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ONLY THREE ESCAPED ALIVE

FROM THE WRECK OF THE GOOD SHIP ASIA

Impromptu Rafts Quickly Went to Pieces in the Raging Sea—List of the Dead

PROVIDENCETOWN, Feb. 23.—Only three of those on board the Asia, wrecked on Sunday, were saved. Following is a list of those lost:

Captain G. M. Dakin, Mrs. Dakin, Lena Dakin, First Mate Thos. Cook, Second Mate Crosby, James Murray, Michael Doyle, Charles Stone, Frank Walter, Chas. Wyna, Geo. Johnson, Charles Ramba, Chas. Williams, Chas. Carlton, John Fielding, Burnett Butneson, Alfred Oldbury, Fred Lancheste. The three men who were rescued were taken to Hayannis today by theU. S. S. Azalea, where they told the story of the wreck.

The ship struck on the shoal at 11 oclock on Sunday last. After she struck she floated again and then struck three times more, and at last the crew were unable to get her off in the fierce storm that prevailed. Tremendous seas swept over the ship, which began to leak, and at 2 oclock Monday morning it became certain that she would soon go to pieces.

An attempt was made to launch the boats, but as fast as one was lowered it was smashed to pieces against the vessel, until they were all destroyed. Captain Dakin then decided to construct a raft, but before he could accomplish anything he was swept overboard and drowned. First Mate Cook then ordered the crew to prepare to leave the vessel on any piece of wreckage they might be able to lash together.

Part of the starboard planking of the deck had been wrenched loose by a tremendous sea. This was torn off and it was found that it would float with several persons on it. Mrs. Dakin and her daughter, in charge of Mate Cook, James Murray, Michael Doyle, Chas. Stone and Frank Walter, took places on it and were launched from the ship on a huge billow. William F. Smith, Jacob Steburg and Jas. Paces, who reached Hyannis today, left the vessel soon after on another mass of wreckage, and at the same time the other men, under the direction of Second Mate Crosby, were preparing to commit themselves to the sea in a similar manner.

The raft bearing the three sailors soon sighted the one on which were Mate Cook, Mrs. Dakin and her daughter and the others, and it kept in sight until dark Monday night. At daylight the next morning they had separated.

The wreck to which the three men still clung drifted towards Handkerchief lightship, and at 10 oclock in the afternoon they were rescued by the crew of the vessel.

The men will be cared for by the British consul at Chathem until they are able to be sent to their homes.

The Figel Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The Figel murder trial was brought to an abrupt stop this afternoon by the indisposition of Judge Cook. Counsel had been contending throughout the day as to the admissibility of the correspondence between Mrs. Hoffman and James Simons, her uncle, in New York, and intended to show domestic infelicity as a motive for suicide. Judge Cook had admitted the letters and Charles Hoffman, a cousin of the deceased merchant, who is expected to prove a sensational witness, had been called to the stand when the judge was seen to sway in his chair. He was suffering from vertigo and court was adjourned until tomorrow.

Australian Wheat

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 22.—The exportable surplus of the wheat yield is estimated at 19,000 tons.

INDEX

TO TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Arizona supreme court confirms the death sentence pronounced on a train robber and murderer Parker.

An avalanche on the Klondike trail near Lake Bennett buries 200 tons of miners' supplies, but the men escape injury.

Semi-official reports from the province of Matanzas say the streets of the cities are filled with women and children dying of starvation.

Army circles somewhat excited by orders to hurry work on coast defenses, especially in the south; Senator Hanna sees no cause for excitement over the Spanish situation.

Zola's trial ends in conviction and sentence to a year's imprisonment. The great novelist calls the jurors cannibals, and calmly compares his present situation with that of Christ at the time of the crucifixion.

Allen's amendment to the consular appropriation bill, recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, causes very serious debate in the senate; Morgan expresses his willingness to vote for a declaration of war, but not under cover of an appropriation bill.

Reports from Havana say the divers have brought up from the ruins of the Maine a piece of iron having no relation to the construction or armament of the ship; the deduction is made that the piece of metal is part of the torpedo which wrecked the vessel.

