

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

MUST HAVE GONE DOWN VERY CLOSE TO LAND.

Bark Marie Seidenburg Drops Out of Sight Between New York and Philadelphia—Family of Four Murdered in Texas by Unknown Persons.

German Bark Missing.

The German bark Marie Seidenburg, from Dublin, Jan. 31, in ballast, for Philadelphia, is missing and fears are entertained that she has foundered and that her crew of twenty-one men took water graves alight in sight of land. Seventy days ago the missing bark was sighted off Staten Island, outside of New York harbor, and orders were put on board of her by a pilot boat addressed to Capt. Menken, her master, instructing him to proceed to Philadelphia, where she had just been chartered to load crude oil for Marseilles. Since that time the Marie Seidenburg has not been seen or heard from. The mysterious disappearance of this ship is one of the strangest events in shipping annals. She had only 100 miles to cover when last sighted to reach the Delaware capes, and she should have reported there the next day.

TRAIN ROBBERS PUT TO FLIGHT.

Brave Express Messenger Prevents a Hold-Up Near Grant, N. M.

Meager details have been secured by the Santa Fe Railway of an attempt to hold up the west-bound Santa Fe passenger train near Grant, N. M. The train was stopped some distance from the lonely station and slowed down. The fireman and engineer, however, suspected the cause of the flagging and were moving ahead when the robbers opened fire and wounded the fireman. The train was stopped and five masked men approached. Express Messenger Fowler stepped from the train and opened fire with a brace of pistols. The robbers were unprepared for this and fled. One of them was severely wounded by Fowler, but his comrades got him away. Fowler joined the New Mexican officers who are now following the trail. The train proceeded west. Nothing was heard of the robbers.

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Two Men Who Were Refused Lodging Are Suspected.

The whole Lee family, consisting of father, mother and two small children, have been murdered on a ranch near Paint Rock, Texas. A man who gave the alarm says that in the early part of the evening two men called at the Lee house and asked to be allowed to stay during the night. They were denied accommodations. Later in the night he awoke to find two men in the house, and as he ran he was fired upon by them. An ax was the weapon used for murdering the victims.

Refuses Brady's Request.

A passenger who arrived at Seattle on the steamer Australia from Skagway reports that Gov. Brady and Collector of Customs Ivey were turned down by Captain Belcher of the Canadian mounted police. They asked permission to place two deputy collectors at Lake Bennett for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of Canadian goods in bond. Captain Belcher refused their application. It is stated that they were acting under instructions from Washington.

Wire Nail Men Meet.

All members of the Sales, O., wire nail company were present or represented by agents at an important meeting the other day. The matter of consolidation was placed before the officials by Frank Banckes, recently elected general manager of the American Steel Wire Company. Mr. Banckes stated the object of the consolidation to be mutual protection. The meeting resulted in the Sales company entering the combine, which is now completed.

To Learn If Worden Is Insane.

Dr. A. M. Gardner of the Napa, Cal., insane asylum, has gone East to secure in various localities in New York State affidavits of a number of people as to the sanity or insanity of Salter D. Worden, the train wrecker now at Folsom under sentence of death. Many people living in New York have written to Gov. Budd giving data as to the insanity of some of Worden's relatives.

Will Plead Guilty.

At Fairfield, Cal., Frank Beley has announced his intention of pleading guilty to the murder of his brother and sister. He has signed a statement in writing that he committed the crime, declaring that he does not know what motive prompted it, and adding that he will provide for his children and throw himself on the mercy of the court.

Rioting in Houston, Texas.

The street car strike at Houston, Texas, assumed riotous proportions the other day. The company's efforts to run cars were met with stones and clubs from the crowd, numbering 1,000 persons. All of the car windows were broken, and the property otherwise damaged. Soldiers dispersed the mob.

Russian Flag Hoisted.

The Chinese garrisons have been withdrawn from Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, the Russians landing and the Russian flag was hoisted at both places.

Proprietor Irish Times Dead.

Sir John Arnott, baronet, proprietor of the Irish Times, is dead at London. He was born in 1817, was knighted in 1839 and created a baronet in 1856.

Nitroglycerin Lets Go.

Two Nitroglycerin magazines, containing about 1,500 pounds, belonging to the Bradford Glycerin Company, exploded with terrific force at the factory, about five miles east of Findlay, O. The shock was felt all over that part of the State. No lives were lost so far as is known.

Straits Free from Ice.

The Straits of Mackinaw were opened by a southwest gale, which rapidly drove the ice into Lake Huron. This is the earliest opening for the sixty-three years of which records have been kept.

Rioter Miners to Strike.

A general strike of Ohio river coal miners will be inaugurated April 2 unless all of the conditions of the Chicago agreement are confirmed by that date, or the operators agree to pay the men upon a run-of-mine basis. A strike will affect about 5,000 men.

J. Sterling Morton Elected.

Former Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska was elected president of the National Sound Money League at its first annual meeting held in Chicago. A. B. Hepburn of New York was re-elected treasurer and E. V. Smalley secretary.

SPAIN A SUSPECT

Proof of Foul Treachery in Havana Harbor.

