

TRYON WAS TO BLAME

Lord Guildford's and Staff-Commander Smith's Evidence.

VICE-ADMIRAL ADMITTED HIS FAULT

"This is Entirely My Doing; I am to Blame," Were His Words.

Captain Burke Continues His Narrative—Reticent as to the Admiral's Actions Previous to the Disaster—Twelve Men Drowned at the Danube's Iron Gates.

Valetta, July 17.—Capt. Bourke, continuing his evidence before the board of enquiry...

Capt. Winslow, the prosecutor—"Did you ask permission to reverse the port screw when the signal was hauled down?"

"Bourke—"Directly after the signal was hauled down and the helm put over, the ship having swung about two points with the extreme helm...

"At last the Admiral said, 'Yes.' The port screw was immediately started full speed astern...

"The signal was hauled down three and a half to four minutes. At the moment of the collision I cannot say, however, what the engines were doing.

"The approximate time between hauling down the signal and the collision was three and a half to four minutes. At the moment of the collision I cannot say, however, what the engines were doing.

"The ship's way had not been checked appreciably. Directly after the collision the engine room was in a state of confusion."

"The Captain Bourke was examined at great length concerning the Victoria's bulkhead. He explained, with the aid of models, exactly what was done and what was not done in the collision."

"The Victoria sailed gradually instead of quickly to the bottom. The shock of striking the bottom was so tremendous as to cause her boilers to go to pieces. Then came a swirl of water, carrying the wreckage which struck the men and the engine room."

"The men were caught by the ship when she turned over. His impression was that the Victoria turned straight over to starboard. After describing the position of the men when she struck the bottom, the witness stated that he saw three men who were not justifiable in peace."

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SHELLS THE MOHICAN

Maclean Brothers' Schooner Alexandria Shows Fight.

ORDERED BY GUN SHOT TO HEAVE TO

She Goes Full Speed Ahead Pursued by the Old Warship.

Then Opens With Her Six-Pounder—Sending a Shell Crashing Through the Man-of-War's Side—It Bursts in the Engine Room, Plays Havo and Stops Her Ennemy.

Seattle, July 18.—The steamer City of Topeka from Alaska last night brought news which finally settle the mystery...

The Alexandria, Capt. McLean, sailed from San Francisco to Honolulu last April, and later left that port in the night, since which time her whereabouts have been unknown.

The Alexandria was intercepted on May 25th in Behring Sea by the American warship Mohican, which was ordered to heave to, but instead pined coat on her fires and increased her speed.

The Mohican also increased her speed and fired two blank shots across the bows of the Alexandria. But the latter only steamed faster, and when the Mohican fired another blank shot, instead of complying with the command, trained her six pounder and sent a shell crashing through the eggshell sides of the Mohican and into her engine room.

The shell burst in the engine room, completely disabling the machinery and completely disabling the Mohican. At this juncture a dense fog arose and the Alexandria soon disappeared, while the Mohican anchored six hours for repairs.

Further advices are that a lieutenant on the cutter Richard Rush boarded the schooner Alexandria of San Francisco, Capt. C. H. Lewis, and the St. Paul of Kodiak, in a little cove near Okonak, 80 miles southeast of Kodiak, on July 1st.

Both masters declared they were taking on wood and water, and the lieutenant passed muster. When the lieutenant attempted to board the St. Paul he met with resistance, but finally succeeded in finding six seal skins aboard. This so incensed the skipper of the St. Paul that he informed on the Alexandria, the result being the finding of sixteen seal skins. Both vessels were then formally seized and prize crews placed aboard.

They were sent to Sitka, where they were held until next terms of the United States district court.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The navy department officials do not credit the story that the United States steamer Mohican was fired upon and disabled by a poaching steamer in Alaskan waters on the 20th of last month. Strong reasons for their incredulity are contained in the following telegram received this morning from the admiral commanding the revenue cutter Rush:

"Nauaimo, B. C., July 17.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: By order of Commander Ludlow the steamer Rush seized on July 2nd at the mouth of the Columbia river, a schooner named Alexandria for violation of section 163 of the revised statutes."

It may be noted that the events mentioned in the foregoing dispatch were of later date than that on which the Mohican was fired upon and disabled by a poaching steamer in Alaskan waters on the 20th of last month.