Department officials at Washington are much excited by letters from Key West which prove to convey little information; one fact is made certain, which is that the disaster was not caused by a boiler explosion; all interviews with divers are classed under the head of fakes, as are also most of the exciting reports circulated during the day.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

The president has signed the resolution of congress appropriating $200,000 for the work necessary for the recovery of the remains of officers and men and property from the wreck of the Maine.

A special from Alma, Harlan county, Neb., says: "Word has been received from Mascot, this county, that Thos. Ford, who last week cut the throat of his brother-in-law, escaped from jail today and killed four men before he could be overpowered.

Half a million bushels of Leiter wheat was ordered out of Chicago elevators yesterday for shipment by rail to the Atlantic seaboard. It is generally conceded now that over 2,000,000 bushels altogether of the Leiter holdings have been ordered for export.

Representave Barrett of Massachusetts has introduced a resolution allowing the naval affairs committee to incorporate in the naval appropriation bill an appropriation to exceed $5,725,000 for new dry docks or extensions to existing ones at New York, Norfolk, Port Royal, New Orleans and Mare island.

From Anadarko Indian mission, Oklahoma, comes the news of the killing of Father Placides by Father Isadore, who was in charge of the Catholic mission there. The two priests went out hunting yesterday. Father Isadore returned late at night and reported that he had killed Father Placides by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The New Mexican announces that Thomas A. Edison and an English syndicate have closed a deal for the Ortis grant, in South Santa Fe county, N. M. The price agreed upon is $1,500,000, payable in two years. Edison is building a plant that will handle 2,000 tons of placer dirt per day. He will make his headquarters at Santa

FOUND GUILTY

And Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment

THEY ARE CANNIBALS

THE ONLY COMMENT OF THE NOVELIST

ZOLA PROMPTLY CONVICTED

The Verdict Received With Shrieks of "Death to the Jews"—Attempts at Rioting Frustrated

Associated Press Special Wire

PARIS, Feb. 23.—There was increased excitement today in the precincts of the palace of justice, where MM. Zola and Perrieux have been on trial since Feb. 7th, charged by the government, in substance, with making libelous comment on the conduct of the Esterhazy court martial.

M. Laborie, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense. Referring to the bordereau, counsel maintained that it was written by Major Esterhazy, and said that the presentation of several secret documents at the court martial fully established this.

Recalling Premier Meline's refusal to discuss the subject when M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, interpellated the government on the subject in the chamber of deputies, M. Laborie said it could be concluded therefrom that the government had something to hide. (Uproar.)

Continuing, M. Laborie said: "General Mercier, minister of war at the time of the Dreyfus court martial, wrung the sentence out of the court martial in defiance of all law."

M. Laborie exclaimed: "I believe the country will soon realize the gravity of the situation and will revolt and protest in the name of eternal morality. This is what M. Zola has done."

Referring to the document which General Pellieux unexpectedly produced in court, purporting to warn the minister of war not to confess that he ever had relations with "that Jew," counsel maintained that the note in reality said "with that Jewish clique," and asserted that the authorities had not produced the alleged incriminating documents, because "it would have resulted, not in war, but in ridicule."

The speaker's touching reference to the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, the courage and abnegation of Mme. Dreyfus and the letter from Dreyfus in September, 1897, protesting his innocence more energetically than ever, produced a profound sensation, many of the people in the court weeping.

M. Laborie justified Colonel Picquart's search of Major Esterhazy's rooms, and pointed out that the latter had refused to testify in court. Counsel further contended that General Gonzes' correspondence showed that Colonel Picquart acted with the concurrence of his chiefs, and that the general would have stopped the colonel if positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus existed.

Continuing, counsel asserted that the government veered round against the inquiry when it feared it would cause trouble in the court, and took up the attitude of washing its hands of the whole affair. Colonel Picquart then became embarrassed, and was shipped off to Tunis. He would, according to counsel, have been sent to the extreme confines of Tripoli had not General Lecliere intervened.

There was a commotion in court when M. Laborie, referring to Dreyfus, said his appointment on the general staff was "badly received by the Jew-baiters."

