

MR. HARRISON NO BETTER

The Crisis in His Illness Thought to Be Approaching.

His Relatives Informed That His Life Depends on a Decided Change in His Condition—A Constant Vigil Kept at the General's Bedside.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—The condition of ex-President Harrison, seen through the statement of his physicians, does not show any material change, but the fact that drowsiness has been sent to his children, saying that unless there is a decided change soon, he cannot recover, indicates that the doctor and the family are viewing the case as graver than the public is permitted to know, and that a crisis in his disease is near at hand.

This is admitted when Dr. Jameson is pressed for a fuller expression of his patient's case, and it is a fact, that he does not believe that Mr. Harrison's condition warrants the belief that he will ever recover.

It is at his bedside almost constantly and when forced to leave another physician is placed in the room, with instructions to inform him in case of the slightest indication of a change.

When seen tonight and asked for a statement of the condition of the patient, Dr. Jameson wrote out the following:

"During the earlier part of the day Mr. Harrison's condition was practically unchanged from yesterday. Since 3 p. m. it has not been quite so favorable, not that he is materially worse, but is a little more restless and his pulse is a little quicker.

"This, however, might reasonably be expected, inasmuch as he has been attending one day more against the disease.

"The physical examination this evening reveals no evidence of the extension of the inflammatory process, but, on the contrary, there are slight indications of resolution or subsidence of the inflammation.

"His condition, though, is still very serious."

Telegraphic messages were received today from all parts of the country enquiring about Mr. Harrison's condition and expressing hope that it is not serious.

HARD WORDS FOR COLVILLE

The Question of His Retirement Discussed in Parliament.

LONDON, March 11.—The question of Major General Sir Henry Colville's enforced retirement from the army was raised in the House of Commons today. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, denied that he had acted on his own initiative in the matter or that he had been influenced by aristocratic members of the Yeomanry, whom General Colville had not aided at Lindley.

Mr. Brodrick declared that General Colville was responsible for the Boers capturing General Broadwood's gun at Sannas Post. He did not go to assist General Broadwood's shattered corps, which was two miles distant from him. He summarily ignored General Spragg's request for support at Lindley.

Earl Roberts reported that General Colville had shown want of enterprise and judgment and had set an example which, if it had been followed, would be fatal to the army in the field. He had been treated far more leniently than he would have been by a court-martial. The discussion was then adjourned.

General Colville was in the gallery while it was going on.

A SPIRITED BOER ATTACK

Alcedale Station the Scene of Determined Fighting.

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—A small command, believed to be Krieger's, made a determined attack on Alcedale Station, thirty miles north of Alcedale Junction, yesterday.

The railway was torn up, the telegraph cut, and the station looted. An armored train from Port Elizabeth drove the Boers to the east.

THE PLAGUE SPREADING

Cases Now Appearing Among the Better Class of Europeans.

CAPE TOWN, March 11.—To date the total number of deaths resulting from the plague is 23. Cases are now appearing among the better class of Europeans living in healthy parts of the city.

The Government has secured the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Maitland, three miles from Cape Town, for European cases.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIELD

The British War Office Issues a Report on South Africa.

LONDON, March 11.—The War Office prints a list of casualties in South Africa, recently which shows that a captain of Kitchener's scouts was killed and four men in the same command were badly wounded in a fight on March 5, at Stellenbosch.

A number of British prisoners were released at Ficksburg on the same date. One British man was seriously wounded at Lindley, Orange River Colony, last Friday.

SUFFERING AT CAPE NOME

The Cold Wave Said to Be the Worst Known.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 11.—The steamer Daraboo, which arrived this morning, brought from Dawson Settlement to March 3, which stated that the mail from Nome had reached there and gave news of many deaths from freezing and great suffering at Cape Nome.

The cold wave was the worst ever known. Tents had been blown down and the inmates suffered severely. One man left Nome on December 2, and two hours after he went a party coming in found him and his two dogs frozen. The wind had covered them with a snow blanket, and their bodies were only found by being struck stumbling upon.