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THE GREAT COMET'S NEAR APPROACH TO THE EARTH

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19.—The comet which is now attracting such general attention throughout North America has been in uncomfortable proximity to the earth. Such is the finding of Prof. Porter at the Cincinnati observatory.

His calculations show that the luminous body has actually been closer than any comet of modern days, having been less than 38,000,000 miles from the earth, when it began to whirl and hurry earthward. Astronomers had barely noted its existence when it was not due on July 10th. The comet came full tilt at the earth, but now, according to Prof. Porter, it is 61,000,000 miles distant, having between July 10th and 18th cleared 23,000,000 miles of space. Said Prof. Porter this morning:

"This comet has been remarkably close to the earth. I have just completed my tables of calculations, which are the first to be made so far as I have learned, and the results are extremely interesting. Not only did the comet come closer than any other of late years, but it did not display so much tail as is customary. Its distance from the earth on July 10th was not much more than one-third the distance of the sun. Now it journeys through the constellation Leo Minor, and by Wednesday evening it will be in Leo Major. Although it is 61,000,000 miles distant, the luminous character of its nucleus will render it visible for at least a month. It can be seen by the naked eyes for several nights yet. I observed the tail last night, but it was not highly luminous. In fact, we had trouble in outlining it with accuracy. The comet is not one of the largest that has appeared in the heavens, but it is distinguished in that it came the closest."

The same policy seems to reign in the northern annexed provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, where conflicts between the people and the authorities, in which the latter have behaved very harshly, have been frequent. Among other things there has been issued an order prohibiting private persons from keeping carrier pigeons as being dangerous in case of war.

Washington City, July 18.—Secretary Gresham yesterday received a cable message from Minister Baker, dated at Mexico, on July 13, as follows: "The Nicaraguan president and minister of foreign affairs are still in prison at Leon, and a meeting of the cabinet has proclaimed Zavalla dictator. A large majority of the Nicaraguans support the government." Telegraphic orders have been sent to Commander Whiting, commanding the United States steamship at Callao, Peru, to proceed at once for Corozagua nearest to Leon, where this latest revolution is at its height. It will take at least a week to make the trip.

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San Francisco, July 19.—The story of the encounter between the steamer Alexandria and the U. S. warship Mohican was still further discredited this morning. The crew of the schooner Alexandria, just arrived from Sand Point, say that on June 25th, when the war vessel was supposed to have been disabled, she was lying safe and sound at Sand Point. The men and some of the officers were on board the Alexandria a number of times," said Capt. Schmalz, "and they said nothing out of the way that happened while the vessel had been in Behring Sea, and all on board were well. With the Mohican at Sand Point were the Richard Ruch, Hanger and Challenger."

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GERMAN POLITICS. Captivi Announces Adjournment—Pointed Personalities. Berlin, July 18.—Directly after the adoption of the army bill Chancellor von Caprivi in his familiar high-pitched tone read from a big white sheet of official paper on which the signature of the Kaiser was hardly dry, the announcement adjourning the Reichstag. When the chairman announced the snail vote by which the bill was adopted he was received with coldness. When it came to a final complimentary vote the entire Democratic and Righting element left the house so as to avoid giving the usual loyal hurrahs for the Kaiser. All interest in the military bill petered out some time before its final disposition. It did not matter what this or that politician or newspaper said about it, as its final passage was admitted on all sides, and those who prolonged the discussion were merely venting their spleen by turning up their details such as where the money was to come from, etc., in the hope of obtaining concessions for their party. They wished to wring all they could out of the government, but they all indignantly took whatever they could get. The anti-Semites were proud beyond measure. Herr Boeckel believed that he held the balance of power and dreamed of an alliance with the chancellor in order to crush the Jews. The Reichstag will probably receive the high honor of financial minister of the empire. He takes a holiday of six weeks in August, after which he will set to work on the completion of his financial scheme showing how Caprivi looks forward to autumn cheerfully, confident of the support of this financial general, who has so often appeared to him as a rival. Far from the autumn manoeuvres being abandoned, as was reported in some newspapers, the Kaiser considers them to be of capital importance, and they will be conducted on the scale of a small war and made as realistic as possible.