Counsel further remarked: "Dreyfus could not have divulged anything about the hydraulic brake for the artillery, because the contrivance had been known since 1889."

Here the advocate general protested against M. Leborie going outside the case, but the latter insisted, adding: "Infantry officers, including Major Esterhazy, could have been acquainted with this contrivance. Yet, without proof an innocent man was arrested, who, although a Jew, would be the last man to betray secrets, for he was only too happy to serve France as a member of the general staff."

M. Laborie then reviewed the "shady conduct" and indebtedness of Major Esterhazy, who, he said, all eminent men believe wrote the bordereau. Counsel then asked who could be Major Esterhazy's backers, and declared that the "fairy tale" representing Emperor William of Germany as corresponding with Dreyfus was simply laughable.

"It was impossible, continued M. Laborie, "to obtain justice at the court martial which tried Major Esterhazy, and then a man arose, M. Zola, who needed every ounce of courage to do this (murmurs in court).

"He stands before you," added M. Laborie. "M. Zola's stand was made against the minister of war, who had dared, though in good faith, to take the responsibility of getting Dreyfus condemned."

In his peroration, M. Laborie said: "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived with the idea that the honor of the army is involved, because some of its members have ignored the law. Don't allow yourselves to be troubled or intimidated by rumors of war. Fear nothing, for the moral energy of the country still lives.

"It is with the hearts of honest men that victorious battles are achieved. Give that example of firmness, for you must feel that in this man lies France's honor." (Protests from spectators.)

"Your verdict will signify three things: 'Vive l'Armee,' 'Vive la Republique,' 'Vive la France;' that is to say 'Vive la Loi,' 'Vive la Idea Eternal," that is what I ask you to proclaim by your verdict."

Amid loud applause, mingled with hisses and cheers for the army and for the republic, the hearing was suspended.

Immense crowds of people then gathered outside the palace of justice, and the police were reinforced, trouble being feared. When the hearing was resumed, Clemenceau, for M. Perreiux, made a speech, seconding the remarks of M. Laborie, and concluding with an appeal to the jury, by the acquittal of M. Zola, "to remove from France the danger of religious wars."

The advocate general made a brief reply, the jury retiring at 6:30 p. m., and being absent about half an hour.

The jury found Zola guilty as charged on all the counts of the indictment and declared that there were no extenuating circumstances.

M. Zola, on hearing the verdict, said: "They are cannibals."

M. Zola's sentence is of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3000 francs, which is the maximum punishment.

Frantic bravos greeted the announcement of Zola's sentence, and intense excitement followed. M. Laborie and M. Perrieux and some others present embraced Zola.

There was extreme tension in court while the jury and the public were on tenter hooks until the verdict was rendered. Then the people burst out into tremendous applause.

In the meanwhile all the approaches to the palais de justice had been cleared, the

TYPICAL SCENE IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE DURING ZOLA'S TRIAL

—Reproduced from Le Journal Illustre.

of M. Zola having declared that he could not guarantee the latter's safety until the streets were in thorough control of the police. Exceptional measures were taken as the public emerged from the assizes court. Outside the building there was a terrific cheering, especially on the appearance of the officers who have figured in the trial. They were almost carried in triumph as shouts of "Death to the Jews!" resounded on all sides.

A number of violent fights ensued, and a police secretary was slightly injured.

The mob seemed to be delirious, shrieking cheers for the army and howling down the Jews with fierceness.

M. Zola emerged from the court at 7:30 p. m., and his appearance was the signal for tumultuous denunciations and insults and shouts of "Down with Zola!" "Death to Zola!" The crowd made a mad rush after his carriage, but the strong bulwark of police intervened and saved him from the fury of his denunciators.

M. Zola returned home about midnight without further incident. The city is calm.

Of the thirty persons who were arrested during the deliberations all have been released except one, who shouted "Vive Zola! A bas France!"

ZOLA'S FRIENDS

Compare the Sentence With the Crucifixion of Christ

PARIS, Feb. 23.—(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.) The Zola trial is ended. The jury agreed days ahead on a verdict and its unanimity was due to threats. It stayed in the jury room for a few minutes and the sentence is one year for M. Zola and four months for M. Perrieux, the nominal director of the Aurore.

