

THE MAINE BLOWN UP

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER YET A MYSTERY.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THE CREW LOST.

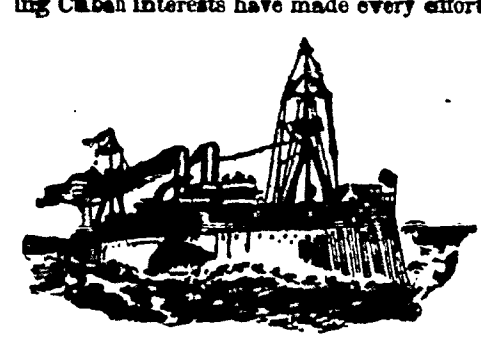
AN EXPLOSION UNDER HER BOWS TORE THE VESSEL APART.

The Loss of Life Appalling—Men Dead by Wounds, by Burning and by Drowning—Captains Asks Public to Suspend Judgment Until Cause of Explosion is Discovered—The News Causes a Tremendous Sensation Throughout the Country—Prompt Measures to Relieve the Wounded.

Havana, Feb. 15.—The United States battleship Maine was blown up in plain sight of Havana at 9.45 o'clock to-night. Of the crew of 450 officers and men on the battleship only 33 are known to have been saved.

Vague rumors are to the effect that the Maine had been blown up by the bumping of a small boat filled with dynamite or some other high explosive against the battleship's bows.

The press censorship at Havana has suppressed all but the most meagre news. Newspapers and private corporations having Cuban interests have made every effort



to get dispatches through in plausible cipher. From a complicated dispatch received this morning by a high official of one of the steamship companies it was gathered that the Maine's destruction was the result of a dynamite plot.

The directors of the Ward line of steamships have placed at the disposal of the Government its vessels at Havana. These include the City of Washington, which is now at Havana, and the Vigilance, which is due at that port.

General Blanco has cabled Senor Du Bose, Spanish Charge d'Affaires, that a dynamite boiler on the Maine exploded, and that this was the cause of the disaster.

Washington, Feb. 16.—A special Cabinet meeting has been called, at which all the members except General Alger are to be present. Secretary Long is at the Navy Department looking very much worried, and the air of gloom that pervades the State Department is oppressive.

Havana, Feb. 17.—The destruction of the battleship Maine by an explosion in the harbor on Tuesday night proves to be the worst disaster in the naval history of the United States. The splendid warship was destroyed, and latest reports put the loss of life at 265.

The cause of the explosion remains a mystery, although naval officers generally believe that in some unexplained way one of the ship's magazines exploded.

The news caused a tremendous sensation throughout the country. In Washington the loss of the battleship is regarded as inflicting an almost crippling blow on the naval efficiency of the country.

Prompt and energetic measures were taken by Secretary Long to send relief to the wounded. A telegram of condolence was sent by President McKinley to Captain Sigbee.

The news of the disaster was received first with incredulity and next with horror by the North Atlantic fleet assembled at Dry Tortugas. Admiral Sigsbee, with the flagship New York, proceeded to Key West at once to furnish necessary relief to the survivors, who were expected to reach that city last night by the steamer Oliveette, from Havana.

Expressions of regret and sympathy were officially made in Madrid and London to the United States representatives.

Cablegram from Sigbee Suppressed. A special dispatch to the New York Journal says that Captain Sigbee's latest telegram reached the President shortly after midnight this morning. It was suppressed. It is reported that the dispatch finally informs the President that the Maine's destruction was due to outside agencies, and that the explosion in the magazine was the work of a torpedo.

The greatest secrecy is being maintained about the dispatch, for the President is very anxious that nothing shall be made public until he has had time to consider the matter with his Cabinet.

DIVERS ENTER THE MAINE.

They Find the Keys of the Magazine in Their Proper Place.

Havana, Feb. 20.—The American divers began their work to-day. Early in the morning they descended into the Maine, but they were not able to make more than three trips. From the storeroom of Capt. Sigbee they brought the drawer which contained the official correspondence of the captain, and also the secret telegraphic and letter code of the American Navy.

