SIX OF THE PARTY DROWNED.

Preminent Cuben Leadure Said to Mare Bran on Roard-Carried a Corne al Arine and Americanistan Vennel & Tuesd

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. - Jose C. Hernan dez, a Cuban who was on board the steen ship J. W. Hawkins an alleged fillbuster or, which was wrecked bill the costern end of Long Island, last Sunday night, told the following story to a reporter:

We left New York in the Hawking last Baturday night," he began, "the steamthip belonged to the Cuban revolutionary party, having been purchased recently by them for hilbustering work against the

On board her were 120 men of the Cuban revolutionary party. In addition to these were a crew of 16 men. The ship Crowell was moto.
"We left New York at midnight last

Saturday. Thosteamship was then at the look of One Liquid and Thirtieth street East

We stole out quietly in the dead of night and in a lew minutes were steaming for the sound. We ran smoothly enough that night and all the next day. We had no trouble until 3 o'clock Monday morning. At that time the sea was beginning get pretty rough and the engineer asked for help. He said that the engine room had spring a leak and that the pumpe were chosed. Two men from the revolutionary party were detailed to assist in balling the engine room out with buckets.

"Leter more men were detailed for the same purpose, but the water kept gaining on them. We would not get the water out of the engine room as land as it come in and the see was getting rougher all the time. At last the water came into the en-gue room so fast that Captain Hall told us to lighten the ship by throwing over bags of coal. The coal was piled up on dedu. We threw it over as rist as we could, but it did not seem to do any good.

"Then we began to throw over the cases of arms and ammunition. We had a great quantity on board. There were over 400, 400 provide of arms along We had been Hotchking guns, 1,000 Remington and Winchester rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunision. In addition to this, there was A000 pounds of drammitte and a loy of pay material for making heavy explosives. All these things we throw into the see, which by this time was building scound us had specified group waves over the decite. We worked all night, and whose day light come we had shrown all of the cargo and coal overboard. Bill the water combinued to gain on us in the engine room, and at last to put out the firm. And we floated at the mercy of the sea and the wind.

"At intervals, all through the hours of darkness, we burned rockets and fired sigabout 8 o'clock in the morning that we saw any other vessel. At that time we sighted three schoopers and they sailed as close to us as they could with safety. Then it was that we were ordered to take to the boats. There were six small boats on the steamah p, bit only five of them were available. The sixth was so covered with wreckers which had been thrown over by us in the efforts to get at the arms and coal that we could not lambeh her in time.

Wo got into our boats as fast as wo could, but there was a terrible sea by this time and the work was dangerous and slow. We found out that we were alread 89 deg. 58 min. latitude and 13 dec. 83 min. longitude west.

"Calisto Garcia Iniga was in scommand of the revolutionists, and his son, Carlos Garcia, was second in command.

General Ross was also on board. These officers ordered us to take to the boats and we did so, I was in the first boot, There were about 30 men bestdes myself in that bost and it was greatly overcrowd hos dgior sh tri spansar of brad back be

"The other 60 odd men came in the other two bosts. Six were drowned in trying to got into the last two boats. I do not know the names of all who were drowned, but one was a French chemist who was with the expedition to make heavy explusives when we got to Cuba There were two of these chemists, but only one of them was lost.

EAnother of those who were drowned was a man named Alvertche. He was a member of the resolutionary party, he were the other four who, went down in the sea. The boat I was in was picked up by the schooner Leander V. Beche, Captain W H. Howes of Boston. She picked up the first three beats to leave the steamship and the other two were, plaked up by the schooner Holen II. Benedict of Boston and A. U. Crosby of Portland, Me.

