

AGAINST PORT SIDE

Force of Explosion that Wrecked the Battleship Maine.

NOBLE WAR SHIP IS BROKEN IN TWO

Force of Explosion Leaves Only Sunken, Twisted Masses.

FORWARD MAIN MAGAZINE IS INTACT

Paint on the Starboard Side is Still White and Fresh.

EVERYTHING ON PORT SIDE SMASHED

Spaniards Keep a Close Watch Over the Wreck and Will Not Allow Even Captain Sigbee to Approach It.

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HAVANA, Feb. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Captain Sigbee and the local board of investigation rowed today round and round the sunken, twisted masses, all that is left of the splendid battleship Maine. They could not get on board because of the orders of the authorities, at least the guards said so, and Captain Sigbee obeyed, although his penit was still flying from the masthead and the parts of the Maine above water (below it either) were just as much United States ships as ever they were. The officers examined the position of the wreck closely. It was noted primarily that the whole force of the explosion was from port to starboard. This is shown principally by the whole main deck between the aft and forward main magazines being blown upward and over to starboard bodily. The forward smokestack was also thrown to starboard and aft. It now lies further aft than the rear funnel.

Conclusive proofs that the explosion was on the port side and center of the ship are the facts that the frail, incandescent lamp guards on the starboard are intact, while on the port side everything is smashed and also that the paint on the starboard side is still white and fresh, while that on the port side is seared, vitrified and black. The funnels are smashed in upon their port side, which is proof that the massive braces which held the deck down on the port side are stripped of their riveted plates and the deck was thrown over solidly upon the starboard braces. The wreck further has a general list to port, and immediately after the shock came that way.

SHIP BROKEN IN TWO.

The present inclination, therefore, is not the result of uneven or explosion, but in final evidence that the ship is practically broken in two by the explosion against the port side. Two lines running through the centers of the intact rear portion and through the nonsumerged plates of the front portion would make the profile of a draughtsman's slightly conical thumb-stick. That portion of the main deck nearest the forward main magazine shows no sign of powder marks. The rear magazines are known to be intact. Had any one of them exploded the officers as well as the men would have perished.

MASSIVE CRANE CRUSHED.

It was a mistake about the large piece of bottom covering cement found on the City of Washington. It might also have been blown upward from the boiler blowers or the floor of the engine room. There is a cement of that character here to drain the water which is far below the water line. Indeed, the tops of the boilers are several feet below. The massive boat unloading crane on the starboard side of the funnels is crushed flat by the debris thrown against it. The officers further noted that the wreck is settling into the mud faster than it would have done if the bottom were intact or the side. The general opinion is that the forward magazine did not explode.

There was no ammunition outside of the magazine other than a few rapid fire projectiles and saluting cartridges. All the torpedo gun cotton was locked in the magazines. The torpedoes all had only practice heads. It is regarded as marvelous that the magazine did not explode, as the primary explosion came from the center of the ship midway between the magazines. There necessary flooding of the magazines. The first conclusion probably hoisted the doors and they filled. There was nothing in the forward magazine to go off on a mere detonation.

GUNCOTTON INTACT.

The guncotton in the rear magazine is yet intact. Captain Sigbee deems it best to await the divers, who will be here tomorrow with Lieutenant Jenkins and the engineer of the Merritt Wrecking company. The mangled sailors are still there, and identification will be impossible tomorrow. Immediately upon their arrival at La Machina today the bodies have been identified by heroic Father Chadwick and taken at once to the cemetery. There they are placed in one of three trenches, coffin upon coffin. Aboard Captain Sigbee and his officers are recovering from the awful shock. All the survivors are wondering at their escape. The captain's pug, Peggy, and the old cat, Tom, which was found yesterday crouched in a hayrack, are alive. Both are comfortable at the Hotel Inglaterra. The dead men out in the bay are being guarded by hundreds of vultures today. I saw one picking with muscular jerks of its scaly neck the portions of a man just risen. Seventy-five bodies were found today, making the total number found 135. Those identified today were: Jenks, Flinn, O'Phillips, Mudd, Jones, Lee, Barry, Conroy, Curran, Price, Joust, Boyle, Horn, Hennek, Finch, Harty, Holland, Donoughy, Sutton, Ericsson. Holland died at San Ambrosio. All were carried

to the cemetery in wagons and buried without ceremony.

