## Yamhill County Reporter

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McMINNVILLE.....OREGON.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culi-d

From the Telegraphic Columns. An Ottawa dispatch says the house of commons rushed the Yukon railway bill through committee in less than half an hour. A clause in the bill provides that a majority of the directors of the road must be British. The bill now stands for a third reading.

The Wolff & Zwicker iron works of Portland, Or., have received an order from the secretary of the navy to rush work on the three torpedo boats they are now building, with all possible speed. By working night and day the 22 16-knot boats Davis and Fox can be made ready for service in three months.

General Superintendent McGuire has announced that large gangs of men are at work all along the line of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, and only 11 miles of rails are yet to be laid. The last spike will be driven about April 1, with appropriate ceremonies. The man to drive it has been selected from the ranks of the men who have worked faithfully during the winter to push the line through.

The Republican leaders of the house are pressing for an early adjournment, and it is said that their course meets the full approval of the president. All save three of the appropriation bills have gone to the senate. The action of the appropriations committee in preparing the general deficiency bill at this time is the best evidence of the intention to secure early adjournment.

The construction of five modern drydocks has been agreed on by the house committee on naval affairs. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, League island, near Philadelphia; Algiers, La., and Mare island, Cal. These docks are to be of wood, except those at Algiers and Portsmouth. The material of construction of these will not be determined upon until later.

Charles E. French, formerly a prominent citizen of Redlands, Cal., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, after making careful preparations for his end and attending to the minute details of his business affairs. He first mangled his wrist with a pocket-knite and lost over a quart of blood, but fearing that death would not come, he fired a shot from a pistol into his body.

A ledge of gold-bearing quartz has been found by men engaged in grading Seventeenth street, in San Francisco. The street is being cut through a bluff varying from 40 to 55 feet high, and about 300 feet long. Three years ago a tunnel was sunk through the hill to allow the laying of a large water main to the reservoir on Clarendon Heights, and low-grade quartz was then uncovto show traces of gold was uncovered by a blast.

A patient at the Oregon State insane asylum, C. B. Chatfield, pushed an attendant, Arthur Moore, through a window and jumped out himself. fall was from the third story, and the attendant and patient are now in the asylum hospital, under treatment for fractured bones and bruised flesh.

Two estimates of appropriations to meet the cost of the recent addition of two regiments of artillery to the army have been sent to congress by Secretary Alger. One was of a supplemental estimate of \$40,131 for the pay of the army for the fiscal year, and the other of a deficiency of \$154,150 in the current year appropriations to defray the expenditures for the remainder of this year.

The Washington state superintendent has refused to issue certificates to applicants in the recent examination on account of violation of the rules which prescribe that no communication shall be allowed during the time the candidate is writing upon the questions. This is the third time the superintendent has enforced the law relating to certification. One of the cases is held in the courts of Pierce county still undecided, upon the decision of which rests the superintendent's rights in the premises.

Benjamin Cluff, jr., president of the Brigham Young academy at Provo, Utah, has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian islans, where he went at the solicitation of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, to determine the status of the annexation sentiment among the Hawaiian islands. He said: "As a result of my investigation I would say that probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are pronounced advocates of annexation. Of the remaining one-half I would say that the great majority are primarily in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, and secondly they would much prefer annexation to the United States to a continuation of the present government.

Thirty-six carloads of ammunition have been sent to Tampa, Fla.

Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma, of the Cuban junta in New York, is quoted as saying: "I consider Mr. Quesada's presence at Vice-President Hobart's reception to the Belgian prince in Washington Tuesday a matter of great importance. He was invited as the accredited representative of the Cuban republic, together with the Spanish minister and other members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. Quesada's presence as an honored guest is very significant. It is a semiofficial recognition of Cuba."

MORE ALASKA GOLD.

A Rich Discovery Reported Near the Yakutat Bay.

Portland, Or., March 17 .- Albert J. Paul has just returned to Portland after spending two weeks prospecting in Southeastern Alaska-not prospecting for gold, but for general business. He reports another gold strike made just before he came down from Haines mission. The reports of this latest rich strike were so favorable that Jack Dalton, who had just landed on his way home from the States, purchased two dog teams and set out in the night for the new diggings. The location is on a creek known as the Long Shorty, flowing into Yakutat bay, at a point about 30 miles westerly from the Dalton trail to Fort Selkirk.

