

FLEET ANCHORS IN RIO HARBOR

Visitors Are Accorded Royal Welcome.

TUGS OUT TO MEET SHIPS

Vessels Crowded With Spectators Greet Battleships.

TRIP WITHOUT ACCIDENT

Great Armada Completes Third of Distance to San Francisco in Splendid Shape—Entrance into Bay Imposing Sight.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 12.—The American fleet of 16 battleships entered the Port of Rio de Janeiro, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a passage from Port of Spain, Trinidad, more than 2000 miles, unmarred by serious accident, replete with interesting incidents and ending with a royal welcome from the thousands that had gathered to greet the visitors.

The great armada weighed anchor at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of December 23, at Port of Spain, and exactly at 3 o'clock today the vessels were swinging at their anchors in this beautiful harbor.

Supply ships delayed. All of the battleships are here, but the supply ships Colugo and Glauco are still at sea, not having been able to keep along with the others. The fleet has now covered about 4000 miles, about a third of the distance of the voyage to San Francisco.

Word that the fleet had passed Cape Frio, about 45 miles out, was received at 8:30 o'clock, and immediately scores of tugs and other small craft, crowded with spectators, set out to meet the visitors and accompany them to the anchorage. Outlined against the horizon the great battleships, stretched out in one long line, came slowly through the passage into the bay.

Welcome to Commander Evans. As soon as the anchorage was made, the Brazilian Minister of Marine, Admiral Alencar, the Captain of the Port, the American Consul, G. E. Anderson, the commanders of naval divisions and the civic authorities, went on board the Connecticut and extended a hearty welcome to Rear-Admiral Evans, his officers and men.

All the way down from Port of Spain the voyage was an enjoyable one, and all on board the ships were well and seemingly happy. To some extent the progress of the fleet was hampered by the strong currents and the swell, poor coal and minor derangements of the auxiliary machinery of several of the ships. Until Friday the 10th a uniform speed of ten knots was maintained. The speed was then increased to 11 knots and finally to 12. All through the voyage they encountered pleasant weather, and at no time was the heat excessive, even while crossing the equator.

First Glimpse of Land. The first land sighted from the time of leaving Port of Spain was off Pernambuco on the morning of the 8th, at a distance of 20 miles. The next land to be sighted was Cape Frio this morning. From aboard Pernambuco there were seen variable breezes with a smooth sea and a long swell from the southward. With a favorable current the battleships successfully completed the longest single passage they have yet made, 3300 miles, in which their capacity was well tested.

Father Neptune Taken Aboard. At midnight on the 10th the fleet crossed the equator and Father Neptune visited the ships. On the flagship Connecticut, Neptune, surrounded by his various associates and satellites, addressed a warm welcome to the admiral in command. Never before had so many recruits crossed the line at one time, numbering fully 20 per cent of the crews. This great number of green hands gave Father Neptune and his followers an unusual opportunity to put them through the initiation with its inevitable spirit. Neptune's flag hung at the yardarms during the ceremonies. All the newspaper correspondents on the vessel paid the footing with the older officers and a number of midshipmen, who took the initiation. There was the usual hatching and shaving by the barbers and the ducking in the tanks, which was administered by the boats.

Ships Skillfully Handled. Early on Friday a false alarm of man overboard was sent out from the Missouri, which brought the fleet to a quick stop, and boats were lowered. It is an excellent drill and well performed. On the night of the same day a brig showing no lights entered the column and caused a break in the formation. A serious accident was averted only by the skillful handling of the warships.

Outside of Rio, a Brazilian fleet consisting of three cruisers, accompanied by the American tender Yankton, met the American battleships off Cape Frio and after an exchange of greetings steamed with them along the coast into the roadstead. A hearty welcome was extended to the officers and men by the Minister of Marine in the name of the Brazilian government and the navy. Bands played and whistles blew, with the waving of many

Flags as the American ships steamed proudly through and dropped their anchors.

Daily Papers in English. The newspapers had published special editions describing the splendid welcome extended to the Americans. Several of the papers will issue daily editions in English during the stay of the fleet, and have made arrangements to secure extensive special dispatches from the United States so that the men may have the news of their own country.

The fleet will call for Santa Aronna, Straits of Magellan, January 22.

