

PUSHING SUPPLIES TO SPAIN'S TROOPS

Spanish Line Steamship To Be Hurried Away To-Morrow with 10,000 Barrels of Provisions.

DOUBLE FORCE WORKING.

Ward Line Vessels Will Also Take Necessaries to Cuban Ports, Some Presumably for Army.

SPANIARDS ARE TO DEPART.

One Hundred and Fifty Will Sail for Havana from This City by the Panama.

When the Spanish line steamship Panama leaves for Havana and Mexican ports to-morrow, she will have on board about one hundred and fifty Spanish residents of this city, whose departure is being arranged by the Spanish Consul General, and 10,000 barrels of provisions for the Spanish army in Cuba.

Instructions for assisting those Spaniards who wish to leave the country came to Señor Baldassano from the Spanish Minister at Washington. The Consulate, at No. 4 Stone street, was filled yesterday with Spaniards, who anxiously sought the advice of their government's representatives as to the safety of remaining here in the event of war.

Of the three thousand in this city only about one hundred and fifty will leave on the Panama to-morrow. They are principally those who have no business ties here and can leave without any sacrifice.

Feel They Are Safe Here.

Consul General Baldassano said yesterday afternoon that so far about thirty passports had been issued to the Spaniards, who expect to sail on the Panama. The great majority of Spanish residents here will remain. Even if hostilities are declared, they feel assured of their safety in this city. Those who wish to leave, but have not the means to pay for the passage, will be transported free of charge. All those sailing to-morrow will be landed at Havana, but some may be sent later to Porto Rico. The Consul General ridiculed the idea that they would join the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Panama arrived yesterday morning from Havana and Mexico ports, so that the work of discharging her cargo and taking on the vast shipment of supplies will have to be accomplished in less than three days. The vessel takes the place, on the next trip, of the Santo Domingo, which was sunk off Progresso on April 5. The agents of the line could not hold the Panama until her previously scheduled sailing on April 30 because of the urgency of landing the provisions at Havana.

Day and night forces of stevedores and longshoremen have been engaged to handle the cargo so that she may leave on time.

Officers of the Panama reported that quiet prevailed last Friday night. Some of the passengers, of whom there were eight, said the armistice proclaimed by General Blanco seemed to have had little effect, for skirmishes had been engaged in since it had been declared. The residents of Havana, passengers stated, were frequently awakened at night by firing. Captain Quevedo said all of the Spanish authorities in Havana insisted that the nation's honor be upheld even by recourse to arms.

Other Supplies for Cuba.

The Ward line steamship Seneca will also leave for Havana and Mexican ports to-morrow. She will have on board a large quantity of supplies, believed to be for the Spanish army. The British steamship Aloeport last Friday night. Some of the passengers, of whom there were eight, said the armistice proclaimed by General Blanco seemed to have had little effect, for skirmishes had been engaged in since it had been declared.

Nothing was known at the office concerning the rumors that the government would stop the sending of provisions to Cuba from this country. The Board of War has arranged for the chartering of a Ward line vessel to carry supplies to the reconcentrados.

FOOD FOR THOSE WHO GO TO WAR.

Adjutant General Announces What Rations Will Be Allowed to Soldiers in the Field.

Next to the hour of being called out the National Guardsmen the last few days have been the most deeply interested in the question of what they will eat at the front. The Adjutant General's office, however, has set all doubts on that hand at rest by prescribing the rations for the men when in the field.

It is announced that the ration shall consist of these articles of food:—Meat, bread, fresh vegetables, dried vegetables, coffee or tea, sugar, cheese, vinegar, soap, salt, pepper. The meat components of one ration shall be either eighteen ounces of bacon or ham, twenty-four ounces of salt or corned beef, twenty-eight ounces of fresh beef or fresh mutton, sixteen ounces of chipped beef, canned or dried beef, twenty-four ounces of corned beef, canned or fresh fish, or sixteen ounces of dried fish.

The bread components of one ration shall be twenty-four ounces of either soft or hard bread.

In fresh vegetables the components of one ration will be either twenty-four ounces of potatoes or sixteen ounces of cabbage or onions.