The divers brought up other books, official accounts, and important documents that are needed by Capt. Sigbee; and, to the great relief of the captain, they brought up the keys of all the powder magazines, which the captain declared had been duly delivered to him at 8 o'clock on the night of the explosion, two hours before the catastrophe occurred.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

David A. Weeks, the accomplice of Chas. A. Boiney, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of George Marrot Nicholas, of Trumbull, pleaded guilty at Bridgeport, Conn., to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Western Union office fixtures and line at Onida were sold for unpaid taxes to the County Treasurer for \$90.01 the amount of the unpaid tax. The company refused to pay the tax on the ground that it was excessive, and will appeal to the court.

The Spanish Government was notified officially that the United States will examine the wreck of the Maine independently, but will waive the right of extra-territoriality if the Spanish wish to make an examination at the same time.

Dr. Dwight Scott Chamberlain, president of the Lyons (N. Y.) National Bank, was indicted by the Wayne County Grand Jury on two counts—one for assault and battery and another for attempting to bribe a witness.

In a fierce easterly gale and with a fog closing in, the Spanish warship Vizcaya steamed into the harbor of New York from outside the bar, and dropped her anchor just off Tompkinsville, S. I.

The Havana newspapers ask the Government to proceed with great energy against the correspondents who have informed the New York papers that the cause of the Maine disaster was not accidental.

While towing a schooner near the Staten Island shore the little tugboat Frankie shipped a heavy sea and was sunk. Her captain and engineer were lost, but two others of the crew were saved.

Orders were sent to all points of defense along the Atlantic coast to put batteries in condition. An inspection has also been made by one of the most expert artillerymen in the army.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, former Spanish Minister at Washington, sailed on the White Star liner Britannia, after expressing horror upon hearing of the loss of the battleship Maine.

Carl Hanson, a deserter from the battleship Maine, was arrested in New York, and confessed to stealing jewels worth \$2,500 from the residence of I. Townsend Burden.

A man who registered as Dennis Harrison, Enduboe (or Euduboe), N. B., committed suicide in the Morton House, New York, by shooting himself in the head.

There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the creation by the present Legislature of a legal holiday for New York, to be known as Charter Day.

The wife of Harry Whitcroft is lying at her home, Seventh and Benson streets, Camden, N. J., where for six weeks she has been unconscious.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association began its twelfth annual convention in one of the ballrooms of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Smallpox has been declared epidemic at Middleboro, Ky. There are twenty-nine cases. All saloons and the public schools are closed.

Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, leading lady of his company, were married at the Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died in the Hotel Empire, New York.

A special cable dispatch from Port Said says the British battleship Victorious, which is aground there, is uninjured.

The Rev. Sam P. Jones announced himself an independent candidate for Governor of Georgia on a platform of his own.

The work on the ice crop in the Hudson River Valley is being pushed once more. The storehouses are now almost full.

Negotiations are now pending for the formation of the tinplate business of the United States into a trust.

Orders to push the work on new torpedo boats have been received at the Columbia Iron Works, at Baltimore.

Importers have begun a suit to test the right of Secretary Gage to set up a standard test for tea.

The American Newspaper Association passed a resolution condemning the Ellsworth bill.

Lord William Nevill was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for fraud in London.

But the evidence and the attitude of the spectators favor M. Zola at his trial in Paris.

A big vessel is believed to have been lost at sea off the Delaware coast.

Two more bodies of newly-born babies have been found in Harlem.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

London.—All the details have been set for the carrying out of Cecil Rhodes's scheme for the extension of the Bulawayo Railway to Lake Tanganyika (Central Africa). There is no difficulty apprehended in getting \$3,000,000, the amount of capital needed.

London.—Owing to the refusal of the Liberal and Irish leaders to co-operate, the Government has abandoned its intention of appointing a new commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

Copenhagen.—A dispatch received here says that a tract of ice on the coast of the Gulf of Finland broke adrift in a snow storm and was carried to sea, with two hundred fishermen and several houses.