"We left the ship at 9 o'clock on Monday morning and 20 minutes later we saw her go down. She gays a great lurch to one side and then settled into the sea.
"The schooner Leander V. Beebe sailed

for this port, but I was taken off her off Long Branch at 10:30 o'clock this morning by the tug Fred 8. Dalzell, commanded by H. C. De Nyse, and brought direct this city. I reported at once to the headquarters of the revolutionary party in the Manhattan building. There they told me that they had received telegrams from Woods Holl, Mass., and from Boston say his that the rest of the crew and the revo intionary party were all cafe, with the atception of the dix that were drowned when

we left the steampship.
There were no Americans on board the Hawkins. They were all Cubane, who had been enlisted in this city to fight for the e of freedom for Cuba. We were not deflicat in this city, but were enlisted here for the cause. We only know that we were going to Cuba. No one except the sublishment ommander knew what pale of Cabe we were bound for."

It was learned at the office of F. R. Dat-zell & Co. that their tug which from the Merianden to this city was halled by the schooler Leander V. Bebes, 40 mails aportheast of Barnegal, N. J. The Hawking aubrought to New York. Seventy of their were transferred to the Daltell and bequent to this city. Hernandes landing, as before stated, at Pier 8, North river. The steamer disembarked at Pier 48. North river.

At the Cuban headquarers it was denied that the Hawkins was on its way to

We would have known about her caid Secretary Consalves de Quesada," she had been fitted out for Cuba.

"The report that Carets whit a

FACTS CONCERNING ARMENIA.

More Greenty Ringgerstool, " LANDON. Jan. 20. -Blue books have been

issued containing all the official dispatches relative to Armonda between July \$4, 1894. and Oct 16, 1866, and the reports of the consular delegates attached to the Sessous

The report gives the bistory of the Armentan agitation for several years and seconds the obstacles thrown in the way of the commitmion by the Tunkish delegates. It also acquite the Armenians of the oberge is also acquite the Armenians of the charge brought against them of burning their own property to Incide an embreak among their people, adding that the faces elected failed to prove that the Armenians were its revolt, but showed that the agitator Murad instigated several armoraten out-rages on Kurd. The latter them retal-lated and the Armenians fied to their vitlages. The conflicts between the Armenians and Kurds followed, and the government did nothing to arrive at a perceful actionent or to protect women and chit-

The delegates are compelled to believe the report says that all the Armenians who fell into the hands of the soldiers, the Kurds or the Zaptiehs were either killed or wounded and that, with the exception of the 11 villagers of Talori, not a single

prisoner was taken. The report shows that the number of killed has been grossly exaggerated, but the report admits that owing to the absence of registration it is impossible, even spproximately, to fix the number of victims. There is appended, however, to the report a tabulated list of all the evidence tendered to the commission. The six vill ages mentioned show a total of 365 vic time, illetributed as follows: Shenik, 114: Senal, 63 Chelloguen, the scene of the story of the great pit which was filled to overflowing with massacred victims 40; Agpi, 32; Epagank, 10; Talori, 14. These villages were all burbed, and the lohabitanta were scattered. The British delegate Shipley in a memorandum attached to the joint report from the evidence gath ared by Consul Hampson during his tour estimates the total number of victims in the Sassoon district including deaths from starvation, at about 900

One of the worst cases of cold blooded cruelty, Delegate Shipley says, was the murder of prisoners in the camp at Gbelloguests under a promise of case conduct. But the number of those so murdered was only 40 or 50 and not hundreds as has been

Delogate Shipley, while he admits that here was violation of women, asserts that the alleged wholesale butchery of women was not realizable. He plants out that while an agitation subversive of the Ottoman authority had existed amongst the Turkish government, it must be admitted that the movement had falled in its duty of affording protection to all classes of the subjects. He completes of the conbetteris that auricination of evidence before the commission by Turkish officials se not calculated to advance the interests

CHARGED WITH POISONING.

at Girard, Pan KRIE, Pa., Jan. 28.-Kate M. Nellis and Edgar Gardner were arrested in Girard, by surprise, but protested their innocence. which will be analyzed. A number of letters, it is stated, were also found of an incriminating nature. Accused were given a hearing before Alderman Swap. They pleaded not gully and were sent to fail.