Festivities for Americans. Tomorrow Rear-Admiral Evans, the commander of the fleet, will go to Petropolis to pay his respects to the American Ambassador, Mr. Dudley. They will then be introduced by the American Ambassador to Dr. Penna, the President of the Brazilian Republic. Tomorrow night a banquet will be given to Rear-Admiral Evans and flag officers. On Tuesday, the 14th, a luncheon will be given on



Dr. Thomas Chawler Chamberlain, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mount Corcovado by the Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Alencar. On Wednesday, the 15th, the American Ambassador and the four flag officers of the American fleet will be guests at the Presidential palace, after which a garden party by the American Ambassador has been planned. On Thursday, the 16th, there will be festivities at Rio, given by the American colony.

Friday, the 17th, a garden party will be offered at the naval club, and on Saturday, the 18th, a ball at the Dior Ros Club at Petropolis will be given in honor of the American Navy. The entertainment for Sunday, the 19th, includes a large automobile party to a place called Tijuca, where magnificent scenery will be shown to the Americans. On Monday, the 20th, a banquet of 600 covers will be offered to Admiral Evans and his men, and on Tuesday a farewell entertainment will be given aboard the flagship Connecticut. On Wednesday, the 22d, the fleet is scheduled to leave the Brazilian capital, followed by 21 Brazilian ships.

Friendly Feeling Shown. Great enthusiasm prevails among the sailors of the Brazilian navy, and a number of the enlisted men will be entertained in various ways by the enlisted men of the navy at Rio. The Brazilian government has prepared a reading-room and bureau of information for the use of the Americans, officers and blue-jackets, at Rio. The press of the capital today published extensive accounts reflecting the friendly feeling. Many papers publish pictures of Rear-Admiral Evans and his commanders, with biographies. One leading paper gives a special American edition in English, welcoming the fleet and commenting on the greatness and prosperity of the United States and the desire of Brazil and the United States to go hand in hand as the two greatest countries.

ARREST AMERICAN SAILORS Bluejackets From Torpedo Flotilla Cause Trouble When Ashore.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here today from Pernambuco tell of disorder among the crews of the torpedo flotilla, which arrived there on January 10. While on shore leave the sailors became engaged in a row among themselves and with the police, who interfered. A large number of the sailors received slight injuries, and 20 of them were arrested on charges of drunkenness. Lieutenant-Colonel Cone had a conference with the peace authorities and will prevent any further trouble between the police and sailors who are allowed shore leave.

Edward Gray, a sailor on the torpedo-boat Lawrence, while climbing a ladder on the side of the vessel, fell into the sea and was drowned.

WAIT TILL FLEET ARRIVES Governor Sheldon Will Then Present Silver Service to Nebraska.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Governor Sheldon, of Nebraska, and his staff, who were expected to come here shortly to present a beautiful silver service to the battleship Nebraska, will defer the visit until the big fleet arrives.

The Nebraska will probably sail tomorrow for Magdalena Bay for target practice.

Half-Million Fire in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A block of five-story tenement buildings extending from Ninety-third to Ninety-fourth streets, on First avenue, and which had been remodeled for rental purposes, was burned early today, causing loss of about \$500,000. Adam Hoffel, iron-worker, L. Eisenman, iron-worker, H. A. Duescher, machinist; Grossman Shoe Manufacturing Company; Kraus-Bullion Company, and the American Rug Company, suffered most

MOROCCO FACES ANOTHER CRISIS

Abd El Aziz Is Forced From the Throne.

MULAI HAFID IS MADE SULTAN

Whole Country Reported to Be Gr-atly Excited.

MORE TROUBLE TO FRANCE

New Ruler Will Reject Algerias Agreement and Endeavor to Expel French Troops—Situation Is Serious.

TANGIER, Jan. 12.—There is consternation among Moroccan officials at the sensational news from Fez announcing the proclamation of Mulai Hafid as sultan and the dangerous conditions now prevailing in the city. Couriers who have arrived here announce also that the people of Mequinez have proclaimed Mulai Hafid sultan. According to the latest information from Fez, the Ulemas or wise men, were forced to decree the overthrow of Abd El Aziz, the sultan of record, and proclaim Mulai Hafid sultan in his place, by the attitude of the people, who were greatly excited over reports that Abd El Aziz had sold the country to France.

