TELEGRAPHIC.

DISASTER AT SEA.

One Hundred and Forty-eight Persons Drowned

NEAR GENOA ON THE ITALIAN COAST

Two Steamers Collide and the Passengers are Engulfed with the Sinking Vessel.

GENOA, July 20.—The Italian steamers Ortigia and Maria P collided off the Isle of Pilla, 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 seventy-five and the passengers numbered 175. 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 starboard of the Maria P, penetrating its parts, and ripping up the Maria P like cardboard. The water poured 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 crash was given. They were engulfed with the vessel. The Ortigia remained on the spot until 6 o'clock, in order to land the survivors, who rescued fourteen of the crew and twenty-seven of the passengers of the Maria P. Other survivors have been dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and are now searching for further survivors.

The Ortigia's bow was crushed 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'Isle Josephe.

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, stokers and 144 passengers of the Maria P. had perished.

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

The Chamber has ordered an inquiry into the disaster.

FUNERAL OF STAMBULOFF.

A Terrible Panic Among the Crowd—Suspects Stabbed Anarchist.

PARIS, July 20.—The funeral of ex-Premier Stamboloff today was profitless of startling scenes in the streets. The police were under arms from M. Rouvier, the present premier and minister of the interior, to take all precautions to secure tranquility along the route. Detachments occupied the side streets, keeping out of sight in the houses.

The friends of M. Stamboloff, 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 Bulgaria followed the funeral train. The attendance of mourners and of the general public was small, owing to the notice prescribed last evening, detailing accusations levied against the deceased and urging the people not to take part in the obsequies.

Three hundred paces from the house the cortege was reached where M. Stamboloff fell by the daggers of the assassins. The coffin was held and M. Petrof, 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, wounds 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 fled, 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 reducing order. Nevertheless, when the procession was resumed and had resumed its march it had lost many of its adherents, all the foreign diplomats having hitherto except the representatives of Germany, Servia and Roumania.

The funeral train had hardly started again when a second panic broke out, causing another scene of confusion, which delayed the rabble of the procession. Wreaths were dropped and trampled under foot. Some order was again reestablished, the bedraggled garlands were gathered up and the cemetery was finally reached.

Quite there was another shocking scene. The relatives of M. Stamboloff and the friends of Major Panitza, who was executed some years ago for conspiracy, at the instance of M. Stamboloff, had organized a battle demonstration against the dead statesman. The graves of Panitza had been decorated with flowers and flags, and a large crowd, who had been attending a requiem in his memory, assumed a menacing attitude in the path of the funeral. 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 attempt to mark the delivery to earth of the former powerful ruler of Bulgaria beyond the heating and beating 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 cortege bearing the wreaths sent by the town of Tirnova, and by the Union Club, from which M. Stamboloff was going on the fatal night.

MAY LEAD TO WAR.

BERLIN, July 20.—The news of the murderous assault upon M. Stamboloff, 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. Stamboloff 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.

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

Cruiser About a Scientific Expedition.

DENVER, July 20.—A special to the News from Lander, Wyoming, says: Considerable apprehension prevails here over the safety of the members of the Princeton college geographical expedition. Part of them went through Union Pass ten days ago, on their way to National Park. The others are somewhere in the vicinity of Union Pass, which is now regarded as a dangerous locality.

Parties from Fort Washakie report that preparations are being made to send out a detachment of soldiers from there.

Treasury Officials in a Quandary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The treasury officials are in a quandary on the question of carrying into effect that section of the tariff bill which provides that alien-owned cars in, sailed into the United States shall be sampled and assayed at the port of entry according to the commercial usages.

Some months ago the department issued rules for doing this work during the coming year and required the erection of the necessary building at each port. The bids were opened today and it was found that only two propositions were made, both for the port of El Paso, Texas. The El Paso Sampling Works offered to do the necessary sampling at 50 cents a ton, or $7.50 a carload, and the Taylor & Bruton Sampling Works at Aspen, Colo., 60 cents a ton where from one-fifth to one-tenth of the ore was sampled, or $5 to crush and sample all ores entered.

As there are about fifteen points in the West, Northwest and Pacific coast sections for which no bids were received, the officials are at a loss to know what to do. Under the system employed under the McKinley act a large share of the ores were shipped to and sampled at bonded smelters in the interior. The remainder were sampled in a very primitive manner at the border.

It seems clear that this requirement of the act cannot be put into operation and the result is likely to be a return to the old methods. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will, however, take up the matter on his return to Washington next week.

AN ANCIENT RACE.

Important Discoveries in One of the Ancient Mounds.

FRANKFORT, O., July 21.—W. K. Moorehead, curator of the state University Museum, made some important discoveries in the ancient mounds near here during the past week. One mound which he opened contained nine skeletons buried two feet below the surface, in a layer of gravel. The bones are those of short, heavy, muscular men. The skulls are thick and rather round and the facial angle is low. Several skulls give evidence of artificial flattening of the bone during infancy. No skeletons found in Ohio present a more inferior type, physically. In other gravel knolls about this place Mr. Moorehead discovered further evidence of burials of similar the article. Arrowheads, axes, copper bracelets and various ornaments lay by nearly every skeleton. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institute, and Mr. Moorehead have visited all the caves of the Hocking and Point valleys in search of traces of occupation of glacial men.