The discovery became known through the disagreement of a party that had gone over to locate all the choicest claims. The discoverer arranged with 10 other men to go with him and locate claims where he should designate, on condition that they should sell to him for \$1,000 each. One of the men who had made the agreement would not stick to it, and, being a son of Erin, he would not be whipped into compliance, though he got pretty severly thumped several times on the way out. This arrangement brought the new discovery to light the day before Mr. Paul left. and a rush there was imminent. The location is in American territory, easily accessible from the coast, and not difficult to reach by way of the Dalton trail. If it should prove as rich and extensive as the first report indicated, the Klondike travel will soon be diverted there.

Mr. Paul traveled over White pass, Chilkoot and five miles toward the summit of Chilkat pass. He was convinced that the White pass, from Skagway, offered a much better winter road to the lakes than the Chilkoot pass from Dyea, though, as an all-yearround road, the latter would be preferable, especially when the tramways shall get in operation. Most of the Klondikers now go to Dyea, notwithstanding the inconvenience of the landing there. Skagway has the advantage in the way of business, because it costs materially more in money to land goods at Dyea, and freight is frequently as long getting from Skagway over to Dyea as from Portland to Skagway. That seriously handicaps Dyea as a business point.

The Canadian police are turning back all persons bound for the interior who have not at least 1,000 pounds of provisions-not 1,000 pounds of outfit, but of actual eatables. This, Mr. Paul says, he knows to be the present prac-Moreover, Canadians have grants of all the available timber along the route down the river, and the gold hunters are not permitted even to cut wood to burn without paying stumpage. In the very few places where timber is still available, a charge is made for saw pits. While the police themselves are very decent, some of the government regulations they are obliged to enfrce are very unwelcome.

The best route to the interior, in Mr. Paul's judgment, is the Dalton trail. He says it can be traveled at any season of the year, it is free of police surveilance, and it involves less hardship than either of the other overland routes ered. The quartz which is now declared to the Klondike. Two parties of railroad surveyors have been camped on that trail a short distance from the coast all winter-the Onderdonks, reputed to represent the Rothschilds, and the Perry Humbert party, of Boston. The Onderdonks have made a survey through to Fort Selkirk, and declared the route feasible, the pass being but 2,600 feet high, and not nearly so difficult to build a railroad across as the Rocky mountains. The Humbert party consists of 17 engineers, who are camped near the pass with 300 head of livestock. They have run a line as far as the Dalton post, about 100 miles, and they say it is a practicable route.

A considerable number of men bound for the Klondike are going in over the Dalton trail. One party of 65 men. with 100 dogs, left the Humbert camp March 1. Mr. Paul inclines to the belief that the big coast town for the Klondike trade and travel will grow up on the other side of Lvnn canal, at Haines mission, or Pyramid harbor. Pyramid harbor is the only place in that country where deep water extends right up to the land. No tide flats are there, and it is a natural harbor of refuge that the fierce winter storms of

### the region do not reach. THE MAINE VICTIMS.

House Considers the Bill for the Relief of Their Heirs.

Washington, March 17 .- The house agreed today to consider the bill for the relief of the legal heirs of the victims and survivors of the Maine disaster as soon as the postoffice appropriation bill, which was taken up in the house today, is out of the way. During the general debate on the postoffice bill, members eagerly took advantage of the latitude allowed in committee of the whole to discuss various political questions, and the debate consequently covered a wide range. Griggs (Dem. Ga.) and Walker (Rep. Mass.) discussed the cotton industry, and Tawney (Rep. Minn.), a member of the ways and means committee, replied to the speech of Johnson (Rep. Ind.) made some time ago against the advisability of annexing

the Hawaiian islands. Evidence of Treachery. New York, March 17 .- A Press dispatch from Key West says: A shattered section of a submarine cable, containing seven conductors for setting off mines, is in the possession of the board of inquiry. The cable led to a mine under the Maine. The discovery was made by divers at the Maine wreck. This proves that the mine which blew up the Maine was connected with a switchboard ashore, which was in charge of a trusted and responsible agent.