Divers are expected here tomorrow morning by the coast survey steamer Bache.

BRINGING UP THE DEAD BODIES.

Gathering Corpses of Victims from Waters of Havana Harbor.

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HAVANA, Feb. 18.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At 10 o'clock today a Spanish diving fleet was moored behind the Alfonso XII and the Spanish non-commissioned officer in charge of patrol boats and had instructions which are literally that no American be permitted to dive without a Spanish diver and no Spanish diver without an American diver with him. At 9 o'clock small boats were dragging slowly toward the Machina wharf from different points of the harbor. Each one was towing a white or black bundle. These bundles are naked bodies or bodies in blue jackets of victims of the Maine.

The disaster is now beginning to be most horrible. At first only twisted iron was seen around, but now scores of mangled bodies are to be seen everywhere. The fern is anointed not far from the wreck, its crew existing in the recovery of the bodies. The Machina wharf is full of heaves taking bodies away, while the chaplain identifies them. No investigation of causes will be made until after the ship is cleared of its dead heroes, and this probably will not be for three days.

The bodies of Lieutenant Jenkins and Engineer Merritt will be searched for first. It is expected that poor Jenkins' body will be found near his post of duty, for which he had started as soon as the explosion occurred. All American sailors will be buried in the same plot, which is given free by the bishop, the first instance in the history of the island. Navy divers are expected by Captain Sigbee on Saturday on the Olivette.

They may, however, come sooner by the lighthouse tender Mangrove, which left for Key West yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Three sailors had their awful suffering ended by death late yesterday at San Ambrosio hospital. Their names are: Frederick Journe, C. A. Smith and A. U. Ericsson. An English Red Cross nurse, Sister Wilbur, is working hard over the American wounded today. Her two brothers have been brought ashore. The remaining twenty-six will be buried today under the direction of Consul General Lee. The World's divers under navy officers' direction expect to save other dead heroes from mutilation by the sharks.

The bodies of the sailors who went down with the Maine are getting into such a condition that they float, and the currents carry them about the harbor. More than fourteen of the fifty-two were found at Casa Eliana, under the walls of Cabana fortress. An additional list of the identified is being made. The names of the latest recovered, so far as known, are:

ROBERTSON, fireman.

M'ANUS, fireman.

NICEB, idler.

HASSELL, gunners' mate.

FURY, captain of forecastle.

LOMES, captain of the after guard.

LEAGUE, engineers' writer.

BIRMAN, gunners' mate.

Agate, a British Chadwick's orders are probably through a misunderstanding twenty-four bodies were sent direct from Machina wharf to the cemetery without identification. He authorizes me to say that all these were too badly mutilated for recognition.

At 2:30 p. m. today forty-five more bodies were found. This makes ninety-three bodies in all recovered today. The Mangrove returned to Key West this evening with ten more wounded and fifteen killed. The latter are beginning to float about the Maine.

After the funeral last night we did not return from the cemetery until 7 p. m. The dark streets were packed full. It was a three-mile trip to the cemetery, and the superb hearse finished in gold and black were drawn by black horses covered with black and yellow fringed netting. The great crowds gazed on silently and respectfully. The seventeen hearse and two fire wagons went by packed with a great number of blue jackets. A group of "rosconistrados" followed the hearse in silent sympathy with the United States government. The hearse were decorated with crowns and crosses of artificial flowers donated by Spanish army officers, and flying Spanish colors with the inscription printed on it: "Navy Corps to the Maine." It was an incident that caught the eyes everywhere. All escorted the funeral to the foot of Central Park was reached and then entered cata. There were over 100 cabs, and the funeral was over a mile long. Arriving at the outskirts of the city the funeral halted and a company of marines fired a salute to the departed, while a military band filled the air with dirges.

