

DEMAND FOR TEMPLE'S RELEASE.

Secretary Hay Wires the American Legation at Mexico City

To Insist Upon His Immediate Discharge From Prison.

Temple Thrown Into Jail Charged With the Murder of a Mexican Who Had Repeatedly Assaulted Him, the Shooting Having Occurred in American Territory.

NOGALES (ARIZ.), Nov. 12.—Late last night J. F. Darnel received the following telegram from Secretary of State Hay:

"J. F. Darnel, U. S. Consul, Nogales: Have wired Legation at Mexico City to demand immediate release of Temple. JOHN R. HAY, Secretary of State."

On the night of November 5th Jim Temple, a conductor on the Sonora Railroad, became involved in a difficulty with three Mexicans. Temple started to go to his caboose, and was followed down the track by the Mexicans, and again assaulted by them.

Temple went across the line to Mexico, where he was arrested, and thrown in jail on a charge of carrying a deadly weapon. Later on the father of the murdered man, who is a Mexican citizen, went to the local jail and preferred a charge of murder against Temple.

Consul Darnel demanded of the Mexican authorities the release of Temple, but was refused. He then wired the State Department to take immediate action, as it was feared Temple would be summarily dealt with. The answer as above came last night. The people here are anxiously waiting to know what reply the Mexican authorities will make to the demand of the State Department.

If Temple is not released serious trouble will follow, and will undoubtedly lead to international complications.

FIRST NEW YORK REGIMENT.

Gen. Merriam Instructed to Recall Volunteers From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The First Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, now doing duty at Honolulu, has been ordered home by the War Department. Major General Merriam, commander of this department, to-day received a dispatch from the War Department instructing him to recall the First New York Regiment immediately.

The first detachment of the Empire State boys will arrive here on December 6th, and will be furnished transportation to New York at once. The remainder of the regiment will arrive on the 12th, and will also proceed to their native State without delay.

This sudden and most unexpected recall of the New York Regiment from Honolulu is the result of the recommendation made by the War Department of the same by General Merriam on Friday.

The last report received here by the department commander from Brigadier General King showed that the regiment was badly off from a sanitary point of view, as many of the men were ill with fever, and the dread disease seemed to be on the increase.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

Free Space and Free Care for Their Exhibition at Lisle, France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Manager J. A. Fletcher of the State Board of Trade is in receipt of a letter from the managers of the Commercial Exposition at Lisle, France, offering free space and free care of any non-perishable products of California, and asking what the probabilities are for obtaining a good exhibit of such things as can be sent from here. Mr. Fletcher is now sending out letters to the producers of cereals, beans, woods, minerals, hops, dehydrated vegetables, seeds, beeswax, animal nuts, wools, sugar, tallow and all similar articles having a commercial value. The idea is to make a perpetual exhibit in that city of every non-perishable article that can be produced in California.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GAGE.

Accorded a Big Reception by Citizens of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—Hon. Henry T. Gage, Governor-elect of California, R. J. Waters, Congressman-elect from the Sixth District, and other officers-elect were met at the Arcade depot this evening by the Army and Navy League, the American Club, Columbia Club and other political organizations and escorted to the Columbia Club parlors, where a reception was held to ratify the election of the Republican ticket.

Numerous bands stationed along the line of march played stirring airs, and the reception accorded the newly elected officials was most hearty.

At the Columbia Club the evening was occupied in expressions of congratulation and handshaking, no speeches being made.

SINKING OF THE PETERS.

Six Chinese Who Were Passengers on the Vessel Still Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Six Chinese who were passengers on the river steamer J. D. Peters when she crashed into the side of the Collier Carina are missing. It is believed that their bodies are either in the hull of the vessel or that they are floating about the side.

Wanamaker's Reply to Quay.

The Ex-Postmaster General Has Issued a Statement Relative to Senator's Announcement of His Candidacy for Re-Election.

Says That the Result of the Election, Instead of Being a Personal Triumph and Vindication of Quay, Was a Most Significant Rebuke and Defeat of the Senator and All He Represents.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day issued a statement in reference to the announcement made by Senator Quay on Thursday of his candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate, his statement that his re-election was assured, and his offer of \$10,000 reward for the conviction of any person corruptly offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature for his vote for United States Senator.