Three Insurgent Officers Court Martialed and Shot.

THEIR PLANS WERE DETECTED

Had Induced a Number of Privates to Join Them-Engagements in Pinar del Rio, Havana and Other Provinces.

New York, March 17 .- The Herald's trouble than to the United States. Havana correspondent says the killing of Colonel Alvarez, Lieutenant-Colonel Vicente Nunez and Major Espinosa was by order of General Roberto Berforces in Santa Clara province. They had decided to surrender and accept autonomy. Members of their forces learned by Bermudez, who held a secret court-martial and it was decided to shoot the trio. As the officers left gents and were fairly riddled with bul-

Several engagements are officially reported in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces.

General Blanco has sent an official cable to the minister of war, congratulating Generals Pando and Varo del Reves for their successful operations Spanish victories with insignificant losses for the loyal troops.

Havana papers announce without comment that the battle-ship Iowa will pay a friendly visit to Havana.

Plans are being arranged for a patriotic performance at the Tacon theater on March 19, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a battle-ship to be presented in the name of citizens of Havana to Spain. Subscriptions are being made with enthusiasm. Fourteen boxes for one performance were sold for 100 centimes each. Single seats were sold at prices averaging 40 centimes. Frederick Berndez, the Austrian consul at Havana, paid the highest price for a box. It is believed that he would not have taken this step without the consent of his government. His action has attracted considerable comment and is considered significant.

longing to General Betancourt's army. was George Barnum, a British subject, who lived for some years in Savannah, Ga. The other was the civil secretary of Matanzas. Mr. Barnum, dent. who was with his wife, had been stopping for some days in Havana, and today went to Matanzas to investigate the condition of the reconcentrados. Mrs. Barnum devoted much of her time to relief work.

Miguel, but the guerillas were repulsed Campo Florida the train was attacked to develop 20 knots speed. by another band which was quickly driven off by the prompt work of the Spanish soldiers. Some bullets passed faster. Her armament is also much through the passenger cars. struck Mr. Barnum in the left shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound. When the train arrived in Havana he was taken to the Hotel Belot, where his wound American consulate. Pursuing parties quick-firing guns, four 1-pounders, four immediately departed after the insurgents, who made off toward Tahaite

Wreckers have recovered one of the and will proceed to take up the six-inch rifles in a few days.

One body was found, a mass of bones and clothing.

## HAVANA SESSION ENDS.

The 'aval (ourt of 'nquiry Goes Back

to Key West. Havana, March 17 .- The Mangrove, with the court of inquiry on board. sailed tonight for Key West. Captain Sampson, president of the board, assured the press correspondents that the decision to leave Havana was not reached until this afternoon, after a consultation of members. It was decided that while further testimony might be obtained here, this was not sufficient to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the stock of knowledge now gathered. The plans of the submerged wreck, in the preparation of which Ensign Powelhas had a share, are very elaborate, and Captain Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are very

Captain Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battle ship Iowa, now near Key West, with the New York. All the officers of the court, except Judge-Advocate Marix, are stationed on the Iowa or the New York, and on the former the court could be absolutely free from intrusion.

The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court returns here, of a careful study of the plans. It is not thought that it will be necessary again to summon the survivors of the Maine, officers or men, now at Key West, or scattered through the country. Captain Sampson said, however, that any such would be summoned if the revision of the testimony showed missing links in the chain that they could supply.

The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings or as to when or where the findings will be promulgated.

Prisoners in the St. Louis jails are daily supplied with bologna sausage.

TWO FINE CRUISERS.

The Government Secures a Pair of Brazilian Vessels.

Washington, March 16 .- A week's negotiations closed today by the triumphant purchase by the navy department in London of the two fine cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abrenall, built and building at Elsewick for the Brazilian government. Possibly the officials took more pleasure in closing the business in this matter because of the knowledge that Spanish agents had been striving to secure these very ships, and that to Spain, it is said, they would be of much greater value in case of

The next question is how to get the ships home, and that has not yet been settled, according to the secretary of the navy. The United States flag will mudez, commanding the insurgent be hoisted over the new ships within a week, probably, and just as soon as the crew can be put aboard the Amazonas. she will start for the United States. were ready to surrender. This was The other vessel will follow at the earliest possible moment. The terms of the sale are secret.