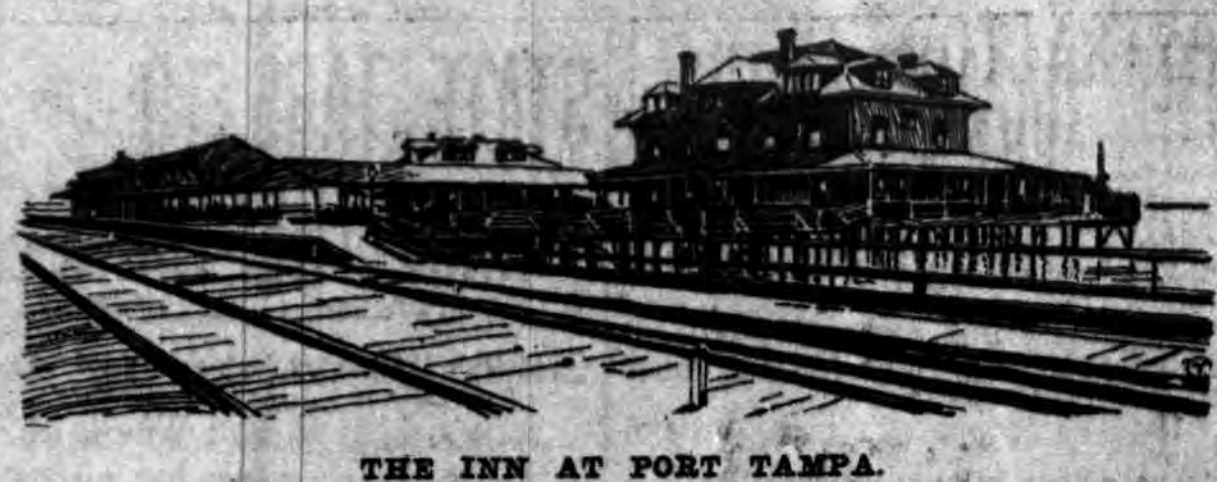
The components of a dried vegetable ration differ greatly, the figures being these:—Beans, three ounces; peas, three ounces; rice, two ounces; hominy, two ounces; baked beans, canned, sixteen ounces; pea soup, half package.

Into a ration of coffee and tea are to enter these components:—Coffee, green, three ounces; coffee, roasted, or roasted and ground, two and a half ounces; tea, six or black, two-thirds of an ounce.

Sugar rations will each be made up this way:—Sugar, four ounces; molasses, one ounce; cheese, eight ounces; vinegar, half of a gill; candies, one ounce; soap, one and a half ounces; salt, one and a half ounces; pepper, two-twentieths of an ounce.

The Adjutant General's office expresses the opinion that "the ration provided is so ample that savings may be made. In lieu of such articles of the ration as may not be needed, articles not furnished, as, for instance, fresh or dried fruits, &c., to the value of the articles not drawn, may be called for and issued."

The estimated cost of one day's rations made up of the above-mentioned articles is a fraction more than thirty-eight cents.



THE INN AT PORT TAMPA.

SPANISH CONSULS GUIDES IN FLIGHT.

Acting Under Instructions from the Minister They Arrange for the Departure of Their People from the Principal Cities of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—Acting under instructions from the Spanish Minister here the Spanish Consuls in various parts of the country are making arrangements for the departure of the Spanish colonies in their several localities. Arrangements are now concluded for the departure of the Spanish residents of Boston, about thirty in number.

The Spanish officials at Philadelphia and many other points are taking a register of all Spaniards within their jurisdiction. This is not a census, as that was taken December 31, but is for the special purpose of learning the number of those who desire to leave at once. The Spanish government pays the expense of all those who go to Cuba or other Spanish ports.

Some of those who are about to leave prefer to seek asylum in Mexico or Canada, in

which case their expenses for removal will not be borne by Spain. This general movement is not inspired by any fear of indignity at New York, Boston and other points, but is due to the customary rule of international procedure that the subjects of a hostile Power shall remove from the territory of the country with which that hostile Power is at war.

While war has not yet occurred, the movement is a precautionary one, as the departure of such large colonies, it is feared, would be attended with difficulty and danger after hostilities had begun. The first actual move of a colony occurred to-day, when two hundred and fifty Spanish residents of Tampa, Fla., left on a steamer chartered to carry them to Havana. Most of those from Boston and other points are able-bodied young men, who will be available for military service after their arrival at Havana.

DEPUTY SAYS WE WILL ANNEX CUBA.

Member of the Spanish Cortes Charges United States with Utterior Motives.

ELECTED AS AUTONOMIST.

Says Cuba Has a Free Government Now, but That We Ignore Its Existence.

SPAIN WILL NOT BACK DOWN.

Declares She Will Give Americans a Hard and Costly War Before She Is Whipped.