The announcement by the public criers was received with frantic joy. Mulai Hafid was proclaimed sultan under certain conditions, which he must accept to gether with the title. Among these are the following:

That he reject the Algerias act, expel the French troops from Morocco, prohibit access to the interior of Europeans, who with the Jews, it is set forth, should be allowed to occupy only quarters in the ports reserved for them; prohibit Moorish subjects from placing themselves under the protection of foreign consulates, secure Morocco's rights in the frontier question with Algeria, and suppress taxation.

CHANGES WHOLE SITUATION

French Government Anxious to Avoid Complications.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The French government is greatly embarrassed at the unexpected turn of events in Morocco. The proclamation of Mulai Hafid Sultan at Fez was coincident with the arrival in Paris of Mohammed Sidi El Mokhrif, who came here as Finance Minister to Abd El Aziz, to negotiate a loan of \$30,000,000, and the march on Rabat of General d'Amade, commander of the French forces in Morocco, with 4000 men. In a twinkling the entire situation has become changed and the whole country is threatened with a civil war. It is all the more serious for France as the dispatches which have been received relating to the situation leave no doubt as to the fanatical appeal of the supporters of Mulai Hafid being directed chiefly against France, and a holy war might arouse France's Mohammedan subjects across the Algerian frontier.

Premier Clemenceau, General Plouquet, Minister of War, M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, and M. Regnaud, Minister of Morocco, have been in conference all day, although it is only announced that arrangements were being made to install the police at the ports of Tangier and Rabat. It is the general belief that the government cannot hesitate in taking prompt and energetic action. It is believed that this alone may save the day for Abd El Aziz, whose downfall would mean the end of the Algerias act, the weakness of which is that it did not foresee the possibility of such a change of ruler.

The safeguarding of the lives of the Europeans in Morocco alone seems to the French officials sufficient reason to support Abd El Aziz. Nevertheless the government faces three obstacles: First, the possible opposition of Parliament to a step which may deeply involve France in Morocco's second, Spain's timidity about military adventure in Morocco; third, the specter of international complications with Germany.

In order to avoid such complications, it is learned tonight, the French government intends to communicate with the powers signatory to the Algerias act as to what steps should be taken to meet the situation.

MORE DEFENSES NEEDED

Recommendations to Be Made to War Department.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—"We realize the desirability of providing additional defenses for Puget Sound as rapidly as possible, and when I get back to Washington I shall lay the facts before Congress and recommend additional fortifications," said Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, assistant to the chief of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, having charge of fortifications of the United States, last night, who arrived here from Manila on Wednesday last.

"More guns ought to go in now to make fortifications effective, up to date and adequate. The department is at work on a project for general defense. Extension of the fortifications in Puget Sound is a part of that scheme."

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

In the Committee Rooms. The world over the week's promise of news-making events is unusually interesting. In Congress the committee rooms rather than the floors of the Senate and the House are now the centers of interest and will continue to be so for some time.

Among the conventions and gatherings of various organizations which will take place this week will be that of National Guard Association at Boston on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Interest is lent to the meeting of the Civil Forum, in New York, on Tuesday evening, by the presence of Frank Murphy, Russian statesman and leader of the Constitutionalists, who comes to America to address this meeting.

In Helena, Mont., on Tuesday, the National Woolgrowers' Association will meet.

Banquets and Speeches. Three Presidential possibilities are expected to make addresses at public functions. On Tuesday, Secretary Taft will address the Ohio Society in Philadelphia. Mr. Bryan will be the guest of honor at a dinner in Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday evening. Governor Hughes is scheduled for two speeches on Friday, one before the West-End Women's Republican Association of New York, and the other at the annual dinner of the University of Pennsylvania, also in New York.

The Nevada Legislature will convene in extra session at Carson Tuesday to consider legislation for the correction of labor troubles at Goldfield.

The Shaw trial will of course occupy a large space in the week's news.

In Foreign Lands. The battle-ship fleet will remain at Rio de Janeiro for the next few days, where officers and men will be elaborately entertained.

Some time during the week a conference will be held in London of the Irish members of the House of Commons in the effort to heal the breach growing out of the differences between British Nationalist and Socialist members for Cork, and the Parliamentary party, of which John Redmond is chairman.

CHURCHES ARE JUBILANT

SPOKANE PASTORS GIVE PRAISE FOR CLOSED TOWN.