Mr. Wanamaker says Senator Quay has interpreted the result of the recent election as his personal triumph and vindication, "while the truth is the recent election is a most significant rebuke and defeat of Senator Quay and all he represents."

The ex-Postmaster General says that though Quay's candidacy for Governor was elected, he received a minority of the votes cast for the office, and "what is more significant," he continued, "at least 155 of the 254 members of the next Legislature are pledged to vote against Senator Quay."

After styling Senator Quay's manifesto as "the exultant yell of a political boss," Mr. Wanamaker notices the Senator that the contest against his domination is not ended, and reiterates his purpose of carrying on the contest until Quay's rule and his methods are exterminated from the politics of the State.

Mr. Wanamaker closes his address with an offer of \$20,000 for information that "will secure the conviction of anyone who corruptly gives or offers to give, directly or indirectly, to any member of the General Assembly, any money, appointment to office, or things of value to secure the vote of such member for any persons for the office of United States Senator, or information that will lead to the conviction of any member corruptly receiving any money, appointment to office, or other valuable things for the vote for United States Senator."

Mr. Wanamaker adds that this offer will continue in force for a year after the election of a United States Senator, and that he will pay all costs of prosecution in any cases coming within the purview of the case.

BICYCLIST TAYLOR.

Makes Three Remarkable Record Rides at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Major Taylor, the colored cyclist, to-day at Woodside Park, according to the announcement of the timekeepers, made three of the most remarkable record rides in the history of cycle racing.

He, it is claimed, lowered the mile record of 1:32.34, held by Edward Taylor, the French champion, one of the he took two trials to lower the half-mile record of 0:48, held by Willie Winkle. On the first trial the time was 0:45 1/2, as announced, and on the second trial another half of a second was clipped off. He thus, as claimed, lowered the record to 0:45 1/4.

Taylor rode so hairless wheel, and was paced by three quintets.

All Quiet at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON (N. C.), Nov. 12.—Wilmington is rapidly settling down to its normal quietude. There has been no further clash between the races. The city government is exerting every effort to reassure the negroes so that they will resume their labors at the cotton compresses and shipping wharves. The Governor's jury held an inquest this morning over the bodies of negroes killed in the riot. The verdict was that the negro came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury. This verdict will apply to all the cases.

Manila to Be a Supply Depot.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—By direction of the Secretary of War, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, for increasing the efficiency of the Subsistence Department, Manila, Philippine Islands, is designated as one of the important depots to which officers of that department are assigned for the purpose of purchasing and shipping supplies, to take effect from this date, and Lieutenant Colonel David L. Brainard, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., is assigned to duty of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies at that depot, and while on such duty will have the rank of Colonel.

New Canadian Governor-General.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Minto, the new Canadian Governor-General, in succession to Lord Aberdeen, arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Scotsman from Liverpool. He was accompanied by his wife and family and suite. He was met at the landing stage by Lord Aberdeen and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, several members of the Cabinet and others. After the customary addresses, Lord Minto and Lord Aberdeen drove to the city hotel, and then to the Provincial legislative building, where the new Governor-General was sworn in. Lord Minto proceeded to-night to Montreal.

Virginia Dreyer Passes Away.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Nov. 12.—A dispatch has been received by Louisville Dreyer telling of the death of Virginia Dreyer, the well-known actress. She died yesterday at Phoenix, Ariz., where she had gone for her health.

Survey of Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It is learned that the war with Spain has not delayed the surveys of the Nicaragua canal to an appreciable extent, and practically all parties have sent in their notes on the plan. At present the surveys of

HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

Tested by a Board of Inspection Appointed by Secretary Long.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Holland's submarine boat was tested to-day in the lower bay by a Board of Inspection appointed by Secretary of the Navy Long.

A Whitehead torpedo with a practice head was put in a cage and drawn through the explosion bow of the submarine boat and then adjusted in the lower bay to a distance of 400 yards, to travel that distance within five feet of the surface of the water.