At the cemetery it was a gloomy sight. Bells were pealing and the dusk of evening was falling, while one by one the hearse drove through the cemetery. At the Colon Major Esteban, a great number of the general Parado was on one side with the authorities; Captain Sigbee and Consul General Lee were on the other side with the American sympathizers. Captain Sigbee advanced, shook General Parado's hand with emotion and thanked him. The mourners proceeded on foot to the grave, a huge hole in the northeastern part of the cemetery. A bishop and the chaplain of the Maine officiated, chanting on the way to the grave.

There the final response was sung by the marines. The chaplain was assisted by the cathedral deacons. Captain Sigbee publicly thanked the bishop, who replied that he had done only his duty and expressed words of condolence to the surviving officers of the Maine who were present; also to the commander of the Fern. The mourners assembled again before leaving the cemetery. General Lee, Captain Sigbee and the Maine's officers saluted Parado. Admiral Mantoina and the members of the colonial cabinet all expressed words of condolence for the losses suffered.

Mrs. Scovel was the only woman at the funeral. The Produce exchange and the consulate were draped in black. As to the burial General Lee says that President McKinley ordered in behalf of the American people that no expense should be spared for a proper and solemn funeral. He will see to it that Chaplain Chadwick shall continue to direct and oversee the receipt, preparation and burial of the dead. Mr. Chadwick so far has done this awful work like a man of iron. The chaplain says that the Galpa reported dead yesterday is the one saved.

LEE CANNOT ANSWER NEWSPAPERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Consul General Lee has received many dispatches from newspapers in the United States with reference to the Maine disaster, to which the consular regulations prevent him from replying.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

NARROW ESCAPE FOR ZOLA

Mob Creates a Scene After Adjournment of Court.

THREATENS TO LYNCH THE AUTHOR

Defender of Dreyfus Has an Exciting Time After Leaving the Paris Temple of Justice.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—There were riotous proceedings after the adjournment of the court today and M. Zola narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob outside.

On leaving the Palace of Justice all the officers were acclaimed by the crowd outside of the building and General Pelloux, who descended the steps bareheaded, was given a great reception. Major Esterhazy was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Armee."

The police were powerless to manage the immense crowd and several Jews were the objects of insults and menaces. There was a general fight. The mob threw itself on the Jews yelling: "Death to the Jews!" "Throw the Jews into the Seine." Finally the Republican guards were obliged to charge the rioters and clear the square.

After the charge of the army the crowd fell back singing the Marseillaise and shouting, "Spit on Zola."

M. Zola left the palace of justice at 5:30 p. m. and immediately after he had emerged from the building he was greeted with a storm of hisses and derisive cries. The authorities were obliged to protect his carriage with a double cordon of police. On reaching the St. Michael bridge the mob made a murderous rush for the carriage, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob and a series of miniature battles ensued. Ultimately the police drove the mob back and M. Zola was enabled to proceed without further molestation. A number of arrests were made, but all those who were taken into custody were released later in the day.

ESTERHAZY TAKES THE STAND.

Declines to Be Interrogated by Zola and His Attorney.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The approaches to the assizes court were crowded early today and the police were reinforced. There was no demonstration when M. Zola, Colonel Picquart, Major Esterhazy and Mme. de Boulenger reached the court. On the other hand there was a popular demonstration when Generals Pelloux, Boisdoffre, Gonz and others arrived at noon. General Boisdoffre was the first witness. He confirmed the statements made yesterday by General Pelloux. The presiding judge read the short-hand report of General Pelloux's statement and asked the witness what he had to say on the subject.