For First Time Town Is Absolutely Dry—Hundreds of Homeless Men Walk Streets With No Shelter.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—For 21 hours Spokane, for the first time since a saloon was established here in 1882, has been absolutely dry. A single act of an intoxicated man, in nearly every church the services have taken on jubilation features, the sermons being devoted for the main part to praise of the Law Enforcement League.

Threats of reprisals by the saloon men are dying out. N. E. Nugum, attorney for the National Prohibition League, says no wholesale or isolated attempts will be made to annoy other classes of business that are under the blue law which has been invoked against the whiskey-sellers. Saloon men say they will obey the law to the letter.

Restaurant men are hard hit. They report a serious decline, off in Sunday trade, dinner parties dwindling to trivial proportions. Cold blew the winds for the hundreds of hangers-on who for many years have found shelter in bars.

Great throngs crowded the sidewalks on Main and Front avenues and cross streets, where workmen usually assemble. They are penniless, homeless and some of them hungry, and a temporary shelter has been provided, so they are compelled to walk the streets to keep warm.

Blizzard Grips Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—A fierce blizzard swooped down on Milwaukee early this morning, continued without abatement. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions, and street railway traffic is paralyzed.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 49 degrees; minimum, 36 degrees. TODAY'S—Occasional rain; southerly winds. Foreign. New Sultan given throne in Morocco; further trouble in Greece. Page 1. Japanese political leaders fear growing demand in America for exclusion act. Page 2. National. Fleet reaches Rio de Janeiro. Page 1. Text of Supreme Court decision in Williamson case. Page 2. Domestic. President will recall Federal Troops from Nevada. Page 3. Severe storms in the Lake States from today. Page 3. Pacific Coast. Seattle Democratic Club ousts members who favor Mayor Moore. Page 5. One man buried to death and 15 have narrow escape in farm-house fire. Page 3. British Columbia's Governor may be impeached for wanting Japanese labor. Page 2. Black-Hand member captured by clever case. Page 1. Body of wife of L. H. Pomeroy, of Seattle, found in Lake Washington. Page 2. Portland and vicinity. Socialists at Y. M. C. A. meeting his Secretary. Page 8. Hall trial opens in Federal Court this morning. Page 8. Bank merger delayed awaiting report of expert accountants. Page 4. Rev. E. S. Muckley slays hypocrites from pulpit. Page 8. Rev. J. Whitcomb Broughter answers question, "What's the Use?" Page 8. Democratic state central committee meets next Saturday in this city. Page 9. Ex-Congressman George S. Shepherd announces candidacy for Congressman. Page 9. German steamship Arabia from Hongkong and Japanese ports, reaches port; delayed by storm. Page 9.

THOUSANDS JAM BERLIN STREETS

Monster Demonstration by Socialists.

HISS VON BUELOW'S NAME

Vigorous Efforts Made by Police to Prevent Parade.

SCORES ARE STRUCK DOWN

Women Take Part in Uprising, Which is Widespread—Extra Guards Are Placed About Chancellor's Home.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The determination of the Socialists to secure direct universal suffrage, combined with their indignation against Chancellor Von Buelow's curt declaration in refusing their demands, gave rise today to an unusual scene and a monster popular demonstration, accompanied by disorders in the streets of the Prussian capital, in which 45,000 organized Socialists participated, while 30,000 sympathizers from time to time actively joined in the manifestations.

One of the most remarkable features of today's uprising was the number of women who engaged in the demonstrations. They appeared even more attracted in their activities than the men. The authorities took the sternest measures to prevent disorders and the strictest precautions to protect the Assembly and other public buildings and Prince Von Buelow's residence against the outburst of fury. Groups in the streets were dispersed in the most vigorous manner and collisions between the people and police resulted in a number of injuries, but, so far as known, no fatality occurred in this city. The police refrained from making arrests except in cases of extreme violence.

Movement Wide in Extent. The movement extends throughout Prussia, where the Socialists are exceptionally numerous. Reports received from other cities, however, do not indicate that the demonstrations there were accompanied by violence.

From 10 o'clock in the morning the Police Commissioner's warning that repressive measures would be promptly applied, many thousands of Socialists gathered in the morning at the headquarters of the various divisions, then dispersed in groups, staging revolutionary songs, towards the halls in the city, where mass meetings had been announced.