When off Sixty-sixth street the signal to fire was given by the Board of Inspection, and the missile was expelled from the bow of the light craft, and in five minutes it was unacted with an explosion of air that sent the water flying several feet high, the projectile traveled the distance of a quarter of a mile, and was lassoed by the Government tug.

When the torpedo was fired the Holland was not submerged, her bow being fully eighteen inches above the water line, but if it were necessary to fire the destroyer underneath the surface of the water, Captain Morris said that it could be accomplished just as easy at five, ten or fifteen feet under the surface.

The diving apparatus was tested with satisfactory results, but the verdict of the Board of Inspection as to the results will not be made known until they have been passed upon by the Navy Department at Washington.

America Will Become a Power.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In the course of a speech on the occasion of the opening of a Liberal Club at Parkham, Lancashire, the Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, Home Secretary in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, spoke at length on the interests of the United States and England, and said that, when he said, America was destined to become a great power, the presence side by side and co-operation of the two English-speaking Powers would vitally affect for the better the whole future of the Far East.

A Private Murdered by a Negro.

HUNTSVILLE (Ala.), Nov. 12.—Private Jackson, Troop H, was instantly killed, and Corporal Garrett, Troop H, mortally wounded to-night by "Horse" Douglas, a negro tough of this city. Both men belonged to the Tenth Cavalry. No one saw the killing. Douglas was seen with the soldiers in a tough part of the city, and his pistol had three empty shells. He is in jail, but denies the crime. A rumor has been circulated that the Tenth Cavalry would lynch the prisoner.

Battleships Oregon and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived yesterday at Rio to participate in the anniversary celebration of the Brazilian Republic. The supply ship Celtic was with the battleships. The Leonidas arrived at the Washington Navy Yard to-day with a cargo of rifles for the battle of July 3d for the National Museum. The torpedo boat Rodgers was placed out of commission at New York to-day.

War Investigation Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—All the members of the War Investigation Commission except ex-Governor Woodbury were present at to-day's session, which was devoted to a discussion of the evidence taken by the sub-committee which went to Western cities and to the city of New York to-day at Boston trial. There are eight or ten important witnesses to be examined here before leaving for New York, but they hope to go next Thursday night.

Schooner Lost With All on Board.

TOLEDO (O.), Nov. 12.—Fishermen from Green Island, who came here to-day, report that Lightkeeper Gibeaut of the Turtle Light saw a small schooner with a crew of six men and one woman go down during the gale of night before last. They supposed she was small cargo of the American or Cleveland, loaded with coal or stone. Nothing further is known of the matter than the report of the fishermen.

Result of West Virginia Election.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), Nov. 12.—Governor Atkinson, who yesterday said that the election of New York Republicans in the lower house, now concedes the lower house to the Democrats by a majority of one. This does not affect the majority on joint ballot for Senator, except in the settlement of the Charles River drive off the natives who are looting the ship. He replied by cable that he would leave immediately, and would arrive at the wreck in the morning.

Chicago Against the Widow.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Judge Payne of the Superior Court to-day decided against Mrs. Dawson McCaffery in the suit against the widow of John McCaffery's death in 1894, to be recognized as the rightful widow of the decedent, and to share in the \$500,000 estate. This decision leaves the property to be divided between the five heirs named in the will.

To Command European Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Rear Admiral Schley, having asked again for sea service, has been promised the command of the European squadron, which will be re-established in a short time with some of the finest cruisers in the navy, to exhibit the American flag creditably to the European nations.

More Troops Start for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is said at the War Department that the Eighth Cavalry left Savannah this evening for Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and all cities which will be garrisoned by United States troops.

The New Siamese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The newly arrived Siamese Minister, Phya Phya Visadada, was presented to-day by Secretary Hay to the President, and the customary addresses were exchanged.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Nov. 12.—Practically all returns from every precinct in the State shows that the Republicans have a majority of thirteen on joint ballot in the next Legislature. Both branches will be organized by Republicans.

Tranquillity Prevails at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The city has resumed its normal state of tranquillity. There have been no further incidents, and no further protests from the Orden Publico have occurred.