The hour was 7 in the evening and the court was lighted by electricity, which revealed the face of every person. A very striking object, "Christ Crucified," hung high behind the bench. M. Laborie ended his speech by saying: "The name of Pilate is the most abhorred in history." The figure of Christ caught Zola's eye. After sentence had been passed with pompous decorum, he exclaimed: "To-day, associated with Christ, I too, am victim of mob violence, official cowardice and a grand miscarriage of justice."

Zola's friends were delighted. They declared that by the sentence he was redeemed from past faults; that it set him upon a radiant pedestal; gave him a unique position and would make him the representative man of humanity. They had greatly feared a severe sentence.

M. Clemenceau pleaded for the humble Perrieux, and tried to cheer him. He, poor fellow, has no compensations, no world-wide advertisement for his works, no blaze of glory.

The troops were never allowed to keep order during the trial. The service guards and constabulary only were called out. There were 7000 on duty around the law courts today, but despite all precautions to exclude the public, 2000 persons got into the hall.

The jury slipped away, but some of the jurymen were recognized in the hall and borne in triumph through the seething crowds on young men's shoulders. The din was fearful, but it was a joyous din. The fact that Zola was meeting a severe sentence softened angry passions. The French, as victors, are kindly; defeat sours and infuriates them. M. Faure only patronized General Pellieux and General De Boisdeffre as against Zola. He likes fine military company. Boisdeffre is aristocratic and in favor with St. Petrsburg and the president is sensible to this.

The cheering was tremendous all over town, but there was little violence, though the Jews were terrified. Some Jews managed to be near the law court, but escaped with their lives. Fortunately three days of carnival have used up the animal spirits of the people. They were tired and wanted to go to bed. The students, however, are much excited.

At a late hour tonight I went to Zola's house. As I passed through the flower-adorned vestibule I thought that a year's imprisonment would be a wholesome change from this luxury. M. Zola's taste for luxury is Italian and his home is furnished much in the Italian manner, richly and handsomely. I found him more nervous than on hearing of the verdict, bearing up with a stiff upper lip. He says he is sorry for France, but thinks she will right herself.

The house was filled from the ground floor to the garret with bouquets of flowers that had come from all parts, the gifts, doubtless, of Jewish ladies.

Zola will write another letter before surrendering himself. He is very tired. He absolutely felt like a storm-tossed mariner. He was going, he said, to the end of the century in all-around new conditions.

A friend expressed regret that there is so much burgeoise comfort at the St. Pelagie prison.

M. Rochefort has there his English bed go daily to prepare his lunch. A cell would be preferable were it not for rheumatism.

Zola's old political friend assures him that he would not die in jail. He was brought up in hardship; his father was an old military campaigner with Napoleon, and in the retreat from Russia, at Waterloo and other battles a sturdy French peasant. M. Zola was reared by peasantry to be hardy and enduring.

His health is not so good as a while ago, owing to his anti-fat diet, but the prison is sure to strengthen him, and then there is the stimulating moral force.

(Signed) EMILY CRAWFORD.

LONDON COMMENT

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The editorials in the morning papers based on the special dispatches from Paris pay a unanimous tribute to M. Zola's splendid courage when fighting against the heaviest odds.

Mrs. Whitney's Condition

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 23.—The condition of Mrs. William C. Whitney tonight is serious. Evidence of paralysis has set in, the result of injury to the spine. Dr. William T. Bull and Valentine Mott of New York are in constant atendance. Dr. Bull arrived on a special train from New York this morning.

A Formosan Revolt

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle reports a serious rising against Japanese rule in Formosa.

ONE LITTLE PIECE OF IRON

May Be All That Is Needed to Prove That the Maine Was Torpedoed

A Bit of Metal Bearing No Relation to the Ship's Construction or Armament Found in the Debris of the Wrecked Battleship

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—(Special to The Herald.) The utmost excitement prevails here tonight over something of most extraordinary importance which has transpired at the investigation into the wreck of the Maine. That much is known, but aside from the members of the court of inquiry and Consul General Lee, nobody knows for certain what it is. The city is rife with rumors, of course, but these rumors are only guesses or deductions from what is known. The exodus of Americans, generally believed to be by the advice of General Lee, is connected with the developments of the investigation.