Señor José Costa y Rosello, one of the autonomist deputies recently elected to represent Havana in the Spanish Cortes, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

He is a merchant and planter, and has never held public office before. He is on his way to Madrid to sit in the Cortes, which has been called to meet on April 20.

Señor Costa told me he believed this country is making a great mistake, as a war with Spain will cost us far more in loss of men and expenditure of money than we expect.

"Spain will fight to uphold her national honor," he said. "It will be no credit to the United States to defeat her, as her population is only about one-sixth that of this country. As for the avowed object of the action of the United States—the establishment of a free and stable government in Cuba—we have one now."

"Spain has granted an autonomous government, which is approved by the better class of Cubans and by the Spanish residents in Cuba. The Cortes have been elected, and next Sunday they will vote in Cuba for the members of the Cuban Congress."

"I was elected as one of thirty deputies to the Cortes, of which Havana Province has nine. Of the nine seven are autonomists and two are conservatives. The total of votes cast in this country is 10,000. Of votes cast I received 2,000, while the conservatives who were elected got only 800 each."

"I asked Señor Costa if he would propose an amplification of autonomy, and I believe Spain will grant it, even to the point of allowing Cubans to rule themselves and reserve only a nominal sovereignty. I am prepared even to move a plebiscite for the purpose of allowing Cubans to determine for themselves whether they wish absolute independence or not."

"In view of all that Spain has done, and the fact that the United States remained with arms folded while General Weyler carried on the alleged atrocities, and is now pressing for war, when the humane General Blanco is carrying on the like that of Egypt, under the attitude of the United States unless your country is determined upon annihilation."

"I will not say that is your immediate purpose, but if you are to send your army to Cuba for the purpose of establishing a stable government, I believe the kind that will be formed will be like that of Egypt, where the English Resident rules. In Cuba the American President will rule, and the island will be annexed to the United States. In the near future the United States will annex the island. I believe that is the policy of the United States, and I am prepared even to move a plebiscite for the purpose of allowing Cubans to determine for themselves whether they wish absolute independence or not."

"I asked Señor Costa if both Cubans and Spaniards accepted autonomy. He replied:—'Certainly. The intelligent Cubans accept it. For the Spaniards, however, in one case I was born in Spain and am a member of the Central Committee of the autonomist party.'"

SAYS SHIPS WERE OFFERED TO SPAIN.

Emil L. Boas Declares North German Line's Vessels Were Tendered but Refused.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Referring to the statement sent to the newspapers by Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, of the North German Lloyd, to the effect that the North German Lloyd quoted prices on their ships to Moss & Co., of London, as they do to other ship brokers, and broke off negotiations as soon as they learned that the ships were to be purchased on behalf of Spanish interests, while the Hamburg-American line completed the negotiations, we beg to say that we are in receipt of evidence showing that Messrs. Moss & Co. inquired of the North German Lloyd in Bremen on April 11

at what price they would sell one or two of their express steamers running between Genoa and New York to be delivered promptly at Barcelona, and that the North German Lloyd at Bremen answered, offering the Fulda at \$200,000 and the Ems at \$70,000, promising to send by letter.

These steamers were declined by the Spanish line because they were too slow. The North German Lloyd then sent their representative, Mr. Leist, to negotiate personally for the sale of the Havel, declaring that she could make twenty knots, but this ship was also declined by the Spanish company, because she was a single screw steamer.

The statement as here made has been confirmed by Mr. Derios, manager of the Hamburg-American line, who says that the information will suffice to cast the proper light on the contention that the North German Lloyd sent its agents to the United States government exclusively and show that we have to deal here merely with an attempt to make capital out of a plain case of sour grapes.

EMIL L. BOAS, General Manager Hamburg-American Line, New York, April 18, 1898.

Mr. Schwab Adheres to His Original Statement.

Gustav H. Schwab, when seen last night at his residence, No. 7 East Forty-eighth street, said after reading the foregoing letter:—"I am greatly surprised at the animus of the Hamburg-American people. do we deny the fact that the North German Lloyd sent its agents mentioned in his letter, but we have fifty other ships, and I repeat my original statement, that the Hamburg-American line is not in the condition of affairs in this country that all negotiations with Moss & Co. were broken off. It was solely due to the fact that we did not see the negotiations that one or more of our boats will not be added to the cruisers of the Spanish navy."

CABLE WAS CUT, SAMPSON REPORTS.

Commander of the Squadron So Reports and the Break Is Considered Suspicious.