MINE UNDER THE MAINE

Verdict of Court of Inquiry Says the Fact is Clear.

REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Whole Matter Is Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

A MESSAGE FROM M'KINLEY.

Reviews the Maine Affair, but Makes No Recommendations.

Verdict of the Naval Court Shows that the United States Battleship Was Sent to the Bottom of Havana Harbor by the Explosion of a Mine—Board Does Not Definitely Fix Responsibility, but Suggests It—President McKinley Reviews the History of the Maine from the Time She Was Sent to Havana—Report as Sent to Congress.

Washington Correspondence:

At noon Monday the findings of the naval board of inquiry as to the cause of the explosions that wrecked the Maine were sent to Congress by President McKinley. In anticipation of the report being presented, the largest crowd which has attended a session of Congress in years was at the capitol. Not one-tenth of the people who stormed the doors were able to gain admission. The members of the House awaited the report with the same reverent anxiety manifested by the public, and there was scarcely a vacant seat on the floor.

The verdict of the court and the message is brief. The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. An ab-

stract of the eight parts of the report is given:

1. At the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in water in one and one-half to six fathoms of water.

2. The discipline was excellent.

Everything was done according to orders, including ammunition, guns, and stores.

The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

3. The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

4. The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

5. There are technical details of wreckage, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

6. The explosion was due to fault of those on board.

7. In the opinion of the court the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines in the mine in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine. This explains the remarkable destruction wrought. The explosion is thus shown to have combined the force of a mine with two and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing the two forces operated in causing the destruction.

8. The court is unable to find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court.

It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of the mine in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine. This explains the remarkable destruction wrought. The explosion is thus shown to have combined the force of a mine with two and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing the two forces operated in causing the destruction.

9. The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exonerations of Captain Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

10. Message by McKinley.

In sending the verdict of the naval court to Congress, President McKinley accompanied it with a brief message. He reviewed the history of the Maine from the time she was sent to Havana, but made no recommendations to the assembled lawmakers. In his message the President said:

"For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor, our consular representations pointed out the advantages to

draw from the visit of national ships to the

Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will, and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection of American interests, which no immediate need therefor might exist."

"Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Cuban minister, with the removal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of our government to limit friendly naval visits to Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana."

"The announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intentions to permit no more than friendly naval visits to the principal ports of the United States."

"The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival, during which period she extended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse between the two countries. The immediate effect of her visit is that the general government strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by regular visits to the Cuban ports, or, in the event of her return, by sending another vessel to take her place."

"The President referred to the disaster on the night of Feb. 15, the rescue of the survivors, and care of the wounded. Then he proceeded:

"The appalling calamity fell upon us with a suddenness and force which it is difficult to conceive. The blow was a heavy one, but the effect of it was in a community less just and less self-controlled than ours might have led to a more serious result."

"This spirit, however, gave way to the calmer processes of reason, and to a desire to investigate the facts and await matured judgment before forming a judgment as to the cause of the accident. If the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty

copying them. She should find her protege, Mary Woodruff, installed as portress in one of the lodges; every wish his wife had ever expressed should be carried out, every desire fulfilled; houses should be repaired, farms put in good order—he would neglect not a single thing that she had ever proposed or thought of. No matter what it cost, it all should be done. He took Sir Raoul into his confidence, and they found that by employing extra hands the work could be done in time."

Lord Caraven, in the midst of his labors and toils, did not forget to correspond continually with his wife. He wrote to her every week, telling her what he was doing, but dwelling continually on his passionate love for her, on his intense desire to see her again.

So the year passed away. It was thought advisable for Mrs. Glenvil to return before the English winter began, and the beginning of September found her in time for her and the countess' return. The earl prayed his wife to allow him to go. Not to escort them home, as was at first arranged. She answered "No," that her father would do that. She did not wish to meet him again until she met him at home. Her father would bring her to Court Raven Station; he could meet her there and take her home.

"She is right," said Sir Raoul; "that heaven is above me."

"Will you tell me how long you have loved me?" she asked quietly.

"I will answer you quite truthfully, Hildred," replied the earl. "I cannot tell you. When I first married you—I spoke freely—I did not know you, but you were simply incomparable; that I was compelled to put up with."

"I saw nothing in you, either beauty or mind; yet we had to live together; and in some kind of way I was grateful to you. On the night of the ball, when I saw what you had inscribed on your tablets—My husband—my heart beat faster than it had ever done before, and I felt the greatest inclination to take you in my arms and kiss your face a thousand times; but I could not. After that my love grew."

"I am here," he continued, "that when a strong chain of circumstances led me to believe you were guilty of a great crime, the strongest feeling in my heart was disappointment that you were not the angel I had taken you to be. Then, when you had gone, and I was left alone, left without you, I knew that I loved you. I found my life a blank; my thoughts were always with you; my heart had gone with you. Then I knew that I loved you with a lover's love, and that I should never be happy again."

"I am here," he said, "that when I was first sent to you, I was told that you had been guilty of a great crime, and that you had been condemned to death."

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