

A ROUGH REPLY.

Gen. Eagan Calls Gen. Miles a Liar.

Intensely Sensational Testimony is Given to the War Investigators by the Commissary General of the Army Regarding the "Em-balmed Beef" Dispute.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan yesterday reappeared before the war investigating commission to answer the charges of Gen. Miles concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the war. His statement furnished the sensation of the war commission's history and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks ever made in the history of the service.

Eagan's statement to the commission was a bitter personal attack upon Gen. Miles so entirely unqualified both as to scope and language that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were reopened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way. The subject in controversy was Gen. Miles' already famous "embalmed beef" testimony and the letters and documents supporting it. Gen. Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerated meat sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico was unfit for use, that it was preserved by the use of chemicals, and that it had "been bought and sent to the army under pretense of an experiment."

This reflection upon both the ability and honesty of the commissary department angered Eagan and caused him to request to be recalled to reply to Gen. Miles' charges. That his statements concerning the commanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was shown by the fact that he read his remarks from a carefully prepared typewritten copy.

Gen. Eagan's testimony on this point follows: "Gen. Miles was asked by your committee how tinned fresh beef became a part of the army ration. His answer is: 'You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general. I think they can tell. I know it was sent to the army as food and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment.' Gen. Miles in saying that this food was sent to the army as 'a pretense for experiment' says that which implies corruption."

"I answer that it was not furnished under the pretense of experiment, nor even as an experiment, and when Gen. Miles charges that it was furnished as a 'pretense of experiment' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously."

"If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretense of an experiment' then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in prison. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other liars. His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honesty of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on myself. In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat."

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracized that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz: that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under 'pretense of experiment.'"

Witness charged Gen. Miles with hampering the administration of the war department by calling off officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. This was the case in talking Col. John Weston away from Cuba to serve with the Porto Rican expedition and in putting Maj. A. L. Smith, a very efficient officer assigned as depot commissary in Porto Rico, to work on "some transport duty" when his services were demanded on shore. Gen. Eagan said the commanding general went clearly outside his power in doing this and intimated that Gen. Miles was moved to do so by the ignorance and inefficiency of his own appointee, Maj. Black, who was supposed to be the chief commissary officer on Gen. Miles' staff.

Gen. Eagan made a vigorous attack on the inspector general's department in connection with this investigation. He asked why were not these inspections made while the armies were in the fields, and said the principal officers of this department "took other positions and let the inspections of the army, which were never needed so much as during the war, go so far as they were concerned, for personal aggrandizement, as we know they took volunteer rank with increased pay."

A Notable Financial Statement.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, in commenting upon the abstract of reports of national banks under the act of December 1, 1898, said yesterday that it was the most notable statement made in the history of the national banking system. The total of the resources on September 20, 1898, were \$4,005,511,044, which was the largest sum reached in the history of the system up to that time. The total resources on December 1 were \$4,213,294,519, an increase in resources over September 20 of \$207,803,474.

BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Blow Open a Massachusetts Bank Safe and Secure \$2,000.

Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 10.—The safe of the First national bank of Ashburnham was blown to pieces by dynamite about 2 o'clock Monday morning. The interior of the bank was badly wrecked and all windows were blown out. A sum of money estimated at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 is missing. There is no clue to the robbers.

The bank is on the second floor of a two-story brick building. The street door of the main entrance had been forced open with a jimmy and a similar process was applied to the door of the bank upstairs. The burglars evidently charged the iron safe heavily with dynamite, for the safe had been blown to pieces. Two of its doors were found half way across the room and a bar of iron had been blown through a window and nearly across the street. All the windows in the place were demolished and the furniture was badly splintered. A large quantity of notes and drafts and about \$100 in money was found scattered about the floor. Cashier Sawyer estimates that the robbers took at least \$1,500 and perhaps the plunder may amount to \$2,000. The damage to the building is about \$2,000.

ARE NOT WARLIKE.