KEY WEST, Fla., Monday.—It was learned to-day that the cable between Key West and Punta Hissas had been cut about two miles this side of Sanibel Island, about 17 miles from Key West. The matter was kept secret and the break has been repaired. The incident looked suspicious, as the broken end of the cable showed that it had been cut clean through.

The break might have been accidental, as the water is shallow where the break occurred, and the anchor of some vessel may have become entangled in the cable, but the shallowness of the water would render deliberate cutting by an enemy a comparatively easy matter.

Captain Sampson learned of it to-day and wired to the Navy Department at Washington. It has been decided to establish a careful guard in these waters, and any suspicious craft will be summarily dealt with. The old revenue cutter McLan has already been sent out to maintain a watch in the vicinity. An addition to the force of the cutter is expected with at this time the consequences could not be foretold.

FRANK THOMSON TO ASSIST ALGER.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Monday.—President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been called upon to act as special aid to Secretary of War Alger, and in this capacity will take charge of the transportation branch of the military service in the event of active hostilities.

RED CROSS NURSES INSTRUCTED FOR WAR.

Dr. Shady, and William T. Wardwell Tell a Company of Volunteers What Their Duties Will Be.

Bandages, splints, hemorrhages and other surgical subjects appertaining largely to emergency work on the field of battle were the topics of interest at the Red Cross Hospital, at No. 23 West 100th street, yesterday afternoon, where Dr. George F. Shady was giving a large company of the prospective Red Cross nurses their first lecture on practical war work.

Many of these young women had been trained in hospitals and only needed the instruction in emergency work to make them useful in the field; but among them were several society girls who are going to do such work for the first time now and are enlisting as assistants, to do the work of the "scrubbing brigade," as they call it. Not even these inexperienced ones wince when the plain, unvarnished facts of broken heads and limbs and hemorrhages were calmly dwelt on by Dr. Shady.

IRON GIRDS LOOSE IN PARING ROPE

Tons of Falling Iron Crush Out Three Lives and Seriously Injure Seven Workmen, Two Fatally.

ACCIDENT AT STATE ARMOY

Heavy Girder, Released from Support, Carries Others Down Upon the Laborers Below.

TREATS OF EXCITED CROWD

Man Who First Report Said Was a Foreman Attempts Suicide in the Throng.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Monday.—At the State Armory, in Broadway, this city, at five o'clock this afternoon, an accident occurred which resulted in the death of three men and serious injuries to seven others, two of whom will die.

THE DEAD.—DOYLE, WILLIAM, of New York. MAY, HENRY J., a carpenter, of Newburgh. BALMAN, CHARLES, of No. 144 York street, Jersey City.

THE INJURED.

Those who were injured are:—ANDERSON, CARL, of New York, foreman for Johnson & Co., contractors. CLARK, EDWARD, of Newburgh. LAWSON, SOLOMON, laborer, of Newburgh. MAHON, ROBERT W., blacksmith, of Newburgh.

MCCREERY, JAMES, laborer. FENNY, JOSEPH, laborer, of Nova Scotia. RILEY, JOHN, JR., laborer, of Newburgh. MAHON and Peno, the doctors say, cannot live through the night. Their skulls were crushed and they were otherwise injured.

Repairs were in progress on the armory and from about a ton of iron girder, weighing five tons, falling and carrying five other trusses with it.

Twenty men were standing on a platform near the under side of the girders, and two others were running a rafter from one girder to another. A dozen men were on the armory floor when the girder fell. The men were being put in position for the purpose of unting the girder to another.

Suddenly a guy rope, which held the last girder which was being put in position, snapped, and the girder fell, carrying five other girders with it, one after the other. The excessive weight also carried with each girder portions of the pillars on which it rested.

During the excitement a man named Barry, who stood in front of the building, pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot at the crowd and swallowed the contents. He was at once taken to the police station and attended by Dr. Bender, who did not know how to recover.

It was reported that Barry was one of the foremen on the work at the armory. This was denied later, however, and the man appears to be unknown in Newburgh.

Coroner Perrott empaneled a jury to-night and to-morrow morning will begin a search for the cause of the disaster. When the men were rescued, they were taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where Doyle died to-night.

Meantime fifteen hundred persons had gathered in front of the armory. Many held that the accident must have been due to carelessness on somebody's part, and threats were freely made against the persons responsible for the catastrophe should they be discovered.

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BULLETS FOLLOW AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE

Miss Bohlinger Refused Him and Leitinger Shot Her and Wounded Himself.