General Boisdoffre replied: "I confirm fully the authenticity of General Pelloux's statement. I do not wish to add a word to it, but, gentlemen of the jury, you are the nation here, for you represent it. If the nation has not confidence in the chiefs of the army let them say so and we are ready to leave to others the burden of our responsibility. Gentlemen of the jury, you who represent the nation, pronounce an opinion."

M. Tabor said: "I should like to question General Boisdoffre."

"You cannot," replied the presiding judge. "M. Laborie vainly protested, but an usher called Major Esterhazy, who took the stand. "What questions have you to put?" asked the judge, addressing M. Laborie.

"I am drawing up a formal application to cross-examine General Boisdoffre," was the reply.

"Very well," said the judge. "Then I will put my own questions." Turning to Major Esterhazy the judge said: "It is said that you are the author of the bordereau. What have you to answer?"

"Firstly," replied the witness, "I have a statement to make. On a shadow of proof this miserable Dreyfus has accused me of being guilty of his brother's crime. I have been judged by my peers, who have acquitted me, and today I am summoned to the stand to defend me, when I have no adversary to defend me. I will answer any question you put to me, but as for those people, turning to M. Zola and his counsel, 'I won't reply to them.'" (Sensation.)

The judge then turned to M. Laborie, inquiring: "Have you any questions to ask Major Esterhazy?"

"I am still drawing up my application," answered M. Laborie, "and I shall not ask any questions until the court has given a decision upon it."

"Put your questions immediately," exclaimed the judge, "or you will not put any." (Murmurs.)

"I can say nothing for the moment," replied M. Laborie, "but I protest against this attitude."

Here the presiding judge interrupted the witness, exclaiming: "What do you say? Major Esterhazy has resumed his seat. There was prolonged cheering as Major Esterhazy left the stand.

"Call another witness," said the judge, but an usher informed the court that there were no witnesses in the room reserved for them. The judge suspended the sitting in order to allow M. Laborie to complete his application.

M. Zola and Laborie, during the interval, answered M. Laborie, their conversation was accompanied by lively speculations, raising their hands as though appealing to heaven, and evidently discussed the course to pursue in view of the evident determination of the judge to curtail the proceedings.

The noise in court was deafening and almost indescribable, the prevailing opinion being that the case was being settled in military fashion.

When the session was resumed M. Laborie presented his exceptions, pointing out that the court had refused to allow him to question General Boisdoffre without hearing his question. Counsel protested against this "denial of justice," and concluded with demanding the recall of General Boisdoffre, General Pelloux and Major Esterhazy.

The advocate general reminded the court of his demand that the Dreyfus affair should not be mentioned, otherwise, he added, he would leave the matter in the hands of the court.

Counsel for M. Zola retorted: "The generals came into court in full uniform and wearing their decorations in order to make speeches for the prosecution." (Uproar.)

"The defense," M. Laborie said, "is reproached with attempting to secure a revision of the Dreyfus case, but the generals have harangued against a revision of the trial of Major Esterhazy, who was acquitted. Let his judges bear the responsibility." (Uproar.)

Proceeding, M. Laborie alluded to the

"man suffering on Devil's Island," adding, "though his sufferings, indeed, do not interest the men who are howling at the back of the court room."

"Gentlemen of the jury," M. Laborie said, "I entreat you most earnestly to rise above the emotions of the misled public and to consider that we are perhaps at a turning point in our history, and that your decision will have consequences which no one today can measure." (Prolonged sensation.)

The court then retired to deliberate. During the suspension of the session there was a great demonstration in the court room in favor of General Pelloux. A man who cried, "Vive Zola!" was set upon, maltreated and bundled out of court.

When the session was resumed, the presiding judge announced that M. Laborie's demands for the recalls of Generals Boisdoffre and Pelloux were overruled, but that Major Esterhazy might be recalled if counsel wished.

The major was recalled, took the stand, turned his back on M. Zola and M. Laborie and refused to answer their questions.

Colonel Picquart was then recalled and said that the moment the Esterhazy inquiry began the suspected document, calculated to whitewash Esterhazy, arrived at the ministry of war. This, he added, was the document which General Pelloux referred yesterday. Colonel Picquart said, "It can be considered a forgery."