The method of potsoning, it is said, was by placing the drug in the coffee. One of the bired girls noticed it and gave the information to some reliable parties.

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

Fifty-four Miners Known to he Dead and Possibly More.

CARDIFF. Jan 28. -The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylorstown, which is situated near here, were terrified by a tertille reverbration which shook the whole sown and caused people to rush out of doors wondering whether they were being overwhelmed by an earthquake. It was ascertained in a whort time that the concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery with disserrous consequences to life and property.

The latest report places the number of dand at 64, though it is feared that the further exploration of the wrooked mine will develop the bodies of more.

Turkey's Doom Foreshadowed. Loxpo., Jan. 28.—The Dally News this morning prints a dispatch from Vienna which asserts that news has been received there from Constantinople and Sebastopol which agrees that Russia has a fleet lying at Sebastopol and Odossa and that the Caucassian armies of Russia are being concentrated upon the Armenian frontiers in readiness to move next spring to realize the plans of Peter the Great for the partition of Turkey between the powers, Russis taking Armenia and Constantinople. France taking Syria and Palestine and England taking Expt and the castern shores of the Persian gulf, the remainder

Potter Paimer to Succeed Bunyon, CHICAGO, Jan. 28. - Potter Palmer, wifelong Democrat, will, it is asserted, probably be named by President Cloveland as the successor to The dore Runyon as ambasendor to Germany, Mr. Palmer Sections to say whether he would accept the piace or not. He said it had not yet been offered to him, although rumors of his name behig under consideration had reached him.

House Bucks Up the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jun. 98 .- The house after as interesting four hour debate adopted the resolutions passed by the sonate last week calling on the powers, signatory to the treaty of Herlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Christian Armenians and pledging the support of courtees and the president in the most riggious setting he might take for the peosection and security of American citieses

Burney Will Appeal. tion on which was a post from the deciden of the same range of commissioners refus ing them a vertificate for the construct and maintenance of a street railway aretem of 60 miles in this city, taking the appeal to the supreme cours. Meanwhile the original franchise signed by Mayor Jewett has been formally scooped by the nttormey for the company.

Committee of F., San M. Amon

THE RUINED ABBEY.

The Most interesting Object for the Vieltor to Sign.

Irish Valor Recalled.

Amidst the many objects of inter-

est proved filing the most particular

interesting to a visitor is the mag-

nificent ruined abbay, of found the

venerable pile like the wreck of

SLIGO INNLAND.

some goodly ship, which served to carry over the sea of life many souls to the shores of the land of promise. I procured the key from a decrept old woman in a cottage, in Abbey street, just opposite the ruins, and who greeted me with "Good morning, your honor." Needless to say, this poor old greature doesn't refuse a fee, although she does not ask it. Entering the gate, a sight of ruin, wreck and disorder met my view. which it would be difficult to describe. Broken tombs, scattered monuments and heaps of broken carvings were strewn on every side. on which chickens were roosting while hens were scraping up the graves. One does not know which way to turn, there are so many fragments of the historic edifice strewn about. Ruined chapels, altars, vaulte, tombs, stair-cases and the rest. A handsome old square ivy-clad tower. supported on beautifully ground arches, is the only thing of the once besutiful abbey left perfect. The tower rises over the centre of what must have been the great church. At the east odd of the church is a high alter, finely carved in stone, to the right of which is a handsomely carved monument to the O'Counor Sligo and his wife, represented by kneeling officies surmounted by a figure of Christ. There are many other notable tombs. The most remarkably beautiful part of the ruins is the cloisters. They form three sides of a square, of exquinitaly carved little arches, about four feet in beight-no two of those pratty arches being ornamented alike. On one of them is a monogram, representing a "True Lover's Knot," and on snother a human other remarkable objects are "Lady O'Connor's Chair," and an open air looking packages of medicine were found stone pulpit. No more flights of oratory or eloquent sermons from this pulpit, which had heaven for a canopy. It now presents a grim apnearance. Inside of it is piled up a heap of sculls, human bones and bits of coffins, which has been gathered from the graveyard or from the various vaults. The little red-haired lad who showed me through the abbey. pointed out the grave, under an old slab, of John Boland, who lived to the age of 144 years—double the proverbial "three score and ten." The Sligo Abbey is one of the finest ruins of its kind in beautiful specimens of the 13th century ecclesiastical architecture, which shows that the Irish at this period of our history were not altogether the rade parbarous lot which some people suppose. It is much to be regretted that both the aubey and the graveyard are in a most unkept, or more correctly speaking, disgraceful condition. Alf the inhabitants of Sligo would show a little spirit and taste. make up a subscription and put this beautiful ruins in some kind of order, they would make a better impression on visitors who may come along to admire their beautiful sce nerv. The abbey was founded about the year 1252 by Maurice Fitzgerald. of the Turkish empire to be divided among Lord Justice of Ireland, who dedicated it to the Holy Cross, and presented it to the Dominicans, with land for a garden and a cemetery. too. In 1270 it was destroyed by fire, and it was again rebuilt by the Chief MacDonough, who was subsequently interred within its walls. In 1415 it again fell a prev to the flames, after which extensive restorations were undertaken. It was suppressed at the Reformation, under Henry VIII. and, as I have stated in another letter, was selend