THE TREATY REJECTED

England Refuses to Agree to the Senate Amendments.

LONDON, March 11.—The British Ambassador reported at the State Department yesterday and handed Secretary Hay a memorandum embracing instructions from Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote Isthmus Canal Treaty.

The memorandum explains Great Britain's reasons for not accepting the Senate amendments to the treaty and expresses regret that the negotiations should have been brought to such a conclusion.

There is nothing in the British answer to suggest that a reopening of negotiations for a new treaty would be welcomed by Great Britain; in fact, the answer indicates that the Salisbury Cabinet regards the question of reopening a convention to take the place of the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty as closed. There is no doubt, that from the tone of the British reply, any attempt to reopen negotiations would be initiated by the United States.

Beyond these statements, nothing could be learned at the State Department of the extent and character of the British answer.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS

Opinion on the Rejection of the Treaty Amendments.

LONDON, March 11.—The comments which appear here this morning on the rejection by Great Britain of the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty are mainly reproductions of the opinions expressed at the time the amendments were presented to the British Government for action thereon.

The rejection was generally regarded as a foregone conclusion and no resentment was expressed against Senator Morgan and other extremists, who are not regarded as influencing American opinion. "Despite the fire-eaters," says the "Standard," "the Americans will be able to keep their engagements, knowing well that any entente proposition they make will set a ready and cordial response."

The "Telegraph" does not doubt that an honorable compromise will be found, but says it is for the United States to make here and not the British. "The 'Daily News,' while declaring that nobody doubts the existence of rights under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, says they are no longer of overwhelming importance to Great Britain. That country has no sound reason for placing obstacles in the way of the wish of the United States to construct and fortify the canal. It hopes that the matter will soon be resumed. It suggests that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty be quietly abrogated by mutual consent."

The "Chronicle" regards the rejection as a dignified rebuff to the Senatorial Anglophiles. It holds that President McKinley's last message is entirely to blame for the incident. Great Britain, it says, ought not to make counter-proposals, but should await the next move of the United States.

Regarding the text of the Marquis of Lansdowne's reply to the United States nothing is definitely known, but the "Morning Post" says it learns that it is discursive, and adduces arguments to convince the United States of the impossibility of Great Britain accepting the amendments.

THE SIROCCO AT TRIESTE

Tropical Heat Prevails and Sand Falls.

TRIESTE, March 11.—The sirocco which has been prevailing in Sicily and southern and central Italy has reached here. The wind has caused the temperature to become of tropical warmth. A quantity of sand has fallen.

ENGLAND BEHIND THE TIMES

A Naval Architect Says America Leads in Yacht Building.

GLASGOW, March 11.—In a lecture delivered at the university here, John Howard Biles, consulting naval architect, contrasted British and American yachts. He said that Great Britain had always been several years behind the United States.

The plea that British yachts competing in the United States were obliged to cross the Atlantic had served as an excuse too long. The Government's latest step to aid the sugar industry is a proposal to forbid the general use of saccharine and other artificial sweetenings.

The draft of a bill dealing with the subject, which has been submitted to the Bundesrat, establishes the prohibition from April 1, 1902, except in cases where health forbids the use of natural sugar. The use of artificial products will be limited to draughts and other authorized persons. A consumption tax of 20 marks per kilogram will be imposed on these products.

A BEGGAR'S WILL CONTESTED

Jungkowitz Left His Fortune to Found a University.

VIENNA, March 11.—Legal action has arisen over the will of Andrew Jungkowitz, a misbegotten beggar, who, for thirty-four years frequented the pavement in front of the Royal Hotel at Budapest. He lately died at the age of eighty-four years.

Subsequently bonds to the amount of 50,000 crowns were found in the garret where he had slept. He left a will bequeathing his money to the city of Pressburg to establish a Hungarian university. His relatives, who are all poor, dispute the will. The case is being heard at Budapest.

A BIG TELEGRAPH CASE

The Appeal of a Suit Involving \$200,000 in Securities.