General Gonze, who was recalled, affirmed that the document was authentic, but he refused to give any further particulars.

Major Esterhazy, when he was again recalled, refused to reply to M. Laborie's questions, and M. Clemenceau, counsel for the Accused, questioned him regarding his correspondence with Mme. de Boulenger. The witness turned his back upon counsel and faced the jury with his face livid and evidently laboring under intense excitement.

M. Clemenceau asked him if he had relations with the German military attaché, Schwartz-Koppen, but the presiding judge overruled the question on the ground that it concerned foreign affairs. Major Esterhazy left the stand without opening his mouth.

M. Anton, Major Esterhazy's landlord, testified that he had informed the court, mortally the major had expressed a desire to commit suicide.

M. Huret, editor of the Figaro, and General Vervier, were called, but the judge refused to receive their evidence on the ground that he had not been previously notified that they were to be called.

The court then adjourned.

There are five or six witnesses yet to be heard.

DISSOLVES GREATER REPUBLIC.

Could Not Survive Troubles in Nicaragua.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A special to the Times-Herald from New Orleans, La., says: Information has reached this port from San Salvador, Central America, that the Greater Republic of Central America has ceased to exist, the principal state, Salvador, having withdrawn from the union. The action of Salvador was precipitated by the step of Guatemala, the president of Salvador, who is at present indirectly assisting the revolution of Nicaragua and who has declared officially that the liberal party of Honduras is unworthy longer to hold power.

Must Get Certificates Before Sailing.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—The Dominion government has decided not to issue foreign certificates at Lake Tagish and American ports. The miners will have to get them at Vancouver or Victoria.

Girdstone Is Grieved.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle has secured from Mr. Girdstone the following message for America: "I am deeply grieved at the sad loss the American people have suffered."

THEY TAKE INDIANA BY STORM.

Exposition Boomers Capture the Hoosier State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The business men of Nebraska have today covered themselves with glory. They entered the state before dawn and within twelve hours have stormed the very citadel of "Hoosierdom." The first step was to capture the exposition grounds, which are at Hickman, where a meeting was held at the city hall, presided over by Mayor Ostrander and attended by a large number of the best known manufacturers of the city. The train arrived at Indianapolis at 3:45 this afternoon. A reception delegation of citizens, headed by President Kinney of the Board of Trade, was at the depot when the missionaries were taken to the state hotel, where a banquet dinner at the Bates house, the visitors repaired to the Board of Trade, where Governor Mount made a pleasing address of welcome to the delegation and welcomed them on behalf of the state. The visitors were welcomed to Indianapolis by Corporation Counsel John W. Kern, Hon. J. L. Griffiths, who is one of the commissioners of the Art department of the Mississippi Exposition, delivered an eloquent address, predicting success and stating that Indiana would not be one whit behind its sister states in the way of exhibits at Omaha.

WALL PAPER FIRMS BURNED OUT.

Pittsburg Is Visited by Another Fire Destroying Considerable Property.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—Three important business houses were visited by fire today, involving a loss of \$260,000. The fire started on the ninth floor of the National Wall Paper building, 315 Penn avenue, and within twenty minutes after the alarm was beyond control. In a very short time the flames were communicated to the H. H. Childs & Co.'s nine-story building at 313 Penn avenue, and to the building of M. Oppenheimer & Co. at 311. The fire was a furious one and a general alarm was necessary.

The losses are: The National Wall Paper company, a syndicate company composed of eighteen or more manufacturers of wall paper in the United States, occupying the eighth upper floors, \$100,000, completely covered by insurance; J. P. Haney & Co., retail wall paper dealers, on the first floor, \$15,000 insured; T. A. Gillespie, owner of the building, \$30,000 insured; H. Childs & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, \$100,000, fully insured; M. Oppenheimer & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, loss was mostly by water, and will reach \$15,000, insured.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 18.