A Spanish Priest Says the Filipinos Would Not Oppose the United States But for Bad Leaders.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Father Diaz, leader of the ten Spanish priests from Manila who are in this city on the way to Panama, says: "The Filipinos are not naturally warlike and would not be now opposing the United States were it not for the leaders who are spurring them on. These leaders are in the work solely for personal gain and would prove hard masters for the weaker portion of the natives should they gain the power."

"At Holo, where I was stationed, there would have been little fighting if it had not been for these malcontents, who fairly forced the natives to take up arms. Most of these men who are at the head of insurgent movements are half-breeds. As to Aguinaldo himself, he is a crafty fellow and has a following among those people who hope to climb by his advancement. I do not consider Aguinaldo personally responsible for all the brutality shown our friars, yet he could have prevented a good portion of it if he had seen fit to do so."

ANOTHER WRECK.

Trains Collide on the Union Pacific Road, Fireman Killed and Several Passengers Hurt.

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 10.—At Sidney, 15 miles east of here, the Union Pacific had a bad wreck Monday. Train No. 3, fast passenger, which left Omaha Sunday evening, a double-header, ran into train No. 2. The engineer of No. 2 had orders to meet No. 3 and the brakeman was just in the act of opening the switch when the double-header came thundering along at 40 miles an hour and nearly one hour late. Both trains were on the main track, the engines were badly demolished. The entire train of No. 3 was destroyed excepting mail car and one sleeper. The composite car of No. 2 was burned up. Engineer Bonner was internally injured, and had several ribs broken. Fireman Coleman was killed. Engineer Eli was scalded but not seriously. Several passengers were badly hurt.

There were 320 passengers on No. 3 and all but two, an old man and a woman, are accounted for.

Train Robber Confessed.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 11.—The preliminary hearing of the Macomb train robbery cases was resumed yesterday. E. Byrum, on the witness stand, made a confession in which he implicated Lewis Neigh, his father-in-law; O. M. Ray, Joe Shepard, William Jennings, J. A. Fagley and J. C. Wright. Byrum said: "We rode on horseback to Macomb, Mo., secreting our horses and walking down the track to await the arrival of train No. 4. Ray boarded the train at Norwood with short fare and was put off at Macomb so as to stop the train. After we completed the hold-up we mounted our horses and rode five miles to an old house on Lew Neigh's farm, where we divided the proceeds of the robbery."

A Desperate Deed.

London, Ky., Jan. 11.—Details of a desperate duel to the death have just reached here from Sexton's Creek, in Clay county, between Tom Whitmore and Dan Parker on one side, and A. C. Turner and John Murray on the other, which resulted in Parker killing Turner instantly. The fight was brought about by the rivalry of Parker and Murray for the hand of a young woman in the neighborhood. They secured a friend apiece and the impromptu duel began on the road, which ended in Murray's friend being killed instantly, both principals escaping practically unhurt.

A Flour Combine.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—Local interest in the deal by which a syndicate is endeavoring to secure control of all the large northwestern flour mills has been revived by the presence here of experts from New York who are going over the accounts of the Duluth mills. The combination, if it is effected, will include all the Duluth and West Superior mills, the Allis mills at Milwaukee and the New York City mills.

A Fatal Collision.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 11.—Two freight trains on the Rock Island road collided about five miles east of this city at an early hour Tuesday morning, resulting in the instant death of Engineer J. W. Taylor and Fireman John Stone, of the extra freight, and Engineer John Caldwell, of the regular freight.

Look at Your \$20 Bills.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A new counterfeit \$20 silver certificate has been discovered. It is a photoetched production of poor workmanship and can be easily detected.

A FATAL WRECK.

Collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Sixteen People Killed and Twenty-five Badly Injured—A Blunder in Orders Caused the Wreck.

