

LOSS OF THE TRITON

At Least 150 Persons Perished in the Disaster.

ONLY FORTY-SIX WERE SAVED

Stories Told by the Survivors—The Captain Committed Suicide as the Ship Went Down.

Havana Oct. 19.—The gunboat Maria Christina, which left this port yesterday for the scene of the wreck of the Triton, bound from Havana to Bahia Honda, Pinar del Rio, which sank yesterday between Dominica and Mariel, has returned, accompanied by the tugboat Surti, which went with her. The two vessels arrived here this evening, the gunboat having on board 19 and the tugboat 23 members of the lost ship's company, of whom 13 are civilians and the rest soldiers. The whereabouts of the rest of the company is unknown. The Triton struck during a heavy rain. Her cargo shifted and 15 minutes later she sank in 120 fathoms of water.

A scene of terrible confusion and panic ensued as soon as the passengers realized the meaning of the crash. In a wild struggle they rushed for the boats. The first boat that was lowered capsized immediately and all its occupants were drowned in the whirling waters. The next was struck by an enormous wave and turned over, drowning 20. The frail craft righted again, and eight who had been thrown out regained it. Some were good swimmers and kept themselves afloat for hours. Others floated about for hours on planks.

Four soldiers on planks, whom the strong current carried east of Havana opposite Morro castle, were saved this morning by a pilot boat. They declared that last evening there were many others near them on planks, but when the morning came they disappeared and probably became food for sharks.

Those who were rescued tell heart-rending stories of the scenes during the terrible quarter of an hour before the Triton sank. An army captain with his daughter went down locked in a last embrace. A mother with twins 10 months old drifted helplessly away on the crest of a wave. All the other ladies and children were drowned.

Just as the Triton was sinking, Captain Riecardo, her commander, committed suicide by shooting himself.

It is impossible to give the exact number of those who were lost, but it is estimated that they were no fewer than 150. No passenger list has been found. The vessel, which carried a general cargo, was not insured. The 42 rescued persons suffered severely from exposure. All of them were more or less bruised and many of them badly wounded.

THE CISNEROS RECEPTION.

New Yorkers Yelled Themselves Hoarse Over the Cuban Girl.

New York, Oct. 19.—The popular reception in Madison square tonight was an extraordinary demonstration. Fully 53,000 persons, nearly one-third of them well-dressed women, crowded the upper half of Madison Square Park and filled Broadway for the congratulatory speeches to be finished, and the Cuban heroine to appear on the stand erected south of the Worth monument. Miss Cossio y Cisneros' appearance was the signal for a tremendous demonstration by the great crowd which stretched out for 100 yards before her. The men yelled and waved their hats; the women waved their Landkerchiefs, and the band played a Cuban battle song.

With a bouquet in her right hand and a pleased but diffident expression on her face, Miss Cisneros bowed to her audience, for hers it was, and then turned to Mr. Decker, indicating that she wanted him to understand that the applause was as much for him as for her. For some moments the two stood forth while the cheering continued. Then Miss Cisneros was led back to the rear platform, where she bowed and smiled to the crowd on that side of the platform. Then she descended the steps to the carriage, which was driven around the square and back to Delmonico's.

Previous to the appearance of Miss Cisneros on the platform, there were a number of short speeches, interspersed with selections by the band. Senator Thurston and Henry George were among the speakers.

A Revenue Vessel Aground.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 19.—The United States revenue practice vessel Salmon P. Chase came into Charleston harbor early this morning, after an exciting incident just off Fort Sumter. The bark, failing to mark all buoys, went aground on Cummings point shoal. The situation looked serious for a few moments, but the prompt arrival of assistance from the city averted trouble. The Chase was pulled off by the tug Cecilia, and towed to anchorage in the stream by the revenue cutter Colfax. The Chase will remain here until all danger of yellow fever is past in Florida.

For Famine Sufferers in Ireland.