TORONTO, March 11.—An interesting telegraph case will come up before the Court of Appeals here this week and will occupy the attention of nearly all the prominent legal firms in the city.

The plaintiff is George Morrow, a Boston broker, and he is suing to set aside a transfer of stock in the Montreal Telegraph Co., say to the Great Northwest Telegraph Company, whereby the Western Union Telegraph Company secured control of both companies. He failed before Justice Meredith.

It is said that \$500,000 of securities are directly and vitally involved in the result of the action and appeal. It is claimed incidentally by the plaintiff that the Great Northern Company is not earning the 3 per cent dividend it pays annually to the Montreal Telegraph shareholders and that the Western Union is making up the deficit and charging it against the Canadian companies.

CHINA LIKELY TO AGREE

Russia's Determined Demands Breaking Down Resistance.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—It is understood that the Chinese government will sign the agreement with Russia respecting Manchuria within ten days. The Chinese respect a strong and determined neighbor, though her demands injure China. They prefer to grant favors to such a power rather than to others professing generosity, but whose object is uncertain.

China is convinced that no power is really friendly with her. Hence she yields to necessity, believing that the advantage granted to Russia is better than an attempt at resistance.

The site for the new American legation, the purchase of which has been authorized by the American Government, is situated in the southern section of the international lease quarter, adjoining the city wall. It will require special measures of defense, which means an additional expense if the extensive plan of fortification contemplated is approved.

The other legations insist that all shall share in the expense of the fortifications in proportion to the space and positions occupied.

The American military contingent is taking the first steps to evacuate the city. They have removed a large part of their electric apparatus from the Temple of Agriculture.

Minister Conger left here today on his way home. He will visit Canton, and will then sail on the steamer Nippon Maru for the United States.

There was a large representation from the diplomatic body present at the railway station. Cordial greetings were exchanged with the American representatives when he left the city, and he was bidden a hearty farewell.

Prior to leaving the city Mr. Conger received a letter from the State Department expressing approval of his entire conduct here and stating the sensational charges which have been made against him by certain writers. He stated that he expects to return in September.

He is much gratified by the progress already made in the peace negotiations, and is hopeful of a speedy settlement of the important points involved, but he pressed solicitude for the autonomy of the Empire.

Minister Conger has left Peking to return to the United States. The Department of State yesterday received the following cablegram from him:

St. Petersburg, March 11, 1901. Leave Peking for America on the Nippon Maru. CONGRER.

The State Department has designated the standing of the legation as the President's special commissioner to China and Mr. Squiers, Secretary of the Legation at Peking, respectively, for the period of Minister Conger's absence. Mr. Squiers will conduct the negotiations in behalf of the United States with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ting, the Chinese plenipotentiaries appointed to arrange with the Powers the terms of settlement of the Boxer troubles. Mr. Squiers will have control, acting in Mr. Conger's name, of all affairs.

The Secretary of War has approved General Caffee's plans for the withdrawal of American troops from China and orders have been issued for the present force to embark on an army transport at Shanghai.

General Caffee's recommendation that a legion guard of only two companies remain in Peking has also been received. The United States will have a detachment of troops left in Peking, which will be gradually reduced to one company late in the summer or early next fall.

The troops which the United States had sent to Manila and as soon as the withdrawal is completed General Caffee will also go to Manila to relieve General MacArthur.

APPELATE NOT MURDERED

The Farmer's Death Probably Due to an Accident.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—Coroner Powell and a jury went to Extonville today and inquired into the death of Thomas Applegate, a wealthy farmer, who was found dead in his barn on Sunday morning, under circumstances which caused suspicion of foul play. No autopsy was performed, but a superficial examination showed that the skull had been crushed in, and that the body was a mass of bruises, with a number of cuts about the head in addition to the one which broke the skull and was the immediate cause of death. The date of the inquest has not been fixed as yet, but a burial certificate will be issued tomorrow.