New York, Jan. 10.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley road at West Dunellen, N. J., at 12:47 p. m. yesterday, 13 persons were killed and over 30 were injured. The dead are: Martin Keenan, hotel keeper, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; W. H. Hinkel, contractor, Mount Carmel; Jacob Heller, tailor, Mount Carmel; H. E. Weikell, Mount Carmel; Frank Fisher, Mt. Carmel; William H. Leader, Mt. Carmel, son of C. C. Leader, president of a bank in Shamokin; Frank Markel, Shamokin, Pa.; Theodore S. Kohn, Shamokin; Abner S. Keifer, Pottsville; William H. Markel, Shamokin; James Jarvis, Mount Carmel; two women who are still to be identified.

The injured are: Arthur Tregembo, Nicholas Parrea, Henry John Parrea, Louis Parrea, Mrs. Mary Parrea, O. S. Schaeffer, E. W. Rick, Jos. Malesky, Mary Jarville, — Maiasta, George Launsky, James Prendergast, — Josephs, O. Staine, Harry R. Foster, Mrs. Henry Lockhaven and her mother, Mrs. Loundslager, Miss Anna Johns, John Prentice, Frank E. McIntyre, L. S. Walter, Wm. Feelin, Mrs. John Ballou, John Balou, Abraham Algier, Mrs. Blitz, Conductor Price, Harry Riddle, Ralph L. Reed, P. O. Heim, Stanley Day, William Corrie, and an unknown man.

West Dunellen is three miles from Bound Brook and 30 miles from New York City. At the spot where the disaster occurred there is a sharp curve in the track and a steep cutting, but the accident was due to some terrible mistake in train orders. The scenes which accompanied the collision, the sufferings of the injured, and the panic that reigned among the 400 passengers were well nigh indescribable. The blood-stained wreck of tangled and twisted iron and wood that was still on the railroad tracks last night bore witness to the truth of the general verdict of railroad men that this was one of the worst collisions in recent years.

A head-on collision on a double track was made possible only by a freight wreck which occurred at Bound Brook at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. This completely blocked the eastbound track, and all through the morning Lehigh Valley trains bound for New York switched from their own track to the westbound track, going over these rails from Bound Brook to Newmarket, a distance of six miles, and changing at the latter place back to their right side of the road.

Train No. 20, which left Shamokin, Pa., at 7 a. m., was so heavy with human freight that it had to be broken into three sections. The first two sections arrived at Bound Brook, switched over to the other track, switched back at Newmarket and reached New York in safety. The third section of this train was almost an hour late. It's seven cars were crowded with 400 excursionists, most of them from Mount Carmel and Shamokin, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Ashland and Pottsville, Pa. The party was traveling under the auspices of the business men's excursion, an annual event which many patronize for a three days' visit to New York. Their train switched over at Bound Brook and proceeded, like the preceding sections, on the westbound track. Meanwhile there had been waiting at Newmarket a local train that plies regularly between New York and Bound Brook. Owing to the traffic all going on one track, it was almost an hour late.

At last the train inspector at South Plainfield gave it permission to go. Just before reaching West Dunellen Engineer Rick slowed his train down, because he stops for passengers if there are any. Martin Brennan, the signal man, threw up his arms and waved them as if to say there were no passengers, so the local put on steam and headed round the curve, going about 25 miles an hour.

In the cab of the excursion train was James Prendergast, the engineer, with his fireman, George Cheshire. They saw the local as it started on the curve. With shrieking whistle and brakes grinding sparks from the wheels the excursion train bore down on what seemed certain destruction.

The passengers, alarmed at the continued whistle, opened the windows, mothers snatched their children in their arms, men started from their seats, but before they had time to find out what was the matter they were hurled headlong, knocked senseless and many killed outright. The two engines, from which both crews had jumped, came together with an awful crash. The excursion train was probably going at about 15 miles an hour. The local engine, as if tripped in its faster flight, turned a complete somersault and came crashing down beside its now demolished obstruction. The tender stopped a few seconds from the rear door. The car rolled over, carrying with it the imbedded tender, the fragments of a dozen bodies and the imprisoned wounded.

