to kidnap Dunn's little daughter. Dunn is wealthy and it was the intention of the kidnapers to hold the child until a liberal reward was offered for her return. It was said that \$4,000 had been determined on as the amount of the ransom.

The police were unable to ascertain when the attempt to steal the child was to be made, but men were at once sent to the house, and ever since the information was given the house has been under guard.

Last night Detectives Ellison and Proctor were summoned. At an early hour this morning they saw a man approach the fence, and after looking cautiously around he tried to enter the house. The detectives attempted to capture him and ordered him to surrender, but instead of doing so he drew a revolver and opened fire on the officers. They at once responded in a similar way, but the intruder had fired twice before a bullet from the pistol of one of the officers brought him to the ground. He died instantly. The officers were not injured.

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**SCOTT JACKSON MAKES
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**The Murderer of Pearl Bryan Makes a
Last Desperate Resort**

**To Extort a Respite or Commutation
From Governor Bradley.**

**Implicates a Doctor in the Crime—
Says He Held the Girl in His Lap
While Doctor Wagner Cut Her
Head Off—Belief That the Prisoners
Will Receive No Leniency at the
Hands of the Governor.**

FRANKFORT (Ky.), March 18.—As a last desperate resort to extort a respite from Governor Bradley or a commutation of sentence of himself and Alonzo M. Walling, Scott Jackson has made another so-called confession, and Walling has signed it.

Upon their arrest one year and six weeks ago each confessed that the other committed the murder. Each has been in the confession business frequently ever since. Those who have individual confessions signed by their respective authors were vague and evasive. Now for the first time comes a confession prepared by Scott Jackson in the Alexandria jail, and signed also by Walling, to be sent to Governor Bradley. The confession now in his hands. It is voluminous, somewhat evasive and not a little foggy. It justifies the general exclamation, "Who will believe it?" which was heard everywhere on the streets to-day when the announcement was made that a confession had been obtained.

It was secured for a big money consideration, the proceeds to go to the mothers of the condemned men. Its distinguishing characteristic is that it contradicts in almost every particular the theory of defense in the long trials of each of the murderers.

During the trial, witnesses were brought from Bellevue, a village just above Newport, to prove that Jackson, Walling and Pearl Bryan were seen in that village about noon on the Thursday before the murder. The defense attacked the veracity of John Foster, one of the witnesses, and tried to show