Paris.—As the trial of Zola is nearing its end his advocates are redoubting their efforts to represent him as a man whose mind has been unbalanced by the mania called the folly of greatness.

Madrid.—A special cable dispatch says that the De Lome incident is now closed by the publication of the official decree accepting the Minister's resignation.

Madrid.—In the official acceptance of Senor Dupuy de Lome's resignation the usual complimentary phrase appreciative of his services will be omitted.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says the Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed a conviction that Dreyfus is innocent.

ZOLA NEARLY LYNCHED.

Mob Ruckus at His Carriage as He Leaves the Court But is Rescued by Police.

Paris.—There were riotous proceedings after the adjournment of the Amies Court, and M. Zola narrowly escaped lynching by the mob outside. The police were powerless to manage the immense crowds, and several Jews who were among the throng were the objects of insults and menaces, ending in a general fight. The mob threw itself upon the Israelites, yelling "Death to the Jews!" "Throw the Jews into the Seine!"

Finally, the Republican Guards were obliged to charge the rioters, and eventually the troops succeeded in clearing the square. When M. Zola's carriage reached St. Michael's Bridge the mob made a determined and murderous rush for it, but the police threw themselves between the vehicle and the mob, and a series of miniature battles ensued.

Dying from a Pin Prick.

Millville, N. J.—Thomas Campbell, residing in the outskirts of this city, is dying from blood poisoning, caused by a pin. Three weeks ago, while working in a pair of loose shoes, he wore a blister on his heel. At night he foolishly pricked the blister with a pin to let the water out. He complained of being ill and was told to seek medical assistance. His condition grew steadily worse until he was no longer able to work, and when a physician was called he pronounced it a case of blood poisoning.

Rev. C. M. Arthur Found Guilty.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The report of the ministerial council held at the Norfolk Congregational Church, in Weston, Conn., has just been made known. The council was composed of the pastors of Congregational churches of Fairfield county, before whom the Rev. C. M. Arthur, pastor of the church, was tried for misconduct. His finding is a severe rebuke of the clergyman, demanding his immediate resignation.

May be a Filibuster.

Atlantic City, N. J.—A report has reached this city that a tugboat and a large steamer had been seen sailing very suspiciously in the vicinity of Ship Bottom and Beach Haven. Belief is general that a filibustering expedition has been successfully launched. A line man says that he worked there for three days, and the tug appeared to be transferring goods from Ship Bottom Beach to the steamer.

Fifty Thousand Miners May Go Out.

Altoona, Pa.—At the Pennsylvania Miners' State Convention the first official act, announcing a bituminous coal miners' strike about April 1 in the Eastern competitive field, was fired. It came in the form of an appeal for the miners to organize and to secure funds for the big fight for a ten per cent advance on the present mining rate and an eight hour work day.

Excelsior's Crew Perish.

Boston, Mass.—Four men, comprising the crew of the barge Excelsior, which foundered on Handkerchief Shoal, off Cape Cod, were lost. It was thought that the men were taken off by the tug Carbonero, which had the barge in tow, but upon the arrival of the tug here it was announced that they had not been saved.

L. R. Welles, a Suicide.

Plainfield, N. J.—The body of Leonard R. Welles, formerly Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, was found near the grounds of the Climax Gun Club, northwest of Plainfield. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and the penknife with which Mr. Welles killed himself was lying nearby.

Miss Willard's Estate Goes to W. C. T. U.

Chicago, Ill.—Miss Frances Willard leaves her estate to the W. C. T. U. The estate is valued at \$20,000, \$5,000 of which is in cash and the remainder in real estate. The will was drawn about a year ago.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The debate on the Bankruptcy bill was opened in the House, but it attracted little attention, the interest of the members being entirely absorbed by the disaster to the Maine.

