THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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NEPTUNE CLAIMS VICTIMS

An Atlantic Transport Company's Steamer Goes on the Rocks Off the Coast of Cornwall.

One Hundred and Forty-three Passengers and Crew of the Mohegan Find a Watery Grave Within Sight of Land—Cool Courage Displayed by the Captain.

Mrs. Stephen Crane, the Wife of the Well Known Novelist, Among the Missing; Also Mr. I. Hyslop Who is Is Said to be the Official Measurer of the New York Yacht Club—Narrative by Survivors.

Falmouth, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Mohegan, Captain Griffiths, belonging to the Atlantic Transport company, has been wrecked in the vicinity of the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lizard. It is believed that about 143 persons of her passengers and crew were drowned. The Mohegan left London for New York on Thursday, having on board as far as can be ascertained at present, 38 passengers and a crew of 105 officers and men.

When the disaster was seen to be in extremis, life boats went out from the shore and every effort was made to save the passengers.

The coast of this point is extremely dangerous and has been the scene of numerous wrecks.

The prevailing opinion at present is that the excitement of the Mohegan became elevated during the heavy easterly gale which was blowing and that she ran ashore and foundered. A number of the ships which have put in from this port to the assistance of the Mohegan were compelled to return without being able to approach the vessel, owing to the severity of the weather.

A life boat landed 31 of the passengers and crew of the Mohegan. One of the passengers, a woman died, after she was brought ashore.

There are rumors disinterested as this danger is over that another life boat succeeded in saving six more persons.

Among the survivors of the Mohegan, Mr. George Mann of New York, was interviewed after he had sufficiently recovered to tell the story of the wreck. He said: "I am a shipper of horses employed by the American Transport company. We left London on Thursday. We had 38 passengers. The Mohegan was a very old and unfit vessel. At 7 o'clock yesterday evening when most of the passengers were at dinner, the steamer was going at full speed and suddenly we heard a loud crash, which seemed to be just under us and we felt a sudden and violent shock. We ran up on deck and found that the Mohegan was on the rocks between the Manacles and the Lizards, in the vicinity of the Lizards.

Orders were given immediately to lower the boats and the crew of the steamer followed the lead. Her captain stood on the bridge and the greatest order prevailed among the officers and crew.

The steamer, however, immediately began to settle by the head. Two boats were launched. The women were sent away in the first boat. But whether the boat has reached land or not I do not know.

I managed to secure a life-belt and jumped overboard, in company with the chief officer of the Mohegan, Mr. Couch. He made me take off my coat and shoes, from other that we were parted from each other. When I was leaving the ship I saw a little girl begged piteously that I take her, as she was afraid she would be left. I was powerless to help her.

Eventually I caught hold of a plank with two floating on the water, and managed to lie across it for a half hour. At the expiration of that time I was joined by a young man. I could not have lasted much longer.

I cannot explain how the accident occurred. The whole matter is not very clear to me.

OVER IN TWENTY MINUTES.

From other sources it was learned that the Mohegan sank about twenty minutes after she ran on the rocks.

The survivors, many of whom have been examined upon the subject, appear to be unable to explain how the Mohegan got into such a dangerous place.

Later in the morning it became known that some of the life-boat had landed sixty more of the survivors of the Mohegan, 64, and 27 life-boats put from a number of points. Relays are undertaken that the bodies of survivors may be recovered.

One of the survivors reports that known to have been saved in a fairly all. Are in a pitiable condition, and some of them have been badly injured by the waves and rocks, and are suffering from bruises and burns and frostbite.

As the full wave on further reports received have shown that forty-five survivors have been landed at Lizard and Porthleven, Cornwall, where the bodies of the dead persons have been landed.

This gives the announcement that forty of the crew of the wrecked steamer Mohegan have been saved, and the rocks near the scene of the disaster. One of the passengers rescued by the life boat, a little boy, says that all the passengers were dining when the Mohegan struck. Though some of the officers left their tables, the majority of the people remained, thinking that the Mohegan would soon be all right. Suddenly the Mohegan struck with a grating noise. At first the passengers thought this was caused by some falling down in the hold, but the second shock followed and the vessel began to settle. A coast guardsman who was on duty at Cornwall, says he saw the Mohegan was running a dangerous course.