Because she refused to become his wife, Alfred Leitinger, twenty-seven years old, a mechanic, shot Louise Bohlinger and then himself, in Henry Schoen's restaurant, No. 40 1/2 Third avenue, yesterday afternoon.

He lies in Bellevue Hospital with a bullet in his breast. The woman has only a slight wound in her left arm.

Miss Bohlinger, who is thirty-three years old, was the proprietor of a restaurant and boarding house at No. 12 Bueywater street. Leitinger formerly boarded with her, and was her partner in the business. He went to her house yesterday and offered her marriage, upon her so persistently that she gave up the house and sold her restaurant business.

"Will you marry me?" demanded Leitinger, walking up to her.

"No," she answered. Leitinger immediately drew a revolver and fired at her twice. One of the bullets took effect in her breast. The woman was rescued, and she soon left. The man was held as a prisoner. The physicians say he will probably recover.

KILLED A MAN, THEN HIMSELF.

After Slaying Dallas Blöse Repscher Tried to Murder His Own Father.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Monday.—Dallas Blöse, forty-five years old, foreman on the Lehigh Canal, was shot and almost instantly killed to-day by John Repscher, thirty-five years old, a former employe of the company.

IS SAID POINTED OUT. HEBBURN OUT.

Identified Him as "Colonel Webster" Who Bought His Vote in the Grand Jury.

MEETING WAS PREARRANGED

Both Men Went to the Astor House Restaurant, Each Accompanied by a Lawyer.

HEPBURN SEEMED INDIGNANT

Angrily Denied the Charge, but Is Expected to Surrender Himself This Morning.

"Colonel" William Hebburn, otherwise known as "Colonel Webster," who, it is charged, bribed Frederick G. Isles, a member of the Grand Jury in Brooklyn, was yesterday positively identified by Isles as the man who, at the Sinclair House in this city, in the presence of Charles H. Winant, secretary of Police Commissioner Phillips, paid him \$200 for his vote.

Hebburn was not arrested, but it is expected will be present himself this morning before District Attorney Marean, of Brooklyn, when he will be formally placed under arrest. Arrangements have been made where Hebburn will furnish bail at once. He will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, together with Winant.

Hebburn, who lives at No. 212 West 17th street, disappeared from his home a few days ago when it was announced that he was suspected he was the man who had joined Winant in the alleged bribery of Isles. No positive clue to his whereabouts was found until David Welch, the lawyer retained by Winant, communicated with Mr. Marean and told him that while Hebburn was out of the State, and while his exact whereabouts would not be revealed yet, he was willing to surrender himself after he had gained time in which to consult with his lawyer, provided Isles should be able to identify him as the man who had bribed him. Isles, it was stipulated, was to see Hebburn under such conditions that he would be compelled to make a bona fide identification, and not one in which he could in any way be assisted by the prosecution.

It was accordingly arranged that the men should be brought near each other yesterday afternoon. District Attorney Marean was asked by Welch to bring Isles to the Astor House at two o'clock. Isles, accompanied on time, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Clarke. They went to the restaurant in the rotunda, where more than two hundred business men were at lunch. Mr. Clarke told Isles to look around, and if he saw "Colonel Webster" to inform him of the fact at once.

Isles looked around the right side of the rotunda, but failed to see the man he was looking for. Then he moved to the other side of the room, Mr. Clarke being a few feet behind him. Isles suddenly stopped in front of a man who was sitting at a table with a man, who was taking lunch. He was accompanied by Mr. Welch.

Approaching the elder man, Isles placed his hand on his shoulder and said:—"How do you do, Colonel Webster?"

The man quickly replied:—"My name is not Webster. I am William Hebburn."

"You know you were at the Sinclair House on Monday night," said Isles.

"I met you at the Sinclair House on Monday night," said Isles.

"You are a liar, a thief and a blackmailer," shouted Hebburn in reply. "I never saw you before."

"This is true what this man has said," asked Mr. Clarke of Hebburn.

"No," he replied. "I never saw him before in my life. I am a stranger to him."

"How do you account for his being able to identify you if you never saw him before, or how do you account for the man who said 'My name is not Webster'?"

"I don't know anything about that," he answered. "I never laid eyes on him until you were here."

"You know you were at the Sinclair House with Winant," said Isles.

"I never saw him before," said Hebburn, who was sitting at a table with a man, who was taking lunch. He was accompanied by Mr. Welch.