The officers who have cognizance of the new and important fact walk about with lips firm set and grave faces. As men who realize the responsibility of the serious secret they bear, they know better than anybody else the frightful results that are likely to follow a definite disclosure of the fact that the Maine was blown up by a mine. The Maine was anchored at buoy 6, where the Spanish torpedo transport had been operated but a few hours before, and the new development is generally believed to have reference to this fact.

Among the stories current on the streets is one to the effect that a piece of iron bearing no relation to anything in the construction of the Maine or its armament, has been discovered amid the iron jungle of the forward part of the ship, blown there from below. Should this happen to be true, there would be no occasion to proceed with the investigation. The extraneous bit of metal could have come from nowhere else than from a mine or stationary torpedo beneath where the Maine rode at anchor until last Tuesday night.

It is quite conceivable that the cap of a torpedo could have been driven through the bottom of the Maine by an explosion of the frightful force of that which destroyed the warship, and find lodgment within the shell of the wrecked ship.

As to the truth or falsity of this persistently circulated tale, members of the board of inquiry are absolutely silent, finding refuge from making answer by reference to their rules that no information as to their proceedings is to be given out until their findings are reported.

The whole town is uneasy. The authorities recognize the condition and have adopted precautions against outbreaks by reinforcing the publico and civil guard at all points where trouble would be likely to begin. The arrival of the American newspapers here today containing accounts of the explosion and reflecting the opinion of the United States that the wreck was not an accident, has tended still further to disturb the town. Practically no Americans are left except the correspondents, the naval officers and those whose business will not permit of their leaving. Toward these the attitude of the Spaniards is truculent in the extreme. The volunteers have already begun to feint with their rifles when Americans pass them on the streets. It has become fashionable to assail citizens of the United States with profanity and obscenity. Two Americans walking along the streets in the southern part of the city found themselves dodging a shower of stones. Their assailants, however, were only half-grown boys.

Consul General Lee denies the published statements that he is about to return to the United States. It would be a bad thing for the American colony if the representative of the United States left at this time.

It is reasonably sure that the board of inquiry has learned definitely whether the ten-inch magazine on the starboard side of the Maine, forward, is intact. Several additional ten-inch powder cases are known to have been brought to the surface, and all of them are unexploded.

More than this cannot be learned from the board of inquiry, and correspondents are not allowed to approach the divers. The divers were today in the thick of the dead in the forecastle. They found at least a score of sailors who had been drowned in their hammocks. Most of these were in a sitting posture, grasping the ropes as if they had endeavored to lift themselves and had been overwhelmed by the rush of water before they could get clear. These bodies have not yet been taken from the wreck, and many of them will probably never be removed unless the whole fabric is raised to the surface. The total of bodies buried up to date numbers 153, leaving about 90 still unaccounted for.

GEORGE EUGENE BRYSON.

WILD RUMORS

Started by Letters From Key West

ONE IMPORTANT FACT

AS TO POSSIBLE CAUSE OF THE MAINE DISASTER

BOILERS DID NOT EXPLODE

Very Few of the Sensational Reports Prove to Have Any Basis of Truth

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The arrival of more mail in Washington from Key West this afternoon, bringing several private letters from naval officers lately attached to the Maine, caused a wave of excitement to run over the department and the capitol, for there were all sorts of rumors as to the contents of these letters, very few of which rumors, in point of fact, had any sound basis. The only feature, so far as could be discovered, of real importance as throwing any light on the cause of the explosion contained in the letters, was the statement that the two after boilers in the after boiler space and all of the eight boilers of the Maine were under steam at the time of the explosion. This fact had a negative value, for it disposed at once of the theory that a boiler explosion had caused the wreck. The experts all say that by no possibility could the after boilers' explosion have wrecked the forepart of the Maine and left the other part almost unharmed.