What caused the suspicion that Applegate had not died of a natural cause is that he had not received a threatening letter, but an actual visit from so-called Whitecaps a few weeks ago, and that he has said repeatedly since then that he expected to be murdered. Mr. Reckie, the coroner's belief is that he was not murdered, but was killed by his horse while intoxicated. His wife says she was the victim of his abuse for three years and this was the cause of the quarrel.

On Saturday he went to Bordentown and when he got back late in the afternoon he was more intoxicated than she remembered seeing him in a long time. When he reached his stable he was reeling from side to side.

MURDERED IN HER HOME

A Widow Brutally Beaten Near Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 11.—The mutilated body of Mrs. Sarah Jane Hoens, an aged widow, was found this morning in the kitchen of her little home, at Hudsonburg, a small hamlet southwest of this city, by a neighbor who visited the house.

The woman's hands had been beaten out with a club and her face mutilated with a knife almost beyond recognition. Her arms and shoulders were hacked. Footprints evidently made by a man of large size led to a woodpile and showed where the murderer got his weapon.

A CASTLE LINER ASHORE

Grounded on Shingle Bank, Off the Needles Light-house.

LONDON, March 11.—The Castle Line steamship Kinfauns Castle is ashore on the Shingle bank, off the Needles light-house. She grounded during a heavy fog. There is no danger to the passengers on the boat. Tugs have been despatched to the assistance of the vessel.

Manchester Goes to Ireland.

TO SECULARIZE THE PRIARS

Archbishop Chapelle Said to Favor This Solution.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Father Rooney, superior of the Philippine friars, arrived here today direct from Manila. Father Rooney reported Archbishop Chapelle as looking favorably on the proposed secularization of the Philippine friars. When he left Manila for New Orleans, he was protesting to start for Rome on the way home to New Orleans, but he is convinced that events which have happened since then will render a departure from Manila superfluous.

The Archbishop had lost the case of the San Jose College, the medical college to which the Catholic Church laid claim. Father Rooney said the Philippine court had decided against the claim of the Church and in favor of the government. Archbishop Chapelle had himself pleaded the case in court, assisted by Archbishop Nealeza, of Manila.

An appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but Father Rooney did not think there was any chance of that tribunal reversing the decision of the Philippine court. On the other hand, the Archbishop had gained the point of having the church catechism used in the public schools. He has been cleared away. Dorems said that he bought the boiler four years ago.

The west wall of the Waverly Theatre building, now occupied by the Volunteers of America, adjoining the ruined structure, was knocked in, and the auditorium of that building filled with debris.

Inspector Shea has given orders to hold in custody A. F. Dorems, the proprietor of the theatre, until the mystery concerning the cause of the explosion has been cleared away. Dorems said that he bought the boiler four years ago.

It was thoroughly overhauled and inspected at the time, he says, and has been regularly inspected ever since. It was fifteen feet long by five feet in diameter and of sixty horse power. Dorems also told Inspector Shea that he paid \$12 a week to the man who attended the boilers. That man was killed by the explosion.

There are three bodies in the ruins which can be seen, but, owing to the condition of the debris, they cannot be removed until later.

DRIVEN OUT BY FLAMES

Tenants of a New York Flat Forced to Flee.

NEW YORK, March 11.—One hundred tenants of the Winchester apartment house, at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, were driven from their beds by fire this morning.

Most of them reached the street by means of the elevator, which made flying leaps to the ground. James Shaw, the night engineer of the Winchester, Shaw became unconscious, owing to the dense smoke in the halls, and the police called for a volunteer.

Jack Collins, a pugilist, promptly entered the car. He carried five or six traps, and did not stop until there were no more passengers to be brought out of the building. Collins had a rain coat on and covered his head with his white riding cap, and was hurled from the car.

Allen Sangree was almost frantic when he was led from the elevator. He said that he had just finished the last chapter of a book dealing with his experiences in the United States, and he had grabbed the manuscript when he left his room, but lost it somewhere. He wanted to return for it, but the policeman held him. The fire caused damage amounting to \$150,000.