At New York—Arrived—Karlruhe, from Bremen; Prussia, from Hamburg. At Philadelphia—Arrived—Bohemia, from New York. At Baltimore—Arrived—Wolken, from Perilla. At Marston—Arrived—Wolken, from New York. At Queenstown—Arrived—Lucania, from New York. At Liverpool—Sailed—Cude, for New York.

WAR RUMORS ARE ALL FAKES

Secretary Long Puts a Quietus Upon Alarming Reports.

DEPARTMENT GIVES OUT ALL THE NEWS

Public is Advised Not to Be Affected by Any Sensational Story Concerning Matters in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The feature of the day at the Navy department was the large number of rumors of a warlike tendency that came to the attention of the officials as requiring attention, and in every case, contradiction. So formidable had grown the list that at the close of office hours Secretary Long was induced to make the following statement as the easiest manner of disposing at one time of all these stories:

Really no information has been received since Captain Sigbee's first dispatch adding anything to our knowledge of the disaster. All we know is that the Maine blew up. There is abundant room for speculation of all sorts, but no conclusion can be arrived at until an examination has been made by the divers and more facts obtained. It is a simple fact to say that such a thing might happen by design, or it might happen by accident. As yet there is no indication of design. Therefore, my impression has been all along, and I rather think the general opinion preponderates in the same direction, that it must have been accidental.

At the cabinet meeting today the matter was not discussed, except as any body of men talk about an event of that kind, and most of the talk related to the terrible loss of life and to expressions of sympathy for the sufferers.

It certainly was a very kind thought in the president to send flowers to the families of Captain Sigbee, of the executive officer, Wainwright, and of the lost seamen whose residences are in Washington.

You may say absolutely that there has been no secret cabinet meeting; that nothing has taken place in the cabinet that the public has not been informed about; that the whole policy of this department has been to give the public all the dispatches; that the department has no more knowledge on the subject of the cause of the disaster, or even of the circumstances attending it, than has the public, and that the report which was the effect that Captain Sigbee had warned the department that the Maine was in danger from submarine mines or torpedoes is utterly without foundation, no such report ever having been received from anyone from anybody else.

The secretary also denied briefly and comprehensively wild rumors that he had requested the chief of police of New York to guard the Vizcaya and that he had selected Constructor Bowles to go to Havana and raise the Maine. The last work of the day for him was to consult the representatives of the wrecking companies who probably will have charge of this work and endeavor to arrange for both of them to work together so as to secure the use of each particular plant and to save time.

SIGBEE A TRUE SAILOR.

The secretary, when asked what was the department's estimate of the conduct of Captain Sigbee in the terrible situation in which he had been placed, replied:

"I think I express the feeling of the president, as well as my own, when I say that Captain Sigbee has conducted himself as an officer of our navy should. He was the last to leave his ship when it went down. His dispatch to me that night was so complete that since then I have thought of no question of fact to ask him which is essential to the situation and which he could answer, which is not covered by that dispatch. His tone, too, is that of a discreet and level-headed man, who realized to the utmost the gravity of the situation and that it would have on the public mind. Nothing is harder than, for a naval officer to lose his ship, so that I have great sympathy for him. I await with confidence further reports."

During the day the department was in receipt of a number of telegrams from different parts of the country, asking in behalf of relatives of the dead sailors that their names be brought back to the United States for interment among them were the names of friends of the two officers, Merritt and Jenkins. The department forwarded these to Captain Sigbee, whose answer was that the officers' bodies have not been found; that as to any other identification is not possible, and throwing great doubt upon the practicability of taking any of the remains away from Havana.

While no decision has yet been reached formally upon the application of the Spanish government for authorization to examine the wreck of the Maine to ascertain the cause of the explosion, the officials seem inclined to regard the request as one that could not properly be refused, and it is likely that each government will make an investigation of this character concurrently.