Americans Abroad.

LONDON, July 21.—It has developed that a police raid was made on the Palace club on Thursday. A number of prominent Americans were caught in the raid. The club is one of the fashionable night clubs in London where the demi-monde resort. It opens at midnight and closes at 8 a. m. Lately the Palace has been very fashionable.

The club is elegantly appointed, having twenty-five men servants and a band playing nightly. A hundred men and women, all in evening dress, were captured. Among them were a United States senator, a congressman, a prominent law officer of an Eastern state and an American police official. All save the proprietor and servants of the club were released. They were remanded.

Campos's Great Victory.

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 Bayamo, on July 11th. The more that is known of the action, the more it is seen that the captain-general and his force 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 Rite cavalry. He arrived at Vegalito, 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 Hernandez with 11,000 troops of the regiment of Isabel, Bailen, and three companies of Ben Zeeton of engineers and guerrillas. In Carrizana he received police of the presence of the insurgents in the number of 3,000 in Valencania, near Baill and Gergeta. The rebel members were Antonio Maceo, Baiel and Sisso.

At 9 o'clock the insurgents were seen on the farm of Don Francisco. The troops advancing were commanded by General Hadinotidos. 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. Serano Peralta, with 200 of the insurgent cavalry, charged upon the Spanish forces. Campos immediately formed a hollow square, making a terrible defense against the fierce attack. He ordered mules and horses killed and with their packs the baggage of the troops 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.

ANOTHER DOUBLE MURDER.

Charged to the Flood in Human Form Hotness.

CHICAGO, July 21.—To the long list of murders and other crimes directly traceable to the arch fiend, H. H. Holmes, must now be added the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. E. L. Conner and her twelve-year-old daughter, with a reasonable certainty that they have been disposed of in the same manner in which the other victims met their death. Mrs. Conner and her child were last seen in company with Holmes in this city in 1893. Since then all trace of them has been lost, and the shrewdest detectives who have been working on the case are now of the opinion that the finding of their bodies is the only possible solution of the mystery. There are circumstances which, while at first seemingly susceptible of explanation, now point in the direction of another double murder at the hands of the greatest villain of modern times.

AT JACKSON'S HOLE.

Indians Determined to Hunt With or Without Permission.

OGDEN, Nev., July 21.—A special to the Sun from Lander, Wyo., says: What is going on at Fort Washakie seems to be a military secret. Word comes from there, however, that the Indian judges and two policemen who were sent to Jackson's Hole ten or twelve days ago, returned last night. They report that they were detained as captives by the Bannocks for several days, but at last made their escape. Nothing has transpired to indicate what the report is, except that a movement of a small body of troops from the fort is apparent, as wagons are being loaded with supplies today, and everything is active. Precautions are going forward for some kind of a movement, but, with only forty-two men at the post, it will not be a formidable army.

The people here are indignant that Fort Washakie has been neglected, but they have great faith that General Coppinger, the new commander of the department, will recognize that it is an exposed point. The Sun correspondent has information from Jackson's Hole, through a gentleman who left there several days ago. He says he learned through Indian sources that there were about 300 Indians in that locality, and that fifty of them were Shoshones. They expressed a determination to hunt even without the permission of the whites.

SITTERS IN A PANIC.

POCATELLO, Ida., July 21.—Settlers in the Jackson's Hole country in Idaho and northwestern Wyoming are in a panic over the reported incursions of an Indian outbreak. Disquieting rumors were confirmed tonight by J. C. Houts, a wealthy ranchman of Soda Springs. He and one of his herders, while trying to cross Snake river to Houts's ranch, seventy-five miles northeast of here, were stopped with rifles in the hands of Indian police. The police said the Indians were on the warpath. Mr. Houts says the police told him the Indians had killed a white man, his wife and child, and that the settlers had rallied and killed six Indians.

HUNT DECLARE FOR SILVER.

Sires Says the Question is Not Dying Out.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Ex-Congressman Bland is in the city. Speaking of the silver question tonight, he said:

"There is no use trying to dodge this issue any longer. If the Democratic party does not declare for the free coinage of silver it will be wiped off the map. The newspapers in the large cities like St. Louis talk about the silver sentiment dying out, but they are not going to fool anybody. There may be a few Democrats in the cities who will follow the administration, but there are practically none in the country. This coming convention will show how the Democrats of Missouri stand. In order to win in the next campaign we have got to take a bold stand for silver, and we must be getting to line."

"Do you think that the next Democratic national convention will declare for independent free silver?"

"I do not know whether it will or not, but if it does not the party will not stand a chance of a show."

Favorable Crop Reports.

NEW YORK, July 22.—J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, was at the Imperial hotel last night. In reply to a question as to the outlook for crops this year he said that from reports he had received he believed they would be unusually heavy. He said that from south and west the most favorable reports were coming in and that he did not expect there would be many districts where prosperity and plenty would not reign.

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