Spokane, Oct. 19.—C. L. Whitney, of Walla Walla, is due here to urge the Northern Pacific officials to provide free transportation for one or more carloads of potatoes and other vegetables, which the people of the Walla Walla country are willing to contribute to the famine sufferers in Ireland. The matter has been referred to Western Land Agent Cooper, at Tacoma. It is thought that three carloads of food products can be gathered in the Walla Walla valley alone.

TO CUT UP ALASKA.

A Proposition Under Way to Establish a New Territory.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The United States revenue cutter Corwin, Captain W. J. Herring commanding, 10 days from Behring sea, dropped anchor in the bay this evening. She brought down from the north, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska; Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, from the cutter Bear; Whaler J. A. Peters, of the wrecked whaler Nevarch, and Richard and Rollo Camden, who went up on the Eliza Anderson, but who returned to wait until spring before going to Dawson. Dr. Jackson spent the summer in the Yukon river valley in the interest of the government. He reports the reindeer herds as doing finely, 150 trained deer being ready for freighting.

The cutter Corwin, after carrying dispatches to the cutter Bear, sailed from St. Michaels on Friday, September 24. On the 26th, the Corwin called at St. Lawrence island. Dutch harbor was reached on the 30th, where she met the steamship Portland. After taking on coal and leaving her cargo of shipbuilding material, the Portland sailed on the 20th for St. Michaels. The original purpose of the North American Transportation & Trading Company to build additional steamers for the Yukon trade this summer at St. Michaels has been changed, and the steamers will be built at Dutch harbor.

Special correspondence from Alaska, brought by the Corwin, conveys the news that it is proposed to establish a new territory known as Lincoln, out of the northwest portion of Alaska. Its boundaries have not yet been fully decided upon, but it will include the Yukon river country and extend north to the Arctic ocean. The scheme meets with the approval of the North American Transportation & Trading Company, the officers of which recently held a conference on the matter with Senator Carter and several other United States officials. The new town of Weare, situated on the Yukon river, about half way between Dawson City and St. Michaels, has been chosen for the capital of the proposed territory. It is understood that Eli Gage, son of the secretary of the treasury, is a candidate for the governorship, as soon as the territorial organization is effected.

Captain Herring, of the Corwin, states that many of the steamers going up the Yukon are unseaworthy, and he strongly advises prospectors, especially those from the East, not to buy tickets on any vessels until satisfied they will be able to make the trip. When the Corwin left St. Michaels, September 24, the Hamilton started up the Yukon, expecting to winter wherever timber could be found. The Seattle No. 1 also was going on with Mayor Wood and party. She will also winter on the river. The Merwin, an old side-wheeler, carrying 140 passengers, and the Mare Island have started from Dutch harbor for winter quarters, but it is doubtful whether they will get further than St. Michaels, as they have 60 miles of rough water to cross, and both are cranky river boats.

The steamer Eliza Anderson still remains at Dutch harbor, but her passengers have gone on to St. Michaels in the schooner Baranoff. They wanted to board the Merwin but the captain declared he could not accommodate them. They were persistent, and wanted to draw lots with those already on the vessel for the use of sleeping quarters. Upon the captain refusing this request, some of the Anderson's passengers became aggressive, and bloodshed was only averted by the action of Captain Herring, who advised all parties against any breach of the peace. There is intense feeling against the promoters of these winter expeditions to the Klondike, and serious trouble may yet occur. The statements by Captain Herring regarding the unseaworthiness of the old river boats sent to the Yukon are corroborated by Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

There is plenty of coal at Dutch harbor and in Alaska, a supply having been recently landed by the steamer Bristol. At Dutch harbor, 75 men are engaged in putting two steamers together, which will be taken north in sections. About 1,000 miners will winter at St. Michaels, coming from north and south. There are two hotels already built, and another in course of construction, and food is said to be plentiful.