Between the Centre party and the "Republic" a great storm of personalities broke out. The amusing side of it is that the latter have discovered that Herr Lieber, the new leader of the Centre, formerly lived from the sale of a certain sanitary tea, which never did any one any good, but himself, and which sale was finally forbidden as a fraud. As a matter of fact, the coarsest kind of insults find their way into print.

Friends of Count Herbert Bismarck say that he will join his family at Kissengen and not concern himself about politics for the present. He wishes that much more energy had been thrown into Germany's colonial policy, which, since the days of Prince Bismarck has lagged considerably. The chancellor has received his orders, and it is probable that the colonial office will have lively times during the autumn. The failure of the German colonial policy seems to date from the time of the resignation of Major Weissmann. There has been defeat in East Africa and complications in the Cameroon mountains, while the French have got a footing in the latter country.

The Kaiser is very much satisfied with the visit of the Czarowitz. The cordiality was extreme and there was a deal of embracing and expressions of friendship. Secret police were on hand in large numbers to see that nothing unfortunate happened, and there was a most careful inspection of the lines over which the train passed. I hear that one subject of conversation between the Kaiser and the Czarowitz was the recent disturbances in Paris.

Bebel tried to raise an outcry against the action of the authorities in Alsace during the election, but on this point the government refused to budge, and once more it seems as though severe repressive measures should be again enforced in the annexed provinces. To this end there have been rumors of the government's intention to re-elect Prince Hohenzollern, but this is not worthy of credence, in view of his age and services. He has not a large enough private fortune to maintain a position of a return of his son to the Reichstag as a supporter of the crown is a great victory, and has given special pleasure at court, as showing that the annexed provinces are at last becoming Germanized.

The same policy seems to reign in the northern annexed provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, where conflicts between the people and the authorities, in which the latter have behaved very harshly, have been frequent. Among other things there has been issued an order prohibiting private persons from keeping carrier pigeons as being dangerous in case of war.

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DENVER'S DARK DAYS

Panic-Stricken Depositors Swarm Around the Banks.

THREE MORE HEAVY FAILURES TO-DAY

German National, State National and People's National.

Men and Women Weep When Notices of Suspension are Posted—Extreme Frenzied Collecting the Cause—Enormous Sums Paid Out This Week.

Denver, Col., July 19.—The Denver State National Bank has just posted a notice that its doors will not be opened to-day. The doors of the German National Bank were not opened for business at 10 o'clock this morning. No notice was posted, but it is believed it has suspended payment. The excitement is rapidly increasing, and runs are threatened on other banks.

The panics raging in this city to-day with renewed vigor, and as a result the old German National Bank, with a reputation for stability of twenty years' standing, and the equally reputable State National failed to open their doors for business this morning. The People's National Bank has also failed. All night long depositors stood in line in front of the German, and by 9 o'clock there was one long line of faces stretching down the street. At the opposite corner, where the State has so long done business, there was a crowd of anxious depositors waiting the opening of the doors. Here the people were relieved from their agony as a few minutes after nine, when a notice was posted on the door that the bank would not open owing to lack of ready cash, and the crowd moved away. At the German there was evidently a determination to close the doors, and up to almost the last moment, when a slip of paper was posted in the window stating that the doors would remain closed temporarily. Then the scenes became distressing, and men and women down the long line broke out in tears and commenced weeping.

By this time there was a run on every bank in the city, and soon came the announcement that the People's National had closed its doors. The closing of the doors, "This bank is closed by order of the board of directors. Not assets, \$1,100,000; liabilities, \$310,000."

President McNeill, of the State, says his bank paid out in cash a trifle over \$900,000 within the last 30 days. He evidently tried to call in loans to keep the doors open, but it proved to be an impossibility.

In the course of a long talk he said: "Please say for me that our assets today are fully twice as large as our liabilities."

Chas. M. Clinton, cashier of the German National, says that exceedingly hard times and inability to place securities, together with failure to call loans had forced them to close their doors.

"During the last 30 days," he said, "there has been a constant drain on the bank, and over \$1,000,000 has been paid to depositors, some days the demand being all the way from \$25,000 to \$75,000. The bank expected \$300,000 from the east this morning, but it failed to arrive, and as they had paid out nearly all their money during yesterday's run, they were forced to close."

