

NEW YORK, July 20.—The band of Brazilians who claim that they are going to start a colony in California, have made a start. Last night the caravan moved from their quarters in this city, amid the yells of the crowd and the answering shouts of the women and children who were packed in the wagons like sardines. The band went over the Liberty street ferry to Jersey City, where they will camp for a few days. They will then continue their journey westward, stopping in all the principal towns along the road.

GENOA, July 20.—The Italian steamers *Ortigia* and *Maria P* collided off Isola del Pinta, at the entrance to the Gulf of Genoa today. The latter sank and 148 were drowned.

The *Maria P* was bound from Naples to La Plata. There was a crew of seventeen and the passengers numbered 173. She was entering the Gulf of Genoa at 1:30 o'clock this morning when she met the *Ortigia*, outbound. They only noticed each other when a collision was inevitable. The bow of the *Ortigia* crashed into the sternward of the *Maria P*, penetrating six yards, and ripping up the *Maria P* like match-wood. The water rushed in through the hole, and the *Maria P* sank in three minutes.

The majority of the passengers were asleep at the time of the accident, and had no time to escape after the alarm was given. They were engulfed with the vessel. The *Ortigia* remained on the spot until 6 o'clock, in order to pick up the survivors. She rescued fourteen of the crew and twenty-eight of the passengers of the *Maria P*. Other steamers have been dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and are now searching for further survivors.

The *Ortigia's* bow was smashed for a space of twelve feet along the water line. There is some comment upon the fact, brought to mind by the disaster, that the *Ortigia* once collided on the same spot with the French steamer *L'Oncle Joseph*.

At the conclusion of the sitting of the Chamber today at Rome, the minister of marine announced the news of the disaster, in the midst of a profound sensation, adding that an officer, a seaman, stoker and 144 passengers of the *Maria P* had perished.

The *Ortigia* had twenty-five passengers on board. The *Maria P's* captain was named Ferrara.

The Chamber has ordered an inquiry into the disaster.

BORJA, July 20.—The funeral of ex-Premier Stambuloff today was prolific of exciting scenes in the streets. The police were under orders from M. Sterckff, the present premier and minister of the interior, to take all precautions to secure tranquillity along the route. Detachments occupied the side streets, keeping out of sight in the houses.

The friends of M. Stambuloff, their wives and members of their households assembled at 2 o'clock at the murdered man's house, where the coffin rested, covered by garlands and wreaths of flowers. About 3 o'clock the cortege started for the cathedral. Representatives of all the foreign powers except Belgium followed the funeral train. The attendance of mourners and of the general public was small, owing to the notice picardieu last evening, detailing accusations leveled against the deceased and urg-

ing the people not to take part in the obsequies.

Three hundred faces from the bonse the spot was reached where M. Stambuloff fell by the daggers of the assassins the cortege was held and M. Fetroff, who was with the deceased statesman when he was attacked and who was himself wounded, made a speech to the assemblage. His head and arm were wrapped with bandages, where he had been stabbed on Monday. In an impassioned harangue, he charged the enemies of Bulgaria with the terrible crime of murdering a man to whom the country owed her independence and the prince his throne. He was still speaking when a loud cry was raised, "Run for your lives."

A terrible panic ensued, as the crowd became frantic and made a rush to escape, every one believing that fighting had begun. Men and women were trampled upon, and the children carrying wreaths in a part of the procession threw down the flowers and flew, screaming.

A detachment of gendarmes rode up with drawn swords. In a moment their presence increased the panic, but after a while they succeeded in restoring order. Nevertheless, when the procession was reformed and had resumed its march it had lost many of its adherents, all the foreign diplomats having retired except the representatives of Germany, Servia and Rumania.

The funeral train had hardly started again when a second panic broke out, causing another scene of confusion, which destroyed the ranks of the procession. Wreaths were dropped and trampled under foot. Some order was again re-established, the bedraggled gendarmes were gathered up and the cemetery was finally reached.

Here there was another shocking scene. The enemies of M. Stambuloff and the friends of Major Panitz, who was executed some years ago for conspiracy, at the instance of M. Stambuloff, had organized a hostile demonstration against the dead statesman. The grave of Panitz had been bedecked with flowers and flags, and a large crowd, who had been attending a requiem to his memory, assumed a menacing attitude in the path of the bier. A detachment of cavalry galloped up just in time to prevent a collision.

When the grave was reached, the coffin was lowered in silence. There was no oration over the remains and no ceremony to mark the delivery to earth of the former powerful ruler of Bulgaria, beyond the shouting and hurrahs of a band of his enemies, who were only prevented from attacking the remains by a cordon of cavalry which surrounded the grave.

It is said the panic was started by a shot at the carriage bearing the wreaths sent by the town of Tiersova, and by the Union Club, from which M. Stambuloff was going on the fatal night.

BERLIN, July 20.—The news of the murderous assault upon M. Stambuloff, the distinguished Bulgarian statesman, fell like a live bomb in the midst of the state of present calm reigning for some time, depressed the bourse and caused general consternation.

Some idea of the effect of the startling news may be gathered from the

fact that a high official of the foreign office said to a representative of the Associated Press today: "Within a month war may break out in the Balkan peninsula."

Be that as it may, it is feared that the murder of the ex-premier of Bulgaria will lead to grave complications in the East. Many of the German newspapers are very outspoken in the matter, and attribute the crime to Russia.

Emperor William was in Sweden when M. Stambuloff was attacked, and in addition to being kept fully informed regarding the situation by means of dispatches sent to him twice daily by couriers, two officials of the foreign office were sent to Sweden on Thursday with special messages.

On Wednesday it appears the emperor intended to return to Berlin, and was with some difficulty dissuaded from so doing by the plea that his hasty return might, in the present disturbed state of politics, have an effect beyond what was intended.

HAVANA, July 21.—Further details are constantly coming to light concerning the action between the insurgents and the column of Marshal Martinez de Campos, between Manzanillo and Bayam, on July 11th. The more that is known of the action, the more it is seen that the captain-general and his forces were in a position of extreme peril and that it was only by the personal leadership and military skill of Marshal de Campos himself that the day was saved and made an especially great, illustrious action for the Spanish army.

Marshal de Campos left Manzanillo on July 11 for Bayamo, accompanied by fifty cavalry. He arrived at Veguillas, about half-way between the two towns, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and received an enthusiastic reception there. He united the column of Santocildes with 11,000 troops of the regiment of Leate, Datoles, and three companies of Biz Zecion of engineers and guerrillas. In Carranosa he received notice of the presence of the insurgents to the number of 5,000 in Valenzuela, near Datil and Gueycito. The commanders were Antonio Maceo, Rabi and Masco.

At 9 o'clock the insurgents were seen on the farm of San Francisco. The troops advancing were commanded by General Santocildes. He was at the front and received two shot wounds. Still he ordered the advance to continue, when he received a ball in the head.

Captain General Campos then took command. Sabana Perullo, with 2000 of the insurgent cavalry, charged upon the Spanish forces. Campos immediately formed a hollow square, making a heroic defense against the fierce attack. He ordered mules and horses killed and with them and the baggage of the troops he formed barricades to obstruct the insurgent cavalry charges. The latter were not able to resist the fighting of the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards and commenced to waver. General Campos's military experience admonished him to take advantage of this weakness, and he immediately charged with cavalry, while the infantry attacked with bayonets and routed the insurgents, who divided into bands and dispersed.