While at Unalaska, the Corwin pulled the sealing schooner Pearl off the rocks, where she had stranded. The sealer was not seriously damaged. The steamer Portland may be expected at Seattle about October 22, though the Cleveland may come in her stead. The steamer will bring the last of the miners who will leave the Klondike for the winter with the result of their season's work. It is possible that a large amount of treasure may be brought, and the Bear has been ordered to act as convoy to the departing treasure-laden vessel from the mines.

Died in a Spanish Prison.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The acting United States consul-general at Havana has informed the state department that George S. Newton, a young American, formerly a watchmaker in Havana, who was wounded and captured by Spanish troops in August last, died in Havana September 30, from the effects of his wounds and fever. His mother was in Ogden, Utah, at last accounts.

The Whitecaps Suffered.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—A special to the Post from Milan, Tenn., says: Whitecaps attacked the home of Dot Price, a negro, last night, and fired into the house. He returned the fire, killing W. Sires, a white man, and fatally wounding four others. A race war is expected as a finale to the tragedy.

A person should never be wakened to take medicine unless the doctor has given orders to that effect.

THE UMPIRE NAMED

Maertens Completes British-Venezuelan Commission.

DISTINGUISHED RUSSIAN JURIST

Court Will Sit in Paris Next Year—Briefs of the Two Countries Being Prepared.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The international court of arbitration, which is to pass upon the British-Venezuelan boundary, was completed by the selection of M. Maertens, a distinguished Russian jurist, as umpire, and arrangements are being made for the assembling of the court at Paris during the late summer or fall of next year. In the meantime, the briefs of Great Britain and Venezuela are being prepared, but none of the papers have yet been submitted. M. Maertens will act not only as umpire, but also as president of the court.

The announcement that a European umpire had been chosen was made in these dispatches some time since, but the name had been withheld until the sanction of the czar could be secured for M. Maertens' service as arbitrator. Great Britain and Venezuela each submitted a list of distinguished jurists who would be acceptable to it as umpire. These embraced the most noted men of Europe, but it is a tribute to M. Maertens that his was the only one on the list of both countries.

M. Maertens' reputation as an authority on international law is world-wide, and has led to his frequent selection as arbitrator and umpire in international differences. He is an official of the Russian foreign office, professor of international law at the university of St. Petersburg, and author of "Maertens' Treatise," the standard book of reference on all the treaties of the world. Little doubt is felt as to his acceptance.

THE BATTLE OF CANUDOS.

Further Particulars by Way of Buenos Ayres.

New York, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Advice from the Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro say that details of the last big battle at Canudos have reached that city. There is no longer any doubt of the death of Antonio Conselheiro, the fanatic leader. He was killed early in the battle, but the fact of his death did not become generally known until after the fighting had been going on for several hours. When they learned of it, the fanatics, who up to that time had been fighting savagely, lost heart and were killed by the hundreds.

Conselheiro's body was found in a street of Canudos. Around him were the bodies of about a hundred of his personal guard, who had died in a last desperate fight to save their chief. The bodies were fearfully hacked and mutilated. Beside the body of Conselheiro lay an imperial flag, a red cross on a white background.

The capture of the city was accomplished by the government troops with the aid of torch and dynamite.

When the fanatics saw certain defeat they applied the torch to many houses, and scores of them rushed in and were burned to death, preferring that to surrender. The government troops burned the remaining houses.

Three thousand of the rebels who escaped the awful slaughter at Canudos have been taken prisoners, and now the rebellion may be said to be over.

Will Visit Washington.

Salt Lake, Oct. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Ouray agency, Utah, says: Captain Breck and the commissioners met the Indians in council today. Captain Breck instructed the interpreter to inform the Indians of the reply from Washington to the request of the Indians to visit that city. Cheyenneaux was informed that the expenses of the trip would amount to about \$150 for each of the tribe of Indians. After a short consultation, they agreed to the proposition. The personnel of the delegation was slightly changed. Old Red Moon, who is opposed to allotment, said he wanted the delegation to state to the secretary of the interior that he wanted the reservation to remain as it was, and that he did not want to be counted out. Captain Breck assured him that the secretary would be informed of all their wishes.