> From a ruined abbey to a levely lake. Walking out in another direction two or three miles from Slige. and passing what is called the "Tree Cottages" and the ruins of an old castle, I came to a spot locally known as the "Boat Race Field." In one of the sotteges I met a kind. oblate vision birthe

by the Archbishop of Tuam in 1645.

That order, whose well-known ale-

queues reached for ages within its

venerable walls (the Dominicans), oppupy, not far from their glorious

Carin's Hill of fancy himself of turrets of a patter in Pairyland he may eastly imagine himself employing its lower charabers of green and gold, blue brown, crimage and while sizpling about this every green slope. There before him is a soone on which nature seems to have exerted all be powers Lake, blands, mountains woods maniform villag, are of blended together to produce as fair. as majortic a landecade as end might behold. This is again Lough Gill, and only one of the hundred points' from which it may be viewed with ever varying observe. If the Sliggers do not enjoy their boat racing in this terrestrial paradise. it is not the builder's fault. But just think of it. They have given over their ecquatio feast in this fairy lakeland. They must be very unpoetic, to say the very least of them. If the "conny" Scotch had such a lovely lake, they would have had a Sir Walter Scott to immortalise it. or even the English would produce some rural poet to sing its praise. Oh, you some and daughters of Erin. what has become of your poets and poetry, when such of your surpassing charms are unsung and unnoticed save by an odd stray returned exile? I had only one regret, that I was not out out for a poet, that I might give vent to my impressions while strolling around the wild shores of Lough Gill. From Lough Gill to Slige the Garvege flows through what may be aptly called the Valley of Hidden Beauty with mountains for walls. Of eyes if I was a capitalist speculating is Irish tourist-traffic. I would stake my last dollar on Lough Gift, for it will letch them ret I meen some ing visitors. Refurning to the It perial Hotel, after enjoying for two or three hours no less the purd att than the magnificent scendry, tone turkey, Irisk bases, reset beef and the rest, were quite in order. It was what is called at Irish batels a formmercial disser," which I much say on this occasion, did gradit to commerce, the cook, the proprietor.