Among the fourth-class postmaster appointments were the following: New York: Hogue, Lee J.; Palmer; Huestede, Charles D.; Hamilton; Schultzeville, Lafayette P.; Budd; Wyandale, Winfield J.; Ryther.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, occupied the entire time of the executive session of the Senate with a speech opposing the ratification of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty.

The President sent to the Senate the following nomination: Eugene L. Dorsey, of Indiana, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Sixth District.

In the Senate's session there was a discussion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale, but no action was taken.

SPORTING NOTES.

A syndicate of Western sporting men have determined to bring off a finish fight between Bob Fitzsimmons and James J. Corbett, and to that end will guarantee a purse of \$50,000 to be divided between the fighters as they themselves may determine.

The bicycle has reached its very lowest price, and persons who intend purchasing '98 machines will be interested in the announcement that a well-known manufacturer's agent has offered a lot of 500 bicycles with tires at \$13.50 each.

Peter Maher, of Philadelphia, squared accounts with C. O. (Thunderbolt) Smith of Buffalo. He made the darky quit in the third round.

Tim Hurst, who will manage the St. Louis Browns this season, has begun his search for players to strengthen his team.

"Billy" Lush is mentioned as the probable successor of Tom Burns as manager of the Springfield team in the Eastern League.

James A. Ten Eyck, father of the Diamond Soule holder, is confident that the youngster will again win the prize.

W. G. Betts, formerly a National League umpire, will umpire in the Eastern League this spring.

College rowing men think there is still a chance of a boat race between Yale and Cornell.

MARTIN'S DEFENSE READY.

Lawyer Short and Deputies Will Try to Justify the Murder of Stricker.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies may close in two weeks, or it may be protracted until the first of April. The length of the trial will depend upon the defense, who will rest on 165 or 218 witnesses.

If counsel for the defense live up to their promise, the opening address by George S. Parls will be full of startling surprises. The battles of the coming week will probably be the most interesting thus far fought in the struggle to establish the right of workmen to march peacefully on the highway and to use orderly means to better their condition.

The result of the trial is much in doubt, of course, but the long record of evidence shows without contradiction the strikers were unarmed and that many of them were killed while fleeing for their lives. The unbiased opinion is that some of the deputies will be convicted of manslaughter.

War Rate to the Klondike.

Chicago, Ill.—The Canadian Pacific road exploded a bomb among its American competitors by announcing a wholesale reduction of rates. Transcontinental rates have been cut almost in two. The present rates from the Atlantic seaboard to the North Pacific coast are \$70.95 first class and \$67.40 second class. The Canadian Pacific will make the rates from all points in New England and New York \$40 first class and \$30 second class.

Lunacy and Suicide.

Hempstead, L. I.—Mrs. John Bedell, thirty-two years old, of Bedell street, this village, committed suicide in the cellar of her house. She tied a clothes line around her neck, fastened the rope to a beam, dropped upon her knees and died from strangulation. She was recently pronounced insane, and was to have been committed to an asylum within a few days.

Victrol Thawed Conscience.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Owen Murphy, of Norwalk, was convicted by a jury of vitriol throwing, and Judge Elmer sentenced him to the State Prison in Westernfield for life. When the verdict was announced, Murphy's former sweetheart, for whom he intended the vitriol which fell upon Jennie Kinella, burst out crying, and for a moment there was a trying scene.

A New Counterfeit \$10 Bank Note.

Washington, D. C.—Secret Service men have discovered a new counterfeit \$10 national bank note. It is on the Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans, serial 1882, check letter B, Rosecrans, Register, Nabster, Treasurer. It is a photographic reproduction of poor workmanship, printed on two pieces of paper, pasted together.

Grassroots View of a Thrifty Man.

Watertown, N. Y.—Lewis White, a railroad section hand, went to a small creek near the tracks to get a drink. His broom a hole through the ice, got down on his hands and knees and saw that he had broken the ice over the body of a man. At the morgue the man was recognized as Hugh Fitzpatrick, a cheese maker, who lived near Philadelphia, N. Y.

"Hurry Up the Fragments."