Murdered by Burglars.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 15.—Mrs. Emma Vane, aged 65 years, widow of Captain Eli Vane, and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah M. Shaw, aged 40, were shot and killed early this morning, it is believed by burglars. At 4:30 this morning Eli Shaw, son of Mrs. Shaw, was seen at the third-story window of the house shouting for the police. He was awakened by a pistol shot. He made his way down stairs and found his mother bleeding and unconscious. He ran to the window and gave the alarm. Mrs. Shaw was removed to a hospital, where she died in a few minutes. An examination of the house showed that the rear shutter had been forced open and the bureau drawers on the second floor had been ransacked.

Crushed to Death.

Baker City, Or., Oct. 15.—There was a shocking accident near the Gold Ridge mine, in this county, Monday. Theodore Hooker was killed by falling underneath a loaded wagon and being horribly mangled.

A Fatal Stroke.

Oregon City, Oct. 15.—Nicholas C. Walden, who was stricken with apoplexy about 6 o'clock last evening at his home in this city, died a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

REPLY TO SALISBURY.

Sherman Suggests Separate Sealing Conferences.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Secretary Sherman has written a reply to the note of Lord Salisbury, expressing Great Britain's declination to take part in a Behring sea conference in which Russia and Japan will participate. The essential features of Mr. Sherman's reply have been sent by cable to the British government, and the reply in full is on its way to the British authorities. Lord Salisbury's note of declination, it can be now stated, bears date of October 6, so that the response is made with promptness.

The answer states that the United States government views with astonishment the determination of Great Britain not to participate in a conference including Russia and Japan, and the statement is made that up to the 23d of last month, the United States authorities had fully expected that the conference would proceed with Russia as well as Great Britain present. It is pointed out that, aside from the written conference which Lord Salisbury has called attention to, there were verbal negotiations between Ambassador Hay and his lordship, in which a special reference was made to the participation of Russia and Japan. At one of these verbal exchanges, it is stated, Lord Salisbury said he would advise with the officials of the foreign office concerning the subjects discussed, which included the participation of Russia and Japan. Subsequently, on July 29, Ambassador Hay wrote to Lord Salisbury saying the president hoped to have Russia and Japan participate in the conference. In view of these circumstances, the United States had confidently expected that Great Britain would take part in the conference, and that Russia and Japan would be represented, with the approval of Great Britain.

Besides the foregoing reply, and in view of the differences which have arisen, the state department suggests a conference in accordance with the terms of Lord Salisbury's agreement, as he construes it, namely, between experts of Great Britain, the United States and Canada. This last feature is now under consideration by the British government, its substance having been transmitted by cable, but it is not expected that an answer will be made until Mr. Sherman's answer in detail reaches London.

In the meantime, preparations for the conference between the United States, Russia and Japan are proceeding.

YELLOW JACK RAGING.

Disease Is Spreading Rapidly in the South.

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—From the reports there is little hope in the yellow fever situation. The board of health is daily demonstrating that with a fair show it is possible for modern science to restrict and stamp out the disease. But the people who must suffer from a strict application of scientific methods rebel, the result being that the pathway of the board is beset with difficulty. If there was strict compliance with the health laws, if prompt report was made of cases, the fever germs would be quickly wiped out. But it begins to look now as if from 30 to 40 new cases and from four to six deaths would be daily reported until Jack Frost puts in an appearance. Today, as on nearly every day since the fever first appeared here, about 50 per cent of the fatalities were traced to neglect and a disposition to hide cases until it was too late to save life.

The official bulletin issued by the board of health tonight shows 37 new cases and four deaths.