and all concerned. From Sligo I made a very pleasant visit' to Gollooney, a very protty little village, six or seven railes off on the Midland Railway to Dublis. What a lovely river, what a lovely river! I kept repeating, as I went up to the town from the station. This is the Owenmore-dark, foam-crested. rapidly rushing on betwirt woods. crags and brown hills over a series of very protty waterfalls just beside the town and then under a handsome bridge. It is a fair country around here, embracing all the blements of a perfect landscape—wood water, valley, mountain and sucton t ruins. The beautiful scenery around here is supplemented by prosperity. for Collumney is one of the most thriving little towns in Connaught. It owes this good look mainly to the enterprise of Mr. Suir, a local employer who runs woollen and corn mills on the edge of the above mentioned falls with unlimited water power. Unlike most other towns in the Green Isle there is not an idle person to be seen around, and one could not even get a boy to carry his valide from the railway station. This is a healthy state of things for this nest, bright, modern village on the banks of the charming Owenmorethe ancient stronghold of the Mac-Donogh chieftains. As described in a previous article the site of Mac-Donogh's Castle is still seen close to Collioney at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg. Here lived one of the bravest of the Irish chieftains. The heroism, hospitality and provess of the MacDonogha would furnish a fitting theme for a historical romance. The attack by body of Irish on Masor Hamilton Castle, during the Confederate ware in 1648, lead by Lieut Col. Miss Donogh, pales into the thade say of the military exploits of Napoleon of William of Orange. In this cashaught when Col. MacDonogh was best to the carth and his last broken, he fought on his knees, sword in hand, until finally dispatched by the sac-

Cardinals Persico and Malchers Page Christiy Away In Rome.

Disgraceful Political Scanes

ROWR ITALE.

Loss has followed loss with painful rapidity in the facest College during the inst five weeks. The first inpression left by the death of Cardinal Bonaparts had hardly been affaced before the death of Lardinal Paralco ecourred. On the seventh day after this death came that of Cardinal Melohera Cardinal Persico died con Saturday, December 7th; Cardinal Melchers on Saturday, December 14th. Like Cardinal Persico, Cardinal Melobers had suffered much It will always be remembered of him that he resisted Ommriam during the severest days of Bismarck's Kulturkampf, first with counsel and protest then with imprisonment, and finally with axile in which last condition he lived for a decade of years, continuing mountime to govern his Archiepiacopai see from the piace of banishment. But there is a joy in suffering and a pleasure in resisting; the great secrifice is so replace sucpensiul resistance with complete surrender, and this at the bidding of another to the very stimum of telumph and glory. This also Cardinal spinnings operar is the extrine of terminable to their grades the Church in the Curie of British Attendable of their states He was been at Municipal the capital of Second Communication inctical life. He took his degrees in Theology and because a Commi in Theringy and process to Contague of State of Seared College of Coplinais. In Stagmed, Cale this capacity to belonged to the City

TO SE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T Rome for Mexico, charged by the Holy See while the duty of impossible 1 12 was re Catholic work is that country

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Roses arisiofred series present of action discrete to the second seco Shipps were it not been majored to be presented to be presente Pinell a start with the ordinary amount of the ordinary amount to start to the ordinary amount to start to the ordinary amount to the ordinary amount to the ordinary amount to the ordinary ordinary amount of the ordinary amount o The field easier is consider.

The constraint of sing is best tableaned with Deposit Control of Con Decogle to the course of the course state such that of the COolean Billion.

BDMUND D. WHELAS.

Stoap a broad is now made in the torns of sheets and sold travelers who object to the use of hotel scape or those used in yubble places. It is sold in 100-and week, each sheet being about the travelers who below the travelers being about the travelers being ab

of the state of th workings of p

Course paragon with the religions of the second sec in pelied by its subse of lighten actuated by the sections to well-state the Government, will work butterly with might and make jo make themp the truth, the whole truth medthing but the trpib; the Gettern will be excellently well exactly work to this and be the facts the one of the asserted intermedication in the Marquis Guierioli, Profest Rome, and another is believed in some Government ometal, while theme Minelli is the alter ero of the William Minister. The Government will and allow such names to be draw through the mud, and is is able to prevent it. Further, the older of rice, a fortiori of several rice, in magistrature, exames have been my except by some official position Needless to say also that tenant Malebers did. At the will of the thousand france to not a triffing suite of Pope be renounced his me and re-land thes if othered in the name and tired to Rome, and closed a spleadid the Government should be still After having several the least see Government and the sentence of the sentence P. De Street Chief.

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rulus, as humble but very nest modern friary.

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