Reading, Pa.—Though the utmost reticence is maintained, at the Carpenter Steel Works here, increased shipments of projectiles have been made during the past few days. "Hurry up" is the word passed through the establishment, prompted by the advice from Washington.

Insurance Man Disappears.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph C. Hoy, Indiana manager of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of New York City, has disappeared, and it is alleged, has taken with him a large sum of money obtained on worthless checks cashed by various banks throughout the State.

His Head Ends in Death.

Wellington, Ohio.—In a crowd of miners near Glenroy a Spaniard boasted that Spain would make short work of the United States in case of a naval war. He had barely uttered the boast when a shot was driven into his brain, killing him instantly.

THE MARKETS.

Frederick. Prices of wheat and corn have undergone but little change. The oat market is stronger and prices have advanced.

Wheat, 103½@109½; Corn, 84@86½; Oats, 31½@31¾.

CHEAM AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of the week were as follows: Fluid milk, 28,180 cans; condensed milk, 183 cans; cream, 406 cans. The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 2½¢ per quart net to shippers.

BUTTER.

Chester—West, extra, 18 @ 20; Firsts, 18 @ 19; Thirds to seconds, 14½ @ 17; State—Thirds to firsts, 14½ @ 18; State Dairy tube, extra, 17 @ 17; Factory, Fresh, firsts, 12½ @ 13½.

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 8½ @ 25; Small, 8 @ 24; Partskims, good to prime 22 @ 24; Full skims, 2 @ 3.

EGGS.

State and Penn.—Fresh, 16 @ 18; Jersey—Fancy, 16½ @ 17; Western—Choice, 16 @ 18.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, #1, 200 @ 23; Onions, white, #1, 30 @ 30; Red, #1, 30 @ 30; Turnips, Russia, #1, 70 @ 80.

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, #1, 10 @ 10; Chickens, #1, 8 @ 8; Turkeys, #1, 10 @ 11; Ducks, #1, 45 @ 65; Geese, #1, 100 @ 100; Pigeons, #1, 20 @ 25.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, #1, 10 @ 12; Broilers, #1, 10 @ 12; Western, dressed, #1, 8 @ 8; Fowls, #1, 8 @ 8; Geese, Eastern, #1, 7 @ 8; Squabs, #1, 7 @ 8.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CAPITAL SPEEDS DE LOME AND AWAITS HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Spanish Minister's Downfall Delayed. Heavily With the Elements in the State as a Victim of Conspiration—The Minister With the Latest Developments.

Washington.—The destruction of the Maine at Havana, horrible and sensational as it was, has not supplanted the De Lome incident as the leading topic of conversation in the Congressional and hotel lobbies. Public men are watching with particular interest the expressions of the newspapers published away from the commercial center for an insight into the trend of public sentiment on this De Lome affair. The campaign that was waged in both parties in 1898 taught the men who are here in Washington that the metropolitan papers are of little value in this respect—that it is next to impossible to get from them evidence of the opinion of the country.

The president feels the insult very deeply. No one could have been more zealous toward De Lome than the president has been ever since he came into office. Only recently at the first white house reception Senor De Lome was invited behind the presidential line as a mark of special favor. While here Senor De Lome met the secretary of state and with the wit of woman inveigled the aged statesman into escorting her through the rooms of the white house. How the Spanish minister and his wife must have smiled at each other on their return home, hoodwinking and blinding the executive with seductive while deepening him in their hearts.

Gen. Grovernor, who is reputed to be McKinley's favorite confidant, regrets the indiscretion of Minister De Lome, because it will, he says, rid this country of a man in whom Spain had confidence. His idea is that Senor Bernade, who will be sent here in De Lome's place, will not possess the same ability or have the same standing with Spain. The Spaniards, he says, are a suspicious people, who will be perpetually misjudging the situation by distrust of everything and everybody, including their own representatives. It is a matter of doubt, he thinks, whether the situation hereafter will be as conducive to peace as before the discontinuance of De Lome as minister.