SANK HEAD FIRST.

William Morey, a woman of the Mohegan, belonging to London, was saved. She says she succeeded in reaching Port Hayscom. He said the first shock toward on the starboard side, the vessel heard first, her stern clung (?) to the rocks, and she sank forward and after 15 o'clock. The weather is a continuation of that which has favored the entire journey. The only bodies recovered for sunrise today were Terre Haute, Decatur and Springfield, Illinois. But throughout the trip the President has expressed a desire to have the train stopped at any point where the crowd is large and clamorous to see and hear him.

At Terre Haute the President entered a carriage followed by Secretary Gage, Wilson and Hise, and the party was given a drive about the city lasting nearly half an hour. The departure from the train was made just as the outskirts, and the President, after being shown the city, was driven to the Union station to re-embark.

At all points where he appeared the vast throngs of people were orderly, quiet and sober. The streets of the city were lined with people eager to catch a glimpse of the President and to hear the sound of his voice.

Postmaster General Smith left the party at St. Louis, taking another train for Indiana, which state he intends to make a short political tour, delivering speeches at three or four points.

Homeless Negroes.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—The 37 negroes with their 31 women and children who were brought to St. Louis last night after being driven out of Virden, Ills., are being cared for by the city charity commission. The negroes desire to be taken back to Alabama but they have no transportation. Mayor Zolgenstein says that he will demand that the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis road, which landed them here Saturday last night, take them out of town again.

CONCERNING THE CUBAN DEBT

Paris Correspondent of the London Times On the Subject.

The Question to Be Laid on the Table—An Outside Solution of the Difficulty Advanced.

London, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

The peace negotiations are necessarily slow, being conducted less by exchange of words than exchange of notes and statements. Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, does not understand English. Consequently the few words spoken be interpreted, and even then they are not definitive till committed to paper.

The Cuban debt question has this already been laid on the table and the American commissioners have been already given a peremptory refusal to discuss a principle which had been settled, as they considered, by the plebiscite of Spanish Cuba. Faithful to the attitude adopted by them from the outset, they seemed resolved to take their stand on the instructions—or rather as I have already said, the precise and concise orders—which they brought with them, but the Spaniards, on their side, do not think themselves bound to be bound with docility to the imperative instructions of another government.

Cuba's debt is a matter of importance, if I am well informed, urging the generally admitted principle which imposes on conquerors the burdens belonging to the territory conquered, either in their own behalf or that of their clients. They insisted that it would be an extraordinary course to make Spain, already in no tenantable a financial position with the Cuban debt which would increase by the entire security with which it should be paid.

They remarked according to my information, that if they had asked the United States for permission to raise money for the Cuban insurrection, they would naturally have met with a refusal. How then, can they be asked to leave to the victor the pledge allowing a government of insurgents to retain the burden of the debt? They observed, moreover, that, as Cuba is key to the Gulf of Mexico, the United States will thus be able to pass the only barrier which they had hitherto been unable to cross at will, and that is worth some sacrifice.

Hence the Spanish commissioners insist, in the name of conquered and international law, that the debt should not rest solely on Spanish shoulders. It is impossible to foresee the American reply, but it is not likely that Mr. Day and his colleagues will yield. An idea is afloat—and said to be warmly advocated by the friends of peace at Washington—that the interest should be reduced to 3½ per cent, or even to 3 per cent, and joints guaranteed by the Spaniards and the future rulers of Cuba, each thus bearing only a very slight burden and the bondholders being protected from loss on their investment. This last information does not emanate either from Spanish or American, but there is an intention of backing it so as to give it some chance of success.

Peace Quiet.

Paris, Lit., Oct. 15.—Quiet prevails here today, the excitement over the reported capture of the Spanish negroes having abated to a considerable extent.

Major Butler is in full charge of the city and has guards watching every entrance.

Many of the Paris citizens who were at Virden during the riot have returned.

Chaplain Suicides.

San Francisco, Oct. 15.—The steamer Arfax, from the Orient, brings news of the inquest to determine the cause of suicide of Chaplain T. B. Freeman of the United States steamer Baltimore, who jumped overboard from the transport steamer Indiana last September 19th while the vessel was lying in the bay of Nagasaki. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from acute melancholia, and early on the morning of the 19th jumped overboard after shouting to the quartermaster to telegraph his wife of the dead. The vessel returned was that the deceased took the life while under temporary alteration of mind.