COMPASSION FOR PLATT

Allowed to Amuse Himself With Political Specimens.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Senator Platt remained in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all this morning and inspected the express business in order to examine State police bills, ancient and modern, which he had collected in his office. He is said to be trying to solve the problem of turning over the police of New York City to the Republican party, without violating the constitution. He consulted the original Metropolitan Police bill, the "Coffey" bill which Governor Roosevelt tried to put through the Legislature, and various other measures on the same line which have been offered to him by lawyers who expect to gain favor by solving the problem for him; but it appeared that the Senator was not satisfied with any of these efforts to get around the constitutional provision concerning home rule.

Platt yesterday gave his secretary a bill which was to go through the Legislature he replied: "I have nothing to communicate—not a word."

None of the Republican Senators or members of the committee on information today to give him assurances of support. All of them are known to be opposed to the constitutional scheme. They do not criticize his position, however. One of the Assemblymen expressed the feeling which he shared with the old man is amusing himself and is not hurting anybody.

Some of the notes of compassion in the comments heard today on Senator Platt's talk about a State police bill. Last week he declared positively that he would not touch a bill which would be passed within a week. From this position he gradually receded until yesterday he said that he would not touch a bill which would not gratify him if it were to pass. He said that he would not touch a bill which would not gratify him if it were to pass.

One thing seems to be settled, namely, that the bill which has been introduced will be abandoned. Whether a compromise measure which will avoid the constitutional difficulty will be constructed remains to be seen.

A HEARING IN ANNAPOLIS

The Reform League Protests Against the Ballot Bill.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—Representatives of the Reform League were in Annapolis today strongly protesting against the passage by the General Assembly of the proposed ballot law which means disfranchisement of illiterate white and colored voters.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman is on his way to Annapolis to see the bill as speedily as possible. Active Republicans are also looking into the measure with much concern.

A hearing was given today in the Senate to the bill which would disfranchise the negro. The Reform League speakers were introduced by Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, a leader in the movement.

It is evident the Senate is acting cautiously in rushing the bill as speedily as possible. Active Republicans are also looking into the measure with much concern.

MANY DEAD IN THE RUINS

Nine Bodies Taken From the Wrecked Chicago Laundry.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A boiler explosion at the Downside Laundry, 82 West Madison Street, at 8:14 o'clock this morning, resulted in many deaths among the employees. Nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins up to tonight.

Twenty-six other persons were injured, several fatally, and a number are missing. It is believed that bodies are still buried in the wreck. The majority of the victims were girls.

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WATER FOR NEW YORK

The Heavy Rainfall Regarded in the Light of a Blessing.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The best rain-storm for more than a year came last night, and kept pouring water all over this region for more than twelve hours. From 2 o'clock to 7 this morning, it was a perfect downpour, and when it was through, all immediate danger of a water famine was over.

The total rainfall was 2.9 inches. As the ground was frozen beneath the surface, and as the rain came with an unusual hurry, the water rushed into creeks and found its way into the various reservoirs, instead of being absorbed in the earth.

It was still necessary for water carts to be used in the highest points in the Bronx, because of the limited capacity of the Williamsbridge conduit, which will not allow an increase of more than twenty-four inches daily, in the Williamsbridge distributing reservoir.

In a few days there will be pressure enough to carry water into every house in the Bronx.

FLOODED BY HEAVY RAINS

White Plains, N. Y., Residents Resort to Rowboats.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—The rainfall last night and this morning, according to Frederick Seymour, superintendent of the waterworks system, was the heaviest in this section in 15 years. Measurements showed a rainfall of 3.88 inches, and at 1 o'clock this had increased to 4.12 inches.

More than a hundred houses in this village were surrounded with water, ranging in depth from 3 to 5 feet. Several streets were submerged and the only means the people had to get out of their homes was by rowboats.

The Harlem Railroad officials say that there were forty washouts on the line between Scarsdale and Chatham, and traffic was delayed all day.

TWO DAMS CARRIED AWAY

A Woman Drowned in a Flood in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—The Canada and Randall dams at Waukegan burst early this morning, carrying away two wooden buildings containing nine persons, all of whom have been accounted for excepting one, Emily Whimpey, who was probably drowned. The dam was a cotton mill by George E. Weedon. The dam was carried away with the buildings.