New York, Jan. 11.—As far as can be ascertained the total victims of the Lehigh Valley collision at West Dunellen yesterday numbered 16. Three died during the night. They were two unidentified men and a woman.

Epidemic of Grip.

Pana, Ill., Jan. 11.—The grip is epidemic in central Illinois. Over 300 cases are reported in Taylorville, a similar number in Shelbyville, while fully 25 per cent. of the population of Pana are likewise afflicted. In many instances the disease is proving fatal.

Killed at a Crossing.

New York, Jan. 11.—Henry Mitchell, aged 29, and James Leonard, 39, were killed last night at a Susquehanna railroad crossing in Paterson, N. J. They were riding in a covered wagon and drove directly in front of a train.

AS A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Aguinaldo Will So Regard the Landing of American Soldiers at Holo-Harbor Entrance Blockaded by Filipinos.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation at Holo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. On Saturday they loaded some lighters with rock and sank them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels with the exception of launches. All the harbor lights have been extinguished.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried by the ebb tide to Quimaraes island and while attempting to land there armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire. The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans.

It is reported that the rebel government at Malolos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before wiser counsel. In the meantime the tension is extreme on both sides.

London, Jan. 13.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times says: "The Filipino refugees insist that Aguinaldo will regard a landing of the Americans at Holo as a declaration of war and will immediately attack Manila. He has already warned the foreigners, including the Spaniards, of his intention, offering them a safe conduct into the provinces. The American authorities still exercise a strict censorship at Manila over all press messages."

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 5,000 additional Americans who had embarked for Holo have returned to Manila.

EIGHT CANDIDATES.

They are Named by Republicans for the Place Now Occupied by Senator Quay.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 13.—George A. Jenks, the democratic candidate for governor in the late campaign, is the choice of the democratic senators and members for United States senator. He was nominated by acclamation at Thursday's caucus after ex-Lieut. Gov. Chauncey F. Black had polled 14 votes to 65 for Jenks.

A conference of the republican senators and members who refused to take part in a senatorial caucus until Senator Quay is acquitted of the conspiracy charges pending against him in the Philadelphia courts met yesterday. A new pledge binding the signers not to vote for Mr. Quay until he is acquitted was adopted and signed by the 43 senators and members present. A committee of 20 was appointed as a steering committee.

Both branches of the legislature met at noon yesterday. In the senate Senator Cochrane, of Lycoming county, on behalf of the Democrats, placed Hon. George A. Jenks in nomination for United States senator. The following republican candidates for the senatorship were then named: M. S. Quay, Congressman John Dalzell, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone; E. A. Irwin, Hon. Charles Tubbs and ex-Congressman Huff. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the house the following candidates for senator were named: Senator Quay, George A. Jenks, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone, Charles Tubbs, J. F. Downing, Judge John Stewart, Congressman Dalzell, Col. E. A. Irwin and Col. George E. Huff. All but Judge Jenks are republicans. The house adjourned until Tuesday.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

The Rival Claimants to the Samoan Throne are Raising a Disturbance.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—The following letter has been received from Samoa and shows how alarming was the situation when the steamer Mariposa left Apia for this city:

"Apia, Dec. 28.—Events have moved very rapidly since the last mail left here. Civil war has been narrowly avoided and for the first time in Samoan history the lives of white residents have been threatened by the natives."

"Even now bloodshed is not far from improbable, armed guards protect the residences of Chief Justice Chambers, an American citizen, and that of Mr. Gurr, the leading English lawyer of the town; who has taken a prominent part in supporting Malfieo's claim to the throne. If fighting once begins the results will be serious, for each side has thousands of men in the field and it will require energetic action on the part of English and German warships to keep the conflict within bounds."

"The whole trouble has arisen through the injudicious action of the three treaty powers in bringing the deported Mataafa back to Samoa. By doing so they have thrown down a bone of contention and converted what might otherwise have been a peaceful election into an angry combat."