Galveston was one of the first cities to raise the bars. Dr. Guiteras on Saturday pronounced several cases of yellow fever as existing in Galveston, but not a line has reached Dr. Oliphant relative to these from the Texas health officials. The only information which Dr. Oliphant had received was from Surgeon-General Wyman.

About 50 Italians reached the city this morning, coming, it is said, from New York. Orders were given by the board of health to prevent their locating themselves in the city limits, and the health officers were instructed to have them sent to one of the camps of detention.

At Biloxi there were 12 new cases; at Edwards, five, and two deaths.

Wants to Retire.

New York, Oct. 14.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says: Associate Justice Field, of the supreme court, has made formal application to President McKinley to be retired from the bench under the law allowing members of that court to be retired when 70 years of age. This statement is made on high authority, and also that Attorney-General McKenna will be nominated to succeed him on December 16, when congress convenes, five days after the retirement of Justice Field takes effect.

Jagira Tribesmen Surrender.

Simla, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Mohmund announces that the Jagira tribesmen has surrendered their Martini breech-loading rifles, and have solemnly sworn to maintain peace and drive out Umroa Khan. The troops forming the Mohmund punitive expedition have destroyed 26 fortified villages and have killed many of the insurgent natives.

A German Spy Arrested.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Gil Blas says a German was arrested yesterday at the camp at Chalons, and on being searched the authorities found upon him notes regarding the organization and mobilization of the French troops at the camp. The prisoner was also said to have endeavored to obtain specimens of the cartridges and shells of the latest design.

For cramps in the stomach try a few drops of essence of camphor.

WOMAN AND HER WAYS.



GOTHAM'S PRETTIEST WOMAN.

HERE has always been a popular idea that New York did not value beauty in its women as highly as style. Gotham's feminine types are perfect in their way, clear cut, high bred, well-groomed, and above all, perfectly clad. But they are not, as a rule, pretty, in the sense that a Southern or Western man would use the term. It is in the South that beauty reigns supreme and a girl on the other side of the Mason and Dixon line, be she ever so rich, clever or stylish, is not



MARIE CHURCHILL.

a belle unless she has also the divine gift. But lately Gotham, untrue to tradition, has been imitating the Southern cities and worshipping at the shrine of beauty. Miss Marie Churchill is the honored object of this adoration. She is conceded to be the most beautiful woman in New York. She is prominent in the more exclusive social circles, is a woman of superior accomplishments and a prime favorite among the 400. When the picture printed here was taken Miss Churchill posed in the costume she wore at the famous Bradley-Martin ball.

Afflicted with Americanitis.

The physical troubles of college women in the United States have been ascribed to what is named Americanitis, rather than the college education. Americanitis is defined as the desire to "get on," regardless of everything else. It is Americanitis that prompts the farmer's daughter to get a college education and make opportunities for herself better than those her mother and father had before her. Therefore she goes to a small college in a small town with a preparatory department attached, where she often begins her education as a "junior prep." She furnishes a single room, in which she, and often a roommate, study, sleep, eat, make their clothes, and sometimes do their laundering. She keeps up in her studies, joins a choral class, a literary society and the Young Women's Christian Association, goes to chapel once every day and twice on Sunday, and very often falls in love and "gets engaged" besides. At the beginning of her senior year she breaks down. That is the least she could be expected to do under such conditions.

The New Shaped Corsets.

It is being announced by the fashionable modistes and women tailors that they will fit gowns only over the new shape corsets, while the cloak and mantle makers say that all garments for the fall and winter trade will also be modeled for figures wearing the same style. There is a most pronounced change from the old corset, whose chief end seemed to be to accentuate the length of the waist and to raise the bust. The new corset has what the shop girls call "the low bust" and "sudden hip." The back is noticeably narrow, the hips very full and the bust entirely without formation. Except at the waist line the garment scarcely touches the figure at all. The change will not be objected to by slender women, while, on the other hand, to women with a superabundance of flesh the new corset will be nothing short of an abomination, which they will be slow to adopt.