A Famous Actress Dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.), Nov. 12.—Clara Fisher Maeder, the once famous actress, died to-day in Metuch, aged 85 years.

SPAIN TRING OF HER COLONIES.

Will Try to Dispose of What Few She Controls After the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace With the United States.

Germany Already Cautiously Approached for the Purpose of Ascertaining How Much the Marriano, Caroline and Pala Groups Would be Worth to the Kaiser's Government.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 12.—It is asserted in diplomatic circles here that Spain, after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the United States, will try to dispose of her few remaining colonies, notably the Mariana Islands, the Caroline Islands and the Pala Islands. It is reported that the Spanish Government has already cautiously approached Germany for the purpose of ascertaining how much those groups would be worth to Germany. The officials of the Foreign Office here admit that the acquisition of these Spanish colonies would be of considerable value to Germany, in view of their proximity to Germany's Australasian possessions, but they give no intimation as to their intentions in the matter.

This announcement that Emperor William will call at Spanish ports on his way to Spain, has given rise to all sorts of political speculations. The Foreign Office here is doing everything to throw cold water on the idea that his majesty had any political end in view in touching at the Spanish ports. The Foreign Office appears to be anxious to avoid any steps calculated to arouse public feeling in the United States, which it is fully recognized here would resent a visit of the Emperor to the Spanish ports while the peace negotiations are still unconcluded.

It has now become known that Emperor William, among other objects in view, desires to utilize his trip to Jerusalem to reunite German Protestantism, now split into a score of factions, and establish his office of sarnmus episcopus, now held merely over the Evangelical Church of Prussia, over the whole of Protestant Germany. Before starting for Palestine the Emperor thoroughly discussed the idea with the highest dignitaries of the Prussian Church.

The Emperor firmly believed he could realize his plan, but nevertheless the project utterly miscarried. The Grand Duke of Baden represented to the Emperor existing circumstances made it impossible for the other Protestant Princes of Germany to yield to the Emperor's wishes.

The net result of the Emperor's step in this direction thus far have only been to arouse resentment on the part of the Emperor, the carrying out of his plan would be tantamount to further serious curtailment of the sovereign rights of the smaller German rulers. Several formal written replies which his majesty has received from German Protestant rulers point out this fact, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar did so especially severe terms.

THE MARIA TERESA.

Commander Craver Reports as to Condition of the Warship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The official report of the Navy Department of the finding of the Maria Teresa was contained in the following message received from Commander Craver of the wrecking tug Potomac, which has been ordered to Cat Island, from Santarot, "Nassau, Nov. 12.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Potomac arrived, Maria Teresa near Bird Point, Cat Island, one mile off shore, in two fathoms water. Tide rising and falling inside. Temporary deck broken up; movable articles removed by natives. Yulcan not seen. Natives at work since Saturday."

The Potomac was ordered at once back to Cat Island, with instructions to Commander Craver to take possession of the Maria Teresa and to drive off the natives who are looting the ship. He replied by cable that he would leave immediately, and would arrive at the wreck in the morning.

The fact that the Teresa, drawing twenty-three feet of water, and water-logged as she was when abandoned is probably drawing nearly thirty feet, has been driven in twelve feet of water is regarded by naval officers as evidence of the great strength of the storm which caused her crew to leave her.

BENEFITS OF THE WAR.

It Has Led to Broader Views of the Strife Between Classes.

We all noticed last spring, when it was seen that war was inevitable, how all classes of people forgot their usual differences of opinion as to politics and methods of procedure, and became hearty neighbors animated with the desire to do what was best for the country, even though the doing of that best involved the greatest sacrifice, the sacrifice of life itself. Attack the country and we all become patriots—all then stand on the same level, and all stand erect, too, erect in the stature of real men, ready for the call of their country and anxious to hear it.

This is, to my way of thinking, the finest thing that a war in a country like ours calls into being. The lines that separate class from class are arbitrary and artificial; the bonds that unite them in love of country and the responsibility of citizenship are real and strong. To fight with a brave adversary produces respect the one for the other; but to fight side by side with twenty-three men, sharing the hardships of the march and the camp and the dangers of battle, produces a respect the one for the other which is augmented by something very like affection, and stimulated, too, by the consciousness of a high purpose that is common to all.