Secretary Long this afternoon received the following telegram fro Admiral Sicard:

"Right Arm arrived at Havana this morning. Captain Magee seems to be an experienced man who will be able to give good advice. Captain Sampson wires me condition of wreck is such as to require most powerful appliances the government can secure. The court recommends contract with best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift ship without delay. Forward half completely destroyed; aft half apparently intact, except in minor matters."

Much interest was shown in the dispatch. The view of the naval officers was that Captain Sampson and his associates were giving this advice, not as a court, but as officers in a position to speak as to the best methods to be adopted for wrecking the Maine. Various interpretations were put on the expression, "forward half completely destroyed." This was regarded as a partial confirmation of the theory that the forward magazine had exploded, as that is one of the most important portions of the forward half of the ship. At the same time it was held by some naval authorities that the destruction of the forward half of the ship did not necessarily mean that the forward magazine had exploded, as this might be still intact, although a part of the general wreckage. In the absence of an explicit statement as to the forward magazine, there was a disposition not to accept any implied statement as to its destruction.

Captain Sampson's recommendation that a contract be made with the best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift the ship without delay was in line with the action already taken in closing a contract with the two largest wrecking concerns in the country by which their combined facilities will be at the service of the government. The contract contains a clause binding the wreckers to use their utmost efforts to expedite the work, so that the department feels that everything has been done to carry out the views expressed by Captain Sampson. A clause of the contract itemizes the amounts to be paid for each branch of the wrecking work, viz: Wrecking tug Underwriter, $150 per day; wrecking steamer Jones, $200; lighter Seymour, $75; derrick Chief, $75; barge Lone Star, $50; wrecking tug Right Arm, $200; wreck master, $15; wreckers, $4.50 each; divers, $30 each.

Evidently the president of the court of inquiry is fearful of the effect on the public of ill-judged attempts to account for the destruction of the Maine, for this afternoon he telegraphed Secretary Long, doubtless having in mind certain publications of this morning, as follows: "Havana, Feb. 23: Any reported interviews with divers untrue. Every precaution has been taken. Officers always present."

This brief statement disposes of all the allegations that have been made pro and con as to the blowing up of the forward magazines.

The noon mail brought to Secretary Long a letter from Admiral Sicard at Key West. The admiral wrote that he had not yet recovered his health, and would be unable to go to sea with the squadron. He will remain on shore at his hotel in Key West and retain command of the squadron from that place as long as it remains in the harbor there, relinquishing it only when it becomes necessary for the vessels to go to sea. It will be remembered that the admiral has suffered an attack of malarial fever and had secured leave of absence for two weeks just before the explosion of the Maine. He got as far as Tampa, but returned immediately to his command, which for only one day he had left in the hands of Captain Sampson. Should the squadron be obliged to go to sea with the admiral ill at Key West, and the senior officer of his fleet, Captain Sampson, engaged in the investigation at Havana, probably the command of the squadron would devolve upon Captain Taylor, now commanding the battleship Massachusetts, and commonly regarded as one of the brightest and brainiest officers in the naval service.

A telegram from Key West received today announced the sailing of Merritt & Chapman's wrecking tug Right Arm from Key West for Havana last evening, so without doubt the vessel is now in Havana and has brought to Captain Sigsbee the reinforcements in the matter of professional divers that he has so urgently required. With this assistance it is believed that the work of recovering the bodies in the wrecked forward portion of the Maine will be greatly facilitated.

The battleship Texas and gunboat Nashvills sailed from Galveston this afternoon. The Texas goes to rejoin Admiral Sicard's fleet and the Nashville to Key West for orders.

Simultaneously with the departure of the Texas and Nashville from Galveston and Key West, the Marblehead will leave New Orleans and the Detroit will leave Mobile for Key West. These movements are also a part of the orders given early this month, before the Maine disaster. The navy department had received no notification of the actual sailing of the four ships up to noon, but it is expected to come during the day, in view of the definite orders heretofore given for their sailing on the 23d.

The Montgomery is also due at Key West, having left San Domingo for Key West on the 16th.

The result will be to bring together again the large number of vessels under Admiral Sicard at Key West and the immediate vicinity. They will be the New York, now at Port Tampa, the Indiana, Iowa,