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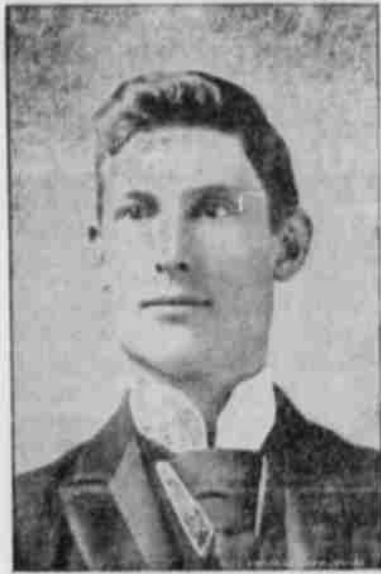
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THE WRECKING OF THE MAINE.

Only a Small Number of the Crew Were Saved.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ARE YET MISSING.

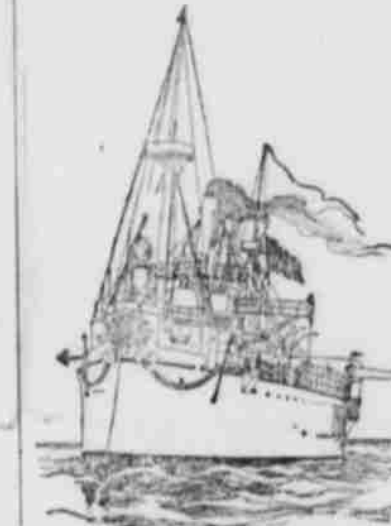
All the Officers Escaped Except Jenkins and Merritt.

MANY MEN WERE INJURED.

The Cause of the Accident Is Not Yet Determined, but the Opinion Seems to Be It Was Due to Accident--Various Ideas.

Washington, Feb. 16.—While Secretary Long was with the president the following detailed dispatch from Capt. Sigsbee, captain of the Maine, was brought to him at 12:30 o'clock this morning:

"Advice sending wrecking vessel at once. The Maine is submerged except the debris. Mostly work for divers now. Jenkins and Merritt are still missing. Little hope for their safety. Those known to be saved are: Officers, 24; uninjured crew, 18; wounded now on board the Ward line steamer, in city



THE MAINE.

hospital and at hotels, 39, so far as known. All others went down on board or near the Maine. Total lost or missing are 258. With several exceptions no officer nor man has more than a suit of clothes and that wet with harbor water. The Ward steamer leaves for Mexico at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Officers saved unhurt. Damage was in compartments of the crew. Am preparing to telegraph a list of the wounded and saved. The Olivette leaves for Key West at 1 p. m. Will send by her to Key West all the officers saved except myself and Wainwright. Holman, Hennenberger, Ray and Holden will turn over three uninjured boats to the captain of the post, with a request for safe keeping. Will send all the wounded men to the hospital at Havana."

APPEAR READY FOR WAR.

Spaniards Say American Troops Cannot Live in Spain During the Unhealthy Season and Would Die Like Flies--De Lome Letter.

New York, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says:

The public feeling here against the United States is very highly strung. In the public mind the firm conviction is that the United States means to force a war upon Spain and that the latter must absolutely stand her ground, and that in Cuba the autonomists all side with Spain, fighting against the United States troops; that if the Spaniards would encourage the landing of American troops in the greatest number possible, now that the unhealthy season is coming on, it would kill them off like flies.

At the same time the ships of war could bombard the coast towns, which, with the exception of New York, are considered unprotected, the United States not having sufficient warships to protect them. At the same time great calculations are made on the widespread ruin which would fall on business men in the United States, whereas the bourses here would scarcely change, as is the case with the United States. It would merely be the first step toward the solution of the question, which is slowly bleeding the resources of the country.

Such is the idea of Spanish feeling today.

Senor Canalejas declares that his recent visit to the United States and Cuba was neither directly or indirectly official or secretly had any connection with the

government, and that during the journey he did not communicate with ministers, foreign or colonial, and sent but one letter to Senor Sagasta, his personal friend.

This contained nothing in any way mischievous. He went solely to learn for himself privately the condition of affairs, and was not presented to the president in his official capacity.

In conclusion he considers Senor de Lome's letter private and confidential. The action of the government did not popularize it at home. There are indications that the ministers are not displeased to get rid of a representative who could not sincerely reflect their feelings, for Senor de Lome was a fervent member of the national party headed by Senor Romero Robledo and General Weyler.

The government feels relief now at having one of its own men, who truly represents the most liberal ideas of the cabinet, and who starts full of the idea of the importance of pushing the commercial treaty details, with which he is far more fitted to deal than Senor de Lome.

The government organ, El Correo, says of Senor de Lome's letter:

"It gives the Spanish government offence for exceeding that to the president of the United States. Against the injurious words to the president we protest. We deplore the imputation against the Spanish government, and we resent it exceedingly.

"It is deplorable that a public functionary, invested with a diplomatic character, could write even in a private letter ideas as disgraceful as those from the pen of the late minister at Washington.

El Herald says: "The Spanish government has nothing to do with the letter. It did not inspire a single paragraph, and had no idea of its existence."