The availability of the two Brazilian camp to ride to the town of La Esper- ships was first brought to the attention anza they were fired on by the insur- of the navy department by Mr. Lane, agent of the Nordenfeldt Company, who was authorized to dispose of these ships building at Elsewick, and two others in course of construction in France. Mr. Lane said today that the two ships purchased would be a most desirable acquisition to the American navy, as they were the latest and best products of the famous Armstrong yards. One against the rebels at Sierra Maestra, of the ships is complete in every re-Palma, Sariano de Palma, Ajuacata la spect, has her coal supply and ammuni-Esperanza and round the Camarones tion on board, and steam can be raised river, on March 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. at any time. There will be no trouble These spirited engagements resulted in | in bringing this ship across, as an adequate force from the local yards can be secured for the service. It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United States. The ammunition is not of the kind in use by the American navy, so that the supply of ammunition is a necessary adjunct of the new ships.

The other ship has been launched, but it will take some time to make her ready for sea. Mr. Lane believes, however, that there will be no difficulty in bringing her over immediately if it is desired to make the move without delay, as the hull of the ship is so well along that she could be towed, and her own sail power utilized for the trip-

Senator Proctor visited the White House and up-town departments today, and his calls excited a great deal of interest. He spent half an hour with Secretary Alger, explaining, it is believed, the military situation in Cuba, The Herald's Havana correspondent and afterwards held a conference with gives details of the attack on the Ha- Judge Day, assistant secretary of state. vana-Matanzas train by soldiers be- Then he went to the White House, and was closeted with the president for two Two men were slightly wounded. One hours. When he emerged from the room he courteously declined to speak regarding the nature of the information he has communicated to the presi-

The two Brazilian ships will be extremely valuable additions to the United States navy in either war or peace, in the opinion of Secretary Long, who acknowledges they have been bought by the United States. They are steel-The train was attacked first while sheathed and coppered, with twin running between Jaruco and San screws. The Amazonas is rated at 1,400 tons displacement, with an indiby soldiers in the armored car next to cated horsepower, under natural the engine. Between San Miguel and draught, of 7,000, which is calculated

Thus, while the ship is about the size of the Charleston, she is much more formidable, not so much in caliber, for the main battery is made up of six-inch guns, but the guns are what is known as 50-caliber length, giving them an unusual range and power. In addiwas attended to by a physician of the tion to this they have 10 6-pounder Maxim machine guns, and two boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are three in number.

The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving battle-ship Maine's six-pound guns, her an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots, a most valuable feature, inasmuch as it would enable the ship to cross and recross the Atlantic without coaling. Such a vessel as a commerce destroyer would be vastly more effective than what appears to be more powerful craft, because of their ability to get along on long cruises without touching at neutral ports to coal, and thus exposing themselves to capture.

The bureau of ordnance of the war department opened bids today for a large supply of armor-piercing projectiles, and for 12,000,000 rifle ball cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of representatives of large steel and ammunition companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency, government would be given the preference over commercial orders.

The bidders for steel projectiles, varying in size from the 8-inch steelcapped shot to the 1,000-pound shot, were the Midvale Steel Company, the Batha-Illingsworth Co., the Carpenter Steel Company and the Furth Sterling Company. The bids varied only slightly on the various clasess of heavy shot, running from \$116 each for the 8-inch to \$135 each from the 1,000-pounders.

The bids for rifle cartridges were in two parts, 10,000,000 being standard metallic ball cartidges, with brown powder, and 2,000,000 new cartridges, with smokeless powder. There were three bidders, viz: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

The bids were the same in each case, \$18.50 for the brown-powder cartridges, and \$27 for the smokeless powder cartridges. One company offered to deliver 50,000 at once, and all the offers contemplated a delivery of 100,-000 a day after a few days.