Died at Manila.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"Manila, Oct. 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths since last report, Oct. 10: Private Charles A. Howe, Second Oregon, dysentery; Ernest M. Forster, Fourteenth infantry, malaria; Oct. 11: Private Fred Grossler, First South Dakota, typhoid fever; Oct. 12: Privates A. H. Bird, First Nebraska, typhoid fever; Daniel Pargyle, Astor battery, tuberculosis. OTIS."

JOTS FROM FOGOPOLIS

London Revels in the First "Broken Wolf" of the Season.

PRIMATE AGITATES LOW CHIRCHMEN.

Seeks Fair to View Aristocracy for Sweet Charity's Sake—The Humorous Side of Income Tax Law.

London, Oct. 15.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—A fashionable heavy London fog enveloped this city and its suburbs for the first time this season on Thursday.

Most of the lights of society attended at Newmarket race meeting which was very crowded and gay. The duke and duchess of Devonshire, who are acknowledged leaders of society, had the most distinguished house party. Among the conspicuous figures at Newmarket was Lady William Beresford, the American lady who was formerly Lillian, duchess of Marlborough. She has nearly recovered from her recent accident.

There there was the countess of Essex, formerly Miss Grant of New York.

FIRST AMERICAN VICEROYE.

It is announced here that in order to match his wealth with his high destiny, Lady Curzon, the first American viceroy of India, Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, will be made a peer. Accordingly, Lord Curzon, the new viceroy of India, with another London residence, in the heart of the Chicago grain pit.

A big gathering of aristocrats came to London for the purpose of attending the marriage of Lady Muriel Ida Gertrude Villiers, eldest daughter of the earl of Jersey to the Hon. Walter Fitz-Uryan Bethell, second son of Lord Westbury, which event occurred in great force at St. Margaret's Westminster Thursday, daughter of the Lord Mayor of London, to Mr. Charles Darling, son of Major General Darling, which was witnessed by a large gathering, the Marquis of Anglesey (The death of the marquis of Anglesey occurred Thursday, which is the social gaiety this season, as it seals half the peerage into mourning. The 3rd marquis of Anglesey, who succeeded to the deceased marquis was born in 1875, is of bright appearance, unmarried and sporting blood to the core.

The Prince of Wales is now able to work with comparative ease, but he still suffers from his recent illness and charge commerce a round of the country houses.

AN AMERICAN ADVANTAGE.

Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, a well known writer on Indian subjects, addressed a meeting this week at Leicester, on the subject of the superior Anglo-American stock, said Colonel Hay, the former United States ambassador at London, wrote to him on leaving England, saying:

"I sometimes think that the only advantage we have over you consists in that we have two native countries while you have only one."

Colonel Hay's letter to have given his opinion of the suggested Washington somersault in England, expressing gratitude at the success which he regarded as being in the highest degree complimentary. He also said that if ever the first time any country had vented a memorial to the man who had conferred on it the boon of independence, the sentiment would be the United States would not participate in any way.

HIGH AND LOW CHUCH.

Dean John Kendity anti-ritualistic sermon, sermons have been awaiting with eagerness for the utterance of the archbishop of Canterbury on the grave questions raised, which have agitated the whole Church of England. In a series of cautions to the clergy, delivered this week, the primate spoke in no uncertain tones of the evil effects of compression in high circles, and deeply regretted the low church party. The sermon, which lasted half an hour, at the time of the red procession, as embodied practically in the Church Times, the substantial text is permitted, though not expressly taught, by the Church of England. Hail, although impossibly conscientious, the Church Times, which is a Church paper, is entitled to claim that it is the mouthpiece of the saints or the sinners of the Church of England, and the preservation of the sacrament and use of incense are not permissible, but be approved of a certain revival of the ritual in conformity with the prescriptions of the prayer book. Practically, the sermon was a blow to the Church and practices which the low church men have so vehemently condemned, and the Church Times, in its editorial comment, stated, though they disagree with some points, most of the clergy will fail non to be grateful for the advice or injunctions. Kenet, where followers have been somewhat shaken by Tritik's exposure