Travel is a great educator, but it is as nothing compared with the intimate companionship of the camp and the battlefield. One of our greatest social dangers in this country has been due to the misunderstanding that existed between the classes. These misunderstandings have embittered all the strife which have arisen between labor and capital. Each side, mistaken as to its view of the other, has main-

WHEN SHIPWRECKED.

LIFE BELTS ARE PREFERABLE TO BOATS.

The Passenger's Chance of Escape Largely in His Own Hands.

The wreck of the Mohegan has revived in the public mind several questions about the possibility of reducing the loss of life that occasionally attends a marine disaster. Of course, there are a number of factors in a problem like this. If a ship comes into collision with another or goes on a reef in the night and when a heavy sea is running, the chances of her passengers and crew getting ashore alive are not so good as if the sea is smooth and the accident occurs in broad daylight.

Another element in the situation is the ability or inability of a shipwrecked person to swim. One who has from boyhood or girlhood been accustomed to sea bathing and to swimming knows how simple a matter it is to keep afloat if a person will only not try to raise the body above the surface of the water nor make violent exertions. By lying on the back, merely keeping the mouth and nose out of the sea, one can remain alive for hours, or even days, without a life belt, provided that there are no waves to overwhelm him. One who has learned to swim has a degree of confidence and assurance when immersed on short notice that no one else can ever experience.

If a person is not a swimmer, but exercises only a little common-sense and coolness, his chances of surviving are excellent. The captain of an Atlantic liner, who has received three medals for saving life, said to a "Tribune" man last week that, as a rule, a person who has donned a life belt and intrusts himself to the water stands a better chance of escape than those who rush to the boats. A boat may capsize from being overloaded or striking the ship's side before she gets clear, especially if in the necessities of the situation, it is not fully manned. But when one has a life belt on he can float, with his head and shoulders above the sea, for hours, and stands the best possible chance of being seen and rescued. Probably there is no one fact better worth remembering when one is about to cross the ocean than this: If you know where to find his life belt, has learned in advance just how to put it on in emergency, and then uses it when the peril of the hour demands, he may entertain little fear as to the result. He can afford to keep away from the boats and crowd, and pursue an independent policy.

The chief reason why so many persons lose their lives in a shipwreck is that they get "rattled." Confusion is sure to prevail if people do not know what to do. Those are the ones most likely to succumb. The person who has exercised some foresight, who does understand how to proceed, and therefore remains cool, who takes the wisest means to save himself.

One of the most interesting questions that is suggested by a disaster like that which wrecked the Mohegan is, how long can a person survive who finds himself overboard, is not a swimmer, but wears a life preserver? Well, those who should be experts in matters of this kind say that much depends upon the weather. The weather and the condition of the person. A delicate woman would not have the endurance of a hardened sailor or athlete. The chief evils to be anticipated are the chill from submersion, cramps of the stomach and deprivation of food and drink. If the sea does not beat up into one's face and choke him, he might keep alive for a day or two. Had not the shore where the Mohegan was wrecked been rocky, many of her passengers who had put on life belts would probably have lived. It was the violent waves which they were cast on shore that killed them, rather than exhaustion.

The criticism has been passed upon the officers of the Mohegan that the ship's boats were not in a condition to be readily launched. This charge, often repeated in other cases, is regarded unjust by those who are best qualified to judge. In heavy weather it is no uncommon thing for a steamship's boats to be carried away by a big wave. Hence it is not surprising that the ship's boats were not in a condition to be readily launched. This charge, often repeated in other cases, is regarded unjust by those who are best qualified to judge. In heavy weather it is no uncommon thing for a steamship's boats to be carried away by a big wave. Hence it is not surprising that the ship's boats were not in a condition to be readily launched. This charge, often repeated in other cases, is regarded unjust by those who are best qualified to judge. In heavy weather it is no uncommon thing for a steamship's boats to be carried away by a big wave. 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