From 10 o'clock in the morning the entire police force had been on duty. Two hundred men with officers, were hidden in each of the fire stations, and large bodies were held in reserve at the police stations, while public buildings were requisitioned also, where the police forces were quartered to act in an emergency.

In the gardens and outskirts and the Landtag, before which the demonstration on Friday occurred, heavy guards were stationed. Streetcars and other vehicles were permitted to drive in front of the building, but no group of more than two persons was allowed to pass on any pretext.

Hiss Von Buelow's Name

Chancellor Von Buelow's residence on the Wilhelmstrasse was completely surrounded by a cordon of police, as violent manifestations against the Prince were feared, while the environs of the imperial palace, with the square in front, were closed to the public. Squads of police, both on foot and mounted, patrolled the central thoroughfares.

The Socialists showed great determination in their attempts to hold processions, although the police made energetic endeavors to prevent this. Long before the hour of noon, the time fixed to begin the mass meetings, all the halls were completely packed, and the police drew up in force around the doors to hold the crowds in check. Those who could not get within the buildings were driven into the adjoining streets by the police. Inside the halls the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the excitement increasing as speakers roundly denounced the Chancellor, whose name was received with loud booning and hissing. The speakers did not advise violence, but declared that if violence occurred the responsibility would fall upon the police and the privileged class, who refused the people their rights.

Police Charge the Crowds. Resolutions strongly favoring universal suffrage and a secret ballot were adopted by acclamation, after which the audiences streamed into the streets. The police immediately attempted to disperse the throngs, which showed an evident intention to march in procession toward the Palace Square.

In most cases the processions were broken up, the police displaying the utmost energy. Two formidable columns, however, marched as far as Alexanderplatz, within a short distance of the Emperor's palace, where the police charged them furiously, inflicting many injuries. Eventually they succeeded in scattering the demonstrators, who retired, booning and cheering ironically, toward Unter den Linden. Thousands of spectators already

had gathered there from curiosity and the police followed the broken ranks of the paraders, clearing the entire thoroughfare as far as Brandenburg Gate, where most of the people fled rapidly along the paths to Hoggarten. Many of them, however, escaped along the side streets, Friedrichstrasse and Wilhelmstrasse.

"Down With the Chancellor."

Later some thousands of the demonstrators gathered a short distance from Prince von Buelow's residence and began shouting: "Down with the Chancellor!" who had driven through the Wilhelmstrasse. The throng became so threatening that both the mounted police and foot police charged them furiously, striking with the flat of their sabres. Scores of manifestations were knocked down and trampled upon, and the great crowd at length was broken into small, sullen groups, among whom there were many injured.

Another serious collision occurred at Jungfernbruecke, where many suffered severe contusions. On Moritzplatz an immense throng howled and hooted until



King Alfonso of Spain, Who May Make Visit to Latin America.

the police with drawn arms forced them into the side streets. Thousands attempted to reach Berlin from the suburbs after the meetings there, but found every thoroughfare barred. It was impossible to get through without contact with the police and a great majority of the excursionists returned to their homes. Toward evening comparative quiet was restored in the center of the city, but small groups marched in the outlying streets, singing the "Marseillaise." The main force of the police was withdrawn at night, but patrols continued to prevent groups from forming.

Sing Revolutionary Songs.

In the suburbs during the day, 10 o'clock meetings that were held attracted even greater crowds of men and women than the meetings in this city. At these gatherings stirring—patriotic songs were sung, set to military music, as well as the "Marseillaise."

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BLACK HAND PLOT UPSET

DEMAND FOR MONEY LEADS TO QUICK ARREST.

Officer Waits in Hiding When John Bona Calls at Appointed Hour for Sack of Coin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Last Friday morning a letter was delivered to Antonio Brenta, a prosperous Italian, proprietor of the Hotel Glauco. Upon opening it he discovered that it was a demand for \$25,000 and the lives of himself, his wife and child were threatened unless he carried the amount in a sack to certain electric light pole in Washington Square. The letter was signed "El Mano Nera" (The Black Hand).

Brenta took the letter to Policeman Rocca and advised him to go on with the programme, and offered to assist him. Brenta took a sack filled with poker chips to the appointed place tonight, and then he and Policeman Rocca hid themselves near by.