The miniature United States flag on the model of the battleship Maine in the main corridor of the Navy department was lowered to half mast during the day by direction of the secretary of the navy. The handsome model has been a center of interest for the thousands of people who, within recent days and the several flags have continued to fly at the mastheads in apparent irony of the actual condition of the Maine.

A movement was started today to drape the model in mourning after the manner that the model of the British ship Victoria was draped at the World's fair. Secretary Long did not approve of this, however, as it suggested an attention not fitting the circumstances. But he gave his assent to lowering the miniature colors, and accordingly the stars and stripes flying from the stern of the Maine's miniature counterpart were lowered.

REGRETS OF THE QUEEN REGENT.

Conveyed to President by the Spanish Representative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President McKinley today received Senator Du Bose, charge d'affaires of Spain, who had been commended by the queen regent of Spain to bear his personal to the president the expression of profound sorrow over the calamity to the Maine. Being a communication from a ruler of one government to another, the usual intermediary of the State department was waived, and accompanied by Assistant Secretary Day, Senator Du Bose went to the White House at 11 o'clock and delivered the message to the president. The message was brief and heartfelt, expressing the sorrow of the queen and her people.

Captain General Blanco has telegraphed to Senator Du Bose the details of the burial of the sailors of the Maine at Havana yesterday. He states that the occasion was profoundly solemn and impressive. The funeral cortege was made up of representatives of the army, the insular government and the

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Light Snow; Warmer; Easterly.

1. Sigbee Examines His Wrecked Ship. 2. Zola Narrowly Escapes Lynching. 3. Long Says War Rumors Are Hot Debate in the Senate.

4. Congressional Proceedings. 5. Water for the Exposition. 6. Lawless Element in the Kingdom. 7. Lecture by Rabbi Frank. 8. Editorial and Comment. 9. Nebraska News. 10. Omaha Will Have a Sweeper.

11. Council Bluffs Local Matters. 12. Opposition to Board of Control Bill.

13. Business Review of the Week. 14. Lawless Element in the Kingdom. 15. Rose Hill Club Wins Whist Contest. 16. The Bartley Bonham Trial. 17. Progress of the Kastner Trial.

18. Port Arthur Route Will Fight. 19. Monument for Lafayette. 20. Bits of Feminine Gossip. 21. Commercial and Financial News. 22. "An Ambuscade."

Temperature at Omaha:

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Deg., Hour, Deg. Rows include 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m.

municipality with the apostolic bishop of Havana. An immense multitude silently and sorrowfully witnessed the passage of the cortege and on all sides, he says, it was a feeling manifestation of the sentiments impermeated in the hearts of all classes of society.

He has stated that twenty-four bodies have been buried in the precincts of the Hospital Militar and twenty-six graves are in the cemetery, preferential sites being selected at the cost of the government. The captain general adds that the burials will proceed as fast as the bodies are recovered.

The legation has received no word up to noon as to the Spanish ship Vizcaya, expected at New York, and emphatic denials were given to continued reports that Senor du Bose had been instructed to intercept the ship outside the harbor. So far as is known the commander of the Vizcaya has such instructions as will shape the movements of the ships and its officers on arrival in this country. The stay in New York will be brief and mainly in the nature of a passing enroute to Havana.

The call was attended with the formality usual when the representative of a foreign government sees the president. Du Bose said:

"I was instructed by the minister of foreign affairs to convey to you, Mr. President, the assurances of the sympathy of her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the terrible misfortune which has befallen an American ship and her crew in Spanish waters."

The president replied: "I beg you, Mr. du Bose, to convey to her majesty my sincere appreciation of her kind expressions of sympathy for the victims of this great loss to the American people."

VIZAYA ARRIVES AT NEW YORK.

Spanish Cruiser Will Come Into the Harbor Today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Spanish armored cruiser, Vizcaya, is in New York waters. It dropped its big anchors five miles south of Sandy Hook lighthouse at 5:30 p. m. after a thirteen days' voyage from the Canary Islands.