The bids for shot, shell and cartridges will be considered, and the awards made within the next few days, Osaka has been called the New York of Japan. With the manufacturing Germany, and that Spain in the Carovillages that cluster around it, it has a population of about a million.

# THE HOLE IN THE MAINE

Everything Points to an External Explosion.

THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT

Captaia Peral's Arguments Refuted-Spanish Divers' Method of Work-The Court of Inquiry.

Havana, March 15 .- It is impossible to send direct from Havana anything in refutation of Captain Peral's statement of yesterday regarding the views of the Spanish board of inquiry on the Maine disaster. However, an American expert says in effect, and his words are worthy of weight, as he knows absolutely of what he is talking: "I am a graduate of the torpedo-

school and have studied the effects of torepdos and mines from observation and experiments. A torpedo exploded at a depth of six feet would throw a column of water 100 feet into the air; at 12 feet, 10 feet in the air, and at 30 feet, would hardly raise a small wave. A detonator of gun cotton in the open air makes a mark of its own size in steel, or blows stone into fragments. In the water, a torpedo itself would not be felt at any distance. It requires the resistance of a solid body, and would be dissipated in water or mud. This disposes of the wave theory and the affecting of shore or boats in the harbor."

As to the hole in the Maine, the expert in question makes the most important statement that the Maine drew 28 to 30 feet at the time of the explosion, and had about 10 feet of water below her bottom. On the port side, where the United States divers are now at work, there is at present 27 feet of water. May this not be the hole which Captain Peral says could not be found? If it was, the hole was more than seven feet deep when the explosion took place, and had greatly filled since.

As to the finding of dead fish, the court of inquiry has not seen a solitary fish since work began on the wreck. The bodies recovered from the Maine have not been touched by fishes. Some of the fishermen in Havana testified that there were no fish inside the har-

bor, the waters being too foul for them. Further, as to the alleged discoveries of Spanish divers reported to Captain Peral, five American divers have been working on the port side of the wreck on an average of seven hours per day each for nearly three weeks, in a space 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. The Spanish divers have never been inside the wreck at all, neither have they ever been on the port side, devoting the short hours which they spent under water to the starboard and forward parts and outside the hull.

Recently, to their own surprise, they brought up two cans of ammuntion for the six-inch guns, not exploded. They dropped them back when the light of the surface showed that they were unexploded and what their nature was.

The Spanish divers often go down only long enough to wet their suits and then come up and hide behind a blanket on the barge, where they sleep or rest for a couple of hours, and then go ashore and report that they cannot see anything in the mud and water. They could not have found the ram of the Maine, since they have not been down in the locality of that part of the werek. They have not located the turret with the 10-inch guns, though the spot has been pointed out by Captain Sharp, of the wreckers. All of these facts are known by the United States court of inquiry, baving been elicited by the testimony of persons who know.

The expert interviewed by the correspondent expresses the belief that the Maine was blown up by what is known as a Newport torpedo, a stationary torpedo, or something of the same nature. This engine of destruction is the joint production of the labors of Commander Converse, commander of the Montgomery; Lieutenant-Commander McLean, now in command of the torpedo station at Newport, and Lieutenant Holman, ordnance officer of the Maine at the time of the explosion. The Newport torpedo can be planted from a small boat, and the expert believes that this one was exploded by being struck on the port of the Maine forward of amidships as she swung at her moorings. He thinks this more likely than that wires were laid from shore, as the wires, if laid for any length, would sink deep in the harbor mud.

It would be singular if it should prove that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo in the invention of which one of her principal officers, Lieutenant Holman, bore a notable part.

All the foregoing statements came from the authority on which the court depended for much of its evidence, and is given to the correspondent without reservation, except as to the name and rank of the giver. The expert further believes that the destroying mine was made up of four torpedoes, of 36 pounds each, of wet and dry gun cotton, or 144 pounds in all.

In the judgment of the correspondent, the United States court of inquiry is fully aware of the views which the Spanish court of inquiry will promulgate, and has also made a careful investigation on the same lines, so as to be able either to refute or confirm the Spanish court.