Nine of the occupants were soon struggling in the current. They clung to rafters, trees, and whatever else came within reach, and freemen with ropes tied around their bodies waded into the water and succeeded in rescuing all but one of the party. Ladders were spliced together, making bridges across places which could not be waded, and thus the imperiled ones were dragged to safety.

The whole country below the first dam presents a scene of desolation. A hole eight feet deep and three and a half miles wide was discovered by a track walker in time to prevent the wrecking of the 10:2 a. m. passenger train from Boston to this city.

A FLOOD IN ITHACA

High Water Caused by Ice Blockades in the City.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—The fair grounds and the lower part of the city of Ithaca are completely flooded with water and ice as a result of the recent rains. The warm rain has completely thawed the ice in Cayuga and Fall Creeks, and floating ice has blocked the streams at the bridges of some of the important streets.

Between Toga and Aurora Streets last night Cayuga Creek was full of ice, and at 2 o'clock this morning the ice broke over the banks, causing considerable damage.

BOUND TO BE RECOGNIZED

Coal Miners Not Satisfied With the Operators' Terms.

The Convention Delegates Take a New View of the Situation in the Anthracite Fields—The Danger of a Big Strike by No Means Averted.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 11.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and the officers of this district started this evening for Hazleton, and with them were nearly 200 of the delegates of the district. The men from the Seventh and Ninth districts will be on the ground tonight or tomorrow morning.

The majority of the men admit that they have been instructed to favor any measure compelling the operators to recognize the union and they mean to use every best endeavor to bring this about. President Mitchell would not commit himself.

"I am hopeful there will be no strike," he said, "but the miners are not satisfied with the offer made by the operators." It is assumed that the delegates from other districts are also under orders to vote for the recognition of the union, and if this is carried, as it apparently will be, the danger of a strike will be very real.

A canvass today of the delegates held by the largest companies showed them to be a unit against attending the joint conference or recognizing of the union.

"They say that recognition would be a one-sided agreement recognizing the union only, and that while the union would be responsible for any promises made to the organization, that organization would be entirely free to do as it pleased. They admitted that if the union was incorporated they might recognize it, but they will get it at it failed to keep its promise."

They point to the fact that the union cannot control its own men, as evidenced by the numerous small strikes that have occurred. The operators' considerable loss, the best argument in favor of its being an irresponsible body, and declare it would be foolishness to bind themselves to an agreement with such an organization.

Most of them do not believe there will be any strike, saying the miners have not enough to gain to warrant them striking; the powder, the company store, company doctor, and semi-monthly pay grievance have been recognized at the end of the strike last fall. These were the chief grievances.

They say there are two demands which, if made by the miners, will precipitate a strike—an increase in wages and the recognition of the union. These are the demands which are being made by the miners. The coal companies to continue for another year the present wage scale was not at all satisfactory. They have been followed by a marked change in sentiment of the labor leaders here.

On Saturday, when the notices were posted, they felt and many said that this was a uniform wage scale. At present there is a wide difference in the price paid for labor at the different collieries for the same kind of work, and that matter must be taken up sooner or later."

In reference to the company's notice Mr. Schlosser said: "The offer of the company is not satisfactory. It is regarded with suspicion, and justly so."

FOUND DEATH PREFERABLE

A Veteran Commits Suicide Rather Than Undergo an Operation.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Louis Grund, former assessor and collector of water rates and department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, committed suicide today, using a shotgun. He was a native of Germany and was fifty-five years old.

An affection of the blood destroyed the use of his right eye. He wanted the use of that eye restored, but his right foot would be necessary, and rather than undergo the operation he took his life.

A FATAL VISIT TO THE MAINE

Death of a Diver Who Examined the Sunken Wreck.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Edward Andrew Conrad, one of the best-known divers in the country, died today of the effects of a cold. When the Government advertised for bids for the removal of the wreck of the Maine from Havana Harbor