Hebburn repeated with much strong language his assurance that he did not know Isles and that his assertions were true.

MR. MAREAN was satisfied. He replied that there was no likelihood of his running away. He added that if Hebburn should do so he would reflect on Phillips, Winant and Winant.

I asked why a warrant had not been sworn out for the arrest of Hebburn as well as Winant. He replied that there was no positive proof that Hebburn and "Webster" were the same. A warrant could not properly be issued until the identification was complete, he declared.

MR. MAREAN would not say whether a warrant had been sworn out for Hebburn's arrest. He simply said that Hebburn would present himself at his office at ten o'clock this morning, when the question of bail would be settled.

"I understand that the question of jurisdiction will be raised," said Mr. Marean. "The decision against Hebburn will be in this county and we shall maintain that we have jurisdiction in the case."

Hebburn probably will be taken to the Adams Street Police Court, where he will be formally arraigned. Hebburn probably will be held in custody until he is arraigned to-morrow morning, when Winant will be arraigned for hearing.

"When I saw Mr. Welch about the case he said:—"

"There will be no difficulty in proving that Hebburn did not bribe or attempt to bribe Isles. It will also be shown that Hebburn's absence from home on Monday night was for a legitimate purpose, and that he was away on urgent business."

Police Captain Reynolds called on District Attorney Marean yesterday, to try to induce him to submit the Olisen case to the Grand Jury in order that the charge that Reynolds is withholding material evidence to make it appear that Olisen committed suicide, and was not murdered, might be shown to be false.

Marean, who, with Captain Reynolds, maintains that Olisen took his own life, said that there was so much more urgent business at present to take up the attention of the Grand Jury that the action proposed would have to be deferred.

WOMAN KILLED, NO GLEW TO SLAYER.

Josephine Inselma Found in Her Apartments with Her Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

HER JEWELRY WAS GONE.

Murderer, After Completing His Dreadful Work, Calmly Washed His Hands and Escaped.

POLICE ARE ALL AT SEA.

Four Persons Are Arrested and Charged, with No Light Thrown on the Mystery.

Josephine Inselma's name is the latest to be added to the long list of unfortunate women who have been mysteriously murdered within the last few months. She was found with her throat cut yesterday in her rooms at No. 128 Mulberry street, and so far as known the police have not the slightest clue to assist them in their efforts to discover the identity of her slayer.

Jose Galucos, a young grocer and expressman, with a store at No. 172 Mott street, was arrested, but the police say he practically established an alibi and they released him. He was a constant visitor to the woman's rooms and lunched there with her yesterday, leaving at twelve o'clock. He declares he was at work when she was murdered.

TALKED WITH TWO MEN. Josephine Inselma, after Galucos left, stood before the door of the house in which she lived and laughed and joked with two men, who were not recognized by any of the neighbors who saw them. One was young and the other elderly. These men the police are trying to find. Rappapello Amecchiaro and Anthony Napara, who say they saw them talking to the woman, were arrested and subsequently were discharged.

Nobody, so far as is known, saw Josephine Inselma return to her rooms. Her stepfather, Semasta Orlando, with his wife and daughter, called to see her shortly after two o'clock. They ran down from her rooms, which were on the second floor, crying that they had found her murdered.

The woman's apartments were crowded with the tenants of the building almost in a moment. They saw that Josephine's bedroom had been converted into shambles. On the bed the woman lay, fully dressed, with her throat cut from ear to ear. The middle finger of her right hand was nearly severed, as if she had sought to stay the hand of the slayer.

On a stand beside the bed were a bright, new razor, open, and a sharp long bladed pocket knife, which had been used for the purpose of the two weapons it was evident the murder had been done with the clasp knife. On a chair was a basin, in which the murderer had washed his hands after he had completed his dreadful work.

On the stand also were three glasses and a bucket partly filled with beer. Two of the glasses also had contained beer. The third had not been used, although apparently set out for that purpose.

HER JEWELRY GONE. Josephine Inselma habitually wore earrings, a watch and chain and a gold ring. These were gone. The murderer perhaps escaped by way of a rear window. He could have done this easily. Nobody not known in the house was seen to leave the place.

The body when found was not yet cold. It was reported that the woman shortly before she was found dead was seen entering the house with a strange man, but this rumor has not been verified.

There was also a report that Fernando Carmine, fifty-four years old, who did chore work for the woman, was seen quarrelling with the woman in the morning. On the strength of this they arrested Carmine, but this rumor has not been verified.

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