The bank has been very lenient with all its creditors, and never made an attachment until yesterday, which was against the Mount Lumber Co. for \$15,000, and this was not done until absolutely necessary. The president of the bank is John J. Rietman, and its capital stock and surplus is \$500,000. Its officers expect to resume in time as the assets are greatly in excess of liabilities.

CAME VERY CLOSE. The Great Comet's Near Approach to the Earth. Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19.—The comet which is now attracting such general attention throughout North America has been in uncomfortable proximity to the earth. Such is the finding of Prof. Porter at the Cincinnati observatory.

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The same policy seems to reign in the northern annexed provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, where conflicts between the people and the authorities, in which the latter have behaved very harshly, have been frequent. Among other things there has been issued an order prohibiting private persons from keeping carrier pigeons as being dangerous in case of war.

Washington City, July 18.—Secretary Gresham yesterday received a cable message from Minister Baker, dated at Mexico, on July 13, as follows: "The Nicaraguan president and minister of foreign affairs are still in prison at Leon, and a meeting of the cabinet has proclaimed Zavalla dictator. A large majority of the Nicaraguans support the government." Telegraphic orders have been sent to Commander Whiting, commanding the United States steamship at Callao, Peru, to proceed at once for Corozagua nearest to Leon, where this latest revolution is at its height. It will take at least a week to make the trip.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Any doubt that may have existed in the mind of the acting secretary of the navy as to the improbability of the story that the U.S.S. Mohican was fired upon and disabled by the Alexandria has been set at rest. All the latest versions of the preposterous narrative now agree in fixing the date of the alleged engagement as May 25th. The records of the navy department show that the Mohican was at Port Townsend as late as May 27th, and she did not leave for Behring Sea until some time after that date.

San Francisco, July 19.—The story of the encounter between the steamer Alexandria and the U. S. warship Mohican was still further discredited this morning. The crew of the schooner Alexandria, just arrived from Sand Point, say that on June 25th, when the war vessel was supposed to have been disabled, she was lying safe and sound at Sand Point. The men and some of the officers were on board the Alexandria a number of times," said Capt. Schmalz, "and they said nothing out of the way that happened while the vessel had been in Behring Sea, and all on board were well. With the Mohican at Sand Point were the Richard Ruch, Hanger and Challenger."

Sudden Deaths Not Reported. Montreal, July 19.—During the first six months of the year Coroner McMahon held 202 inquests. In the city of Liverpool, the coroner says, with about the same population as the district of Montreal, there were over 1000 reports made to the coroner, while here there are scarcely 400 reports in a year. He is convinced that a large number of sudden deaths are not reported at all.

GERMAN POLITICS. Captivi Announces Adjournment—Pointed Personalities. Berlin, July 18.—Directly after the adoption of the army bill Chancellor von Caprivi in his familiar high-pitched tone read from a big white sheet of official paper on which the signature of the Kaiser was hardly dry, the announcement adjourning the Reichstag. When the chairman announced the snail vote by which the bill was adopted he was received with coldness. When it came to a final complimentary vote the entire Democratic and Righting element left the house so as to avoid giving the usual loyal hurrahs for the Kaiser. All interest in the military bill petered out some time before its final disposition. It did not matter what this or that politician or newspaper said about it, as its final passage was admitted on all sides, and those who prolonged the discussion were merely venting their spleen by turning up their details such as where the money was to come from, etc., in the hope of obtaining concessions for their party. They wished to wring all they could out of the government, but they all indignantly took whatever they could get. The anti-Semites were proud beyond measure. Herr Boeckel believed that he held the balance of power and dreamed of an alliance with the chancellor in order to crush the Jews. The Reichstag will probably receive the high honor of financial minister of the empire. He takes a holiday of six weeks in August, after which he will set to work on the completion of his financial scheme showing how Caprivi looks forward to autumn cheerfully, confident of the support of this financial general, who has so often appeared to him as a rival. Far from the autumn manoeuvres being abandoned, as was reported in some newspapers, the Kaiser considers them to be of capital importance, and they will be conducted on the scale of