A most important Congress will be held in Washington the first week in March. The object for which it is called together is to discuss deliberations in food and drug preparations. The scope of the proposed congress will be national in character, and every state and territory in the union has been asked to send delegates. In order to secure proper representation the governor of each state and territory will appoint ten delegates to the congress, divided up in the following manner: Four agriculturists, two pharmacists, one wholesale grocer, one retail grocer, one food manufacturer and one chemical or drug manufacturer.

The men who have been taking the De Lome side of everything during the Cuban troubles are at a loss what to say about the disclosures in his letter. If there is anything in common report, some of these Spanish defenders, newspapers and men, are likely to lose a good thing in the departure of De Lome. They have been very close to him. He is quoted as having said last summer that he "was not spending \$30,000 a month in Washington for nothing," but of course your correspondent does not pretend to know where any of that went.

The consulates are all gone. The only ones left are agencies that pay from \$250 to \$500, and nobody can be induced to take them except business men residing at the places who have other sources of income and are willing to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the consulates for the social distinction and business advantage that go with the title. There is, therefore, no further use in trying to obtain appointments of this kind.

On the 5th of March the civil service commission will hold examinations throughout the United States for various positions, ranging all the way from expert accountant to a lady who can do plain cooking for an Indian agency. The commission stipulates that the cook must be a single woman. No educational test is required, but if the applicants are not fairly free they will have no chance to compete for the position which pays \$180 per annum.

As a result of the failure of Chief Hazen, of the Secret Service, to make progress in finding the person or persons who executed the counterfeit \$100 silver certificate, Secretary Gage is considering the advisability of appointing his successor.

The old seal of the treasury, which has just been discarded for a new one, has earned a new record. According to the records of the department it has been impressed upon the bonds of the United States to the value of \$10,297,534,000.

It is reported that it is the purpose of the House leaders to keep the appropriation bills to the front in order to obtain an early adjournment, or, as an alternative, throw the responsibility of delay on the Senate.

The greatest direct hit in Washington is Senator Ekins of West Virginia. He is in demand for every night, but insists himself to three nights a week.

DE LOME

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF SENOR DE LOME.

Senor De Lome was born in Madrid, Spain, in 1842. He was educated at the University of Madrid, and was a member of the Spanish Academy of Letters. He was married in 1865 to a Spanish noblewoman, and they have three children.

Senor De Lome was a member of the Spanish Ministry of Finance from 1875 to 1878, and was promoted to the rank of Minister of Finance in 1878. He remained in that position until 1881, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies. He was then appointed Minister of the Interior in 1881, and remained in that position until 1883, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Navy in 1883, and remained in that position until 1885, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies. He was then appointed Minister of the Interior in 1885, and remained in that position until 1887, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1887, and remained in that position until 1889, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior.



Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1889, and remained in that position until 1891, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1891, and remained in that position until 1893, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1893, and remained in that position until 1895, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1895, and remained in that position until 1897, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1897, and remained in that position until 1899, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1899, and remained in that position until 1901, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1901, and remained in that position until 1903, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1903, and remained in that position until 1905, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1905, and remained in that position until 1907, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1907, and remained in that position until 1909, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1909, and remained in that position until 1911, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1911, and remained in that position until 1913, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1913, and remained in that position until 1915, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1915, and remained in that position until 1917, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1917, and remained in that position until 1919, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1919, and remained in that position until 1921, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1921, and remained in that position until 1923, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1923, and remained in that position until 1925, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1925, and remained in that position until 1927, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1927, and remained in that position until 1929, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1929, and remained in that position until 1931, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1931, and remained in that position until 1933, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1933, and remained in that position until 1935, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then appointed Minister of the Navy in 1935, and remained in that position until 1937, when he was appointed Minister of the Colonies.

Senor De Lome was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1937, and remained in that position until 1939, when he was appointed Minister of the Navy. He was then appointed Minister of the Colonies in 1939, and remained in that position until 1941, when he was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was then