At the appointed time a man appeared to secure the money, and was promptly taken into custody by the officer. He proved to be John Bona, an Italian, who claims to have come here from New York City on November 6. He says that he acted alone in the matter, although he alluded to "the society" in the letter. He says he adopted this method of securing money because it seemed easy to him. He is being held, and an investigation of his record will be made by the police.

CAN ELECT BY PRIMARIES

Delegates to National Convention May Be So Chosen in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Several requests have been received at the Republican National headquarters for a ruling as to whether or not, under the provisions of the call for the National Convention and the Ohio election laws, district delegates and alternates from that state can be elected by direct primary. On this point Secretary Elmer Dover, of the Republican National Committee, tonight gave out a statement, in which he says:

"The legal question involved was submitted to three distinguished lawyers, members of the committee, and two of the three express the opinion that district delegates and alternates to the National Convention can be elected by direct primary.

SPAIN MAKES EYES AT LATIN AMERICA

King Alfonso May Visit Former Colonies.

POLITICAL MEANING IN TRIP

Talk of Revenge for Cavite and Santiago.

MEXICO COMMENDS IDEA

Imparciale Hints That an Effort May Be Made to Reunite Latin America to the Spanish Throne Through Careful Culture.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The newspapers of all political parties are enthusiastic over the report that King Alfonso next year may make a trip to Mexico and other Latin-American countries. While it is not officially admitted that the King contemplates such a voyage, it is known that he is considering it.

The Imparciale, in a leader entitled "Race Obligations," says: "Spain's future lies in America. As Latin is its duty to restore the hegemony of our race, which has fallen before the on-sweep of the Anglo-Saxons. As the ancient world was filled with the struggle between Europe and Africa, so is the modern world occupied with the struggle between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. The ultimate result will depend more upon culture than military force. Spain can represent the role of spiritual Rome against the absorbing industrialism of the Yankees.

"Our revenge for Cavite and Santiago must come from this side and the first step must be King Alfonso's visit to the Hispano-American countries. Avance and tyranny separated us from our colonies, tolerance and love must unite us anew and forever to them."

Amado Nervo, chargé d'affaires of the Mexican legation, has written a letter to the newspapers warmly commending the idea of the King's visit and the results to be obtained from it. Thus far there has been no suggestion that the King should visit the United States during his trip to America.

RENO ROBBERS VERY BOLD

Blow Open Safe and Make Getaway Before Amazed Populace.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 12.—Residents of Surprise Valley avenue, attracted by an explosion set off by robbers, hurried from their beds at 3 o'clock this morning and stood in the road watching four men make away with the contents of the wrecked safe in the Nevada Engineering Works office. The thugs, who are supposed to be the gang that has operated here for several weeks, locked the watchman of the factory in a railroad car before blowing up the office, although further precautions were not taken. The frightened women in the crowd of lookers called the police after the robbery had been carried out. Efforts of the authorities to capture the robbers were unsuccessful up to a late hour tonight.

SHOT IN DRUNKEN BRAWL

Coal Miner Dead and Two Companions Are Held.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12.—(Special.)—As a result of a drunken brawl, George Crynic is dead with the contents of a shotgun through his breast at Issaquah, a coal-mining town. George Bennett and Joe Peet, his companions, are under arrest until the mystery can be cleared up. Both men affirm their innocence and say Crynic shot himself.

WIFE CARELESS WITH GUN

Shoots Husband as She Hands Hip Revolver From Table.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—General Freight Agent W. E. Estes, of the Central of Georgia Railway, was perhaps fatally shot by his wife at an early hour this morning. The shooting was accidental. Mr. Estes had just arrived home. His wife said she heard a noise that made her think there was a burglar in the house and asked him to take a pistol she had placed on the table by her side. She was handing him the weapon when it was discharged.

WATCH MAN BURN TO DEATH

Crowd Helpless While Aged Miner Perishes in Cabin.

SEARCHLIGHT, Nev., Jan. 12.—More than 500 people stood helplessly by and saw a man cremated last night. John McGregor, 64 years old, an old prospector, upset a lamp in his cabin, and in sight of many people, who were powerless to help, was burned to a crisp. Constable Otto Bodie dashed into the flames three times, aided by B. Golding, and rescued what was left of the remains.