El Herald refers to the almost continuous claims that the United States keeps bringing against Spain, and says that this reflects the public opinion that the United States wishes by these constant claims to force a war upon Spain.

This view is taken on change, where there is a general decline. Public feeling is much estrained and irritated. The government has no easy time.

ARE GLAD MAINE DESTROYED

No Expression of Sympathy Is Shown of the Terrible Calamity, but on the Other Hand Marked Rejection Is Demonstrated.

City of Mexico, Feb. 19.—Americans here feel outraged at the editorial article in El Correo Espanol, the organ of the Spanish colony, which remarked that the Maine was sent to Havana as a sort of avenging angel and loaded with high explosives, which for some reason blew up the ship. The El Correo Espanol charges that the action was spontaneous, and most likely to have occurred by reason of the intoxication of the crew, which is common on American ships.

The utter callousness of this article, which evinces no sorrow for the fate of the American sailors has aroused the organ of the French colony, Courrier de Mexico, which has preserved an impartial attitude on the Cuban question, and it expressed its profound surprise at the bad taste of El Correo's article, and says that its sentiments are not shared by the mass of Spaniards who have displayed sympathy with the American people.

Tiempo (church party newspaper) frankly says it rejoices over the disaster while lamenting the loss of life, and adds, perhaps this is the war in which Providence will begin to put a check on the boastfulness, perfidy and mad ambition of the yankees.

The Mexican Herald rebukes Tiempo and Correo Espanol for lack of decency and humanity and calls attention to the fact that Tiempo is supposed to be a religious daily.

MUST EXAMINE SEPARATE.

Decision of the Authorities at the Request of Blanco to Let Spanish Divers Examine the Maine With American Divers.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day of the state department had an interview with the president this morning which lasted nearly an hour. Mr. Day read a cablegram from Consul General Lee at Havana transmitting the request from the Spanish authorities in Cuba that Spanish officials be permitted to join our own people in making an investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Maine. The matter was discussed at considerable length and the conclusion reached, and General Lee will be so notified, that while this government is willing to afford Spanish authorities all reasonable facilities for conducting an investigation, yet it is thought best the first inquiry shall be made by our own commissioners. The request of the Spanish authorities therefore, will be respectfully declined.

The request of the Spanish government for



wreck of the Maine reached the state department Friday night through the following message from Consul General Lee:

"Sigsbee begins tomorrow with divers sent him from the United States to recover all bodies still left in the water of the Maine, as well as the personal effects of the officers and men, never else can be obtained. After this is completed the Spanish government will unite with ours in having the bottom of the ship and the harbor in the vicinity jointly examined."

The following answer was sent to Consul General Lee:

The government of the United States has already begun an investigation as to the cause of the disaster to the Maine, through the officers of the Navy, specially appointed for that purpose, which will proceed indefinitely. This government will afford every facility it can to the Spanish authorities in whatever investigation they may see fit to make upon their part."

The waters of Havana harbor are Spanish territory, and some confusion has been aroused by the idea that this jurisdiction of the waters is attached also to the wreck in its present helpless condition at the bottom of the bay. It appears, however, that there is no disposition to extend this jurisdiction to the ship, and that the Spanish authorities freely assent to the Maine's being regarded as extra territorial and under the immediate direction of Captain Sigsbee, as a representative of the United States.

According to the view taken by the Spanish authorities there can be no trouble attending the work of the divers. Captain Sigsbee will be recognized as the one to direct the operations and to send down government divers for such inspection as he sees proper to make. Mr. Puleoc feels assured, however, that Captain Sigsbee will extend equal facilities to Spanish divers, so the inspections may proceed together.

BEGINNING TO LOOK SHAKY.

The Theory That the Maine Was Deliberately Destroyed Is Gaining Advocates, Though No Actual Facts Yet Bear This Out.

Madrid, Feb. 18.—Newspapers here are urging the government to adopt great precaution when American divers arrive and not to allow them to descend alone and examine the Maine, "as the divers sent by private persons might be bribed to report at variance with the facts and might even do something to the hull which would serve as a confirmation of their report."

Here it is thought impossible that Captain General Blanco will allow private divers to descend, or even the sent officially by the United States government if they are unaccompanied Spanish divers.

Newspapers here fear serious trouble unless strict supervision is exchanged and they claim to foresee the necessity for employing divers of a third nation to arbitrate in the event of a disagreement between the Spanish and American divers. The whole press enjoins the most rigorous supervision of the wreck of the Maine.

HIT BY A TORPEDO.

One of the Watch Guards Says He Saw It, but Too Late.

New York, Feb. 18.—The New York Herald prints the following from its Key West correspondent:

"I learn on uncolored authority that one of the mained sailors, who was taken to the marine hospital, out of gratitude for kind treatment and careful nursing received from the surgeon and attendants, has broken the seal of silence enjoined by his superior officer before leaving Havana, and makes a statement, the truth of which cannot be doubted, and which points to the late destruction of the vessel.

"The sailor, whose name I cannot give, reasons is withheld, but he was on duty shortly