Harmony in Contrasts.

We have always been taught to believe that one of the canons of good dressing is the harmony of color in eyes and gown; but this theory has been exploded, and it has been clearly demonstrated by women of good taste that nothing is more fatal to good effect than a blue-eyed woman gowned in blue, or a brown-eyed woman dressed all in brown. Colors of contrasting shades are always becoming and stylish if properly combined, and if well suited to the wearer are very effective. —Woman's Home Companion.

Popular Jacket for Winter.

"The tendency of the winter jacket is toward the blouse effect, which is obtained by darts," writes Isabel A. Mallon, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Yokes, collars, cuffs, pipings in fur, whether it be mink, Persian lamb, ermine, sable, silver and black fox, or monkey, will be popular. Velvet and silk braid of all widths are much used. Satin cloth is really the novelty of the day, and obtains in heliotrope, green, mode, golden-brown, silver-gray, royal blue, dove and Lincoln green. On this are seen, not only the fur decorations mentioned, but also a very thick, coarse, black woolen braid, and tiny straps of leather matching or contrast-

ing with the cloth in color. Collars continue high, are gored and undulating and may be lined with fur, velvet lace. Watteau effects are seen. Caps will continue to be worn. The novel in their trimming is a flounce of some material about the edges, described by the French modiste as 'round in round.'"

Powder and Patches Again.

Women who are never satisfied with the color of their hair will no doubt be glad to learn that powdered hair again to be in vogue. Not of course for daily wear, but for dinners and a manner of dressy functions. The effect is one that women have always liked to emulate, and its appearance 1877, together with a host of other revivals, will be hailed with delight. Patches are, of course, the natural accompaniment of powdered hair, and they have not been forgotten. The woman whose white locks are piled coquettishly on top of her head plans pretty contrast by scattering half dozen little black patches over her cheeks and brow. The effect is still further helped out if she chances to have dark eyes and eyebrows that slender dark curves. No French maquette of olden time could look daintier than the dame who manages her powder and patches aesthetically.

When She's in Good Form.

When invited for a day's yachting the girl doesn't rig herself out in nautical costume.

She never forgets an unobtrusive deference to old age.

She lets somebody else boast of her season's conquests.

She doesn't make her chaperone feel a "superfluous woman."

She regards her writing desk as one of the surest mediums to social success.

She is clever enough to make people believe that she never considers that "a crowd."

Her perfumes are of the best, the faintest and the most mysterious.

However well acquainted she may be with certain members of a party, she doesn't make the others feel like "run outsiders" by constantly addressing her intimates by familiar names.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Adelina Patti.



Latest photograph of the prima donna, showing the great singer as she looks to-day.

Popularity of the Tea-gown.

The tea-gown has never been lost sight since it first came into general use, and this dressy affair is courted by many women both summer and winter. A Gabrielle front and Watteau back are inseparable from the regulation tea-gown, though the most elaborate and newer editions of this style of dress are more like a fancy prince style than anything else. However, this, as in all other garments, variety is the rule, and the manner of trimming and change of materials lend style and effect to the garment more than its original cut, which may be in belle style or not, as the fancy dictates. —Woman's Home Companion.

ABOUT THE BABY.



Never put a bottle nipple into your mouth and then into the baby's mouth. This will often prove dangerous.

Plain, boiled water, given between feedings, will often aid the digestion and satisfy the child when restless.

An infant is a creature of habit, and usually responds to the wish of its mother, if the mother has order in her will.

Feeding at night after the third month is both inconvenient and unnecessary. Sleep at night is better than food.

More infants' lives are taken by over-feeding than by starvation. Never liken an infant's digestion or diet to your own.

Vomiting and diarrhea are indications that the child is either sick or approaching sickness, and probably needs a physician.

Cholera infantum would be of no occurrence if proper attention was ways given to the quality and quantity of the food.