Germany Not Spain's Ally. Berlin, March 15 .- The foreign office has instructed the inspired press to deny emphatically that Germany will aid Spain in case of war with the United States, and has instructed these newspapers to point out that the United States is an excellent friend of lina squabble has repeatedly shown un-friendliness to Germany.

WILL ACT AS ONE.

England and Japan Combine to Resist Russia's Encroachments in China New York, March 16 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Tokio says: The Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. Petersburg, and that while no alliance exists between England and Japan,

are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic official said: "You may say positi ely that Japan will back up England against Russia, and if England maintains a firm attitude, all immediate danger of war is passed, unless Russia is resolved to fight at once. In view of England's great superiority at sea and her possession of all the available coal in the Eastern ports, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the present."

they have a definite understanding and

The Herald correspondent visited Marquis Ito today, and asked him whether the Jajanese government would sell the cruisers Chitose and Sakagi to America. The marquis hesitated a moment, and replied:

"I will make inquiries of my naval colleagues, but I think I may say that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Orders have already been made to bring the ships to Japan, and the builders have been requested to hasten their completion."

After a pause the marquis continued slowly and impressively:

"The news of the last few days indicates a critical state of affairs elsewhere than on the Western continent, and we consider it only prudent to continue our provisions for the national defense. I hope the people of the United States will not take offense at Japan's unwillingness to part with these cruisers. I have always appreciated their kindly feelings for Japan. The United States is a nation above all others where public sentiment absolutely controls the national policy, and for that reason I wish to have the people there understand that Japan retains the ships, not from a lack of willingness to oblige the United States, but because she needs them herself."

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, your excellency," the correspondent asked, "will Japan allow the warships of both belligerents to take coal at Japanese ports, or refuse

it to both?" "That opens a long vista of possibil-ities," he replied. "Some authorities contend that coal and even provisions should be contraband of war, as both are necessary to maintain hostilities at sea. Whenever war is declared between two or more powers, Japan, if neutral, will bear in mind in deciding the coal question the manner in which her decision will affect all the belliger-

ents and her own interests." The Herald correspondent learns that Japan has received a cable from England for all the warships building for her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000-ton battle ships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

## NEW REVENUE CUTTERS

The Senate Passes a Bill for the Construction of Eight.

Washington, March 16 .- During the session of three hours today the senate passed a considerable number of bills from the general calendar, among them being one authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have constructed eight vessels for the revenue cutter service, as follows: One to take the place of the Seward, cost not to exceed \$160,-000; one to take the place of the Mc-Lane, cost not to exceed \$160,000; one to take the place of the Boutwell, cost not to exceed \$160,000; one for service on and in the vicinity of the Columbia river bar, Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000; one for harbor service at Philadelphia, to replace the steamer Washington, cost not to exceed \$45,-000; one for harbor service at Boston, to replace the steamer Hamlin, cost not to exceed \$45,000; one for harbor service at New York, to replace the Chan-

dler, cost not to exceed \$45,000. The national quarantine bill was made the regular order, and will be taken up probably on Friday.

The proceeding in the house today were utterly devoid of public interest. The time was devoted to District of Columbia business. This was concluded at 4:15 P. M. The senate bill was passed to change the name of the port of collection at Suspension Bridge, to Niagara Falls. The senate bill was passed which granted a right-of-way through the Indian territory to the Dennison, Bonham & New Orleans railroad, also a senate bill granting a right-of-way through the Winnebago Indian reservation to the Northwestern road; also to authorize the Monroe company to construct a bridge across the Red river at Grand Ecore.

## MRS. THURSTON DEAD.

The Senator's Wife Expired on the Anita in Cuba.

Havana, March 16 .- Consul-General Lee received the following telegram this afternoon from Mr. Barker, United States consul at Sagua la Grande:

"The wife of Senator Thurston died on the Anita today. Shall give every attention and wire you from Boca." Meager advices say that Mrs. Thurs-

ton died from apoplexy about 8 o'clock this morning, when the yacht was in sight of port.

The Anita left Matanzas last night with all the party except Representatives Smith and Cummings, who went to Sagua by rail. The passage from Havana to Matanzas was very rough, and that to Sagua even worse. It is thought that this, together with the rough passage down the coast, may have hastened the end, but nothing definite is known here.