"The most serious element in the whole affair is the disagreement between the consuls. The German consul has been playing double with his colleagues, and the English and American officials are naturally indignant."

Ex-Bankers Arrested.

New York, Jan. 13.—James McNaughton, former president of the Tradesmen's national bank, and Allen McNaughton, a director of that bank, were arrested Thursday and arraigned before Commissioner Shields, charged with violating the revised statutes by certifying a check drawn on the Tradesmen's national bank to the order of the United States Trust Co. for \$500,000 when the trust company, as alleged, had no funds in the bank to its credit. Both pleaded not guilty and they were held in \$25,000 bail each for examination next Tuesday.

EAGAN IS CENSURED.

War Investigators Take Action Regarding the Utterances of the Commissary General.

Washington, Jan. 14.—There was no abatement in the interest exhibited here Friday in all the incidents connected with the bitter attack made on Thursday by Commissary General Eagan upon Gen. Miles. As might have been expected a matter of this official consequence was sure to attract the attention of the president, and in consequence a greater part of Friday's session of the cabinet was given to its consideration.

The war investigating commission passed a resolution of censure on Gen. Eagan for the language he used when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Gen. Miles, and sent the statement incorporating his testimony back to him, with the privilege of resubmitting it if he chooses to revise its language. Further than this the commission determined it could not proceed. The commission regrets that Eagan proceeded as far as he did, and it is explained that the vituperative nature of the testimony was a complete surprise to the commission and that but for the rapidity with which Gen. Eagan read his long statement and the absorbing vehemence of its delivery he would have been checked at the time.

What further steps may be taken in the matter, save as to the acceptance or rejection of a revised statement if one is submitted, lies without the scope of the commission. If the statement is returned with the objectionable language entirely stricken out, and with only conservative language used, the commission will accept it and consider it as any other testimony.

Gen. Eagan did not give any sign of an intention on his part to avail himself of the offer made by the board. His friends did not hesitate to intimate that he would expunge the objectionable language, but he would say nothing for himself.

The war department officials are not yet clear as to what would be the effect of a withdrawal or modification of the statement. One element holds that, officially, the record failing to show that any objectionable language had been used, there would be no legal offense. Another takes the view that while the amendment of the statements would mitigate Gen. Eagan's offense, it would not wipe it out.

Another aspect of the case is the bringing forward of the plea of exemption which was guaranteed in the name of the president to all witnesses before the board from what they might say, but again the officials were divided and this was also true of the members of the cabinet, as to whether the exemption could be claimed in this particular case.

Meanwhile Gen. Miles is apparently waiting for the war department to act, taking the position that it is incumbent upon it and the war commission to protect the army from such attacks.

THEY IGNORE THE LAW.

A Scathing Criticism of the Methods of Rate Cutting Practised by Railroad Corporations.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the inter-state commerce commission was made public Friday. The attention of congress is again called to the vital respects in which the inter-state commerce law has proved defective and inadequate and reiterates its former statement that in its present condition the law cannot be enforced. "Meanwhile," says the report, "the situation has become intolerable from the standpoint of the public and carriers. Tariffs are disregarded, discriminations constantly occur, the price at which transportation can be obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Railroad managers are distrustful of each other, and shippers all the while in doubt as to the rates secured by their competitors. The volume of traffic is so unusual as frequently to exceed the capacity of equipment, yet the contest for tonnage is never relaxed."

"Enormous sums are spent in purchasing business and secret rates are recorded far below the standard of published charges. The general public gets little benefit from these reductions, for concessions are mainly confined to the heavier shippers. All this augments the advantages of large capital and tends to the injury and often to the ruin of smaller dealers. These are not only matters of gravest consequence to the business welfare of the country, but they concern in no less degree the higher interests of public morality. The conditions now widely prevailing cannot be better illustrated than by reference to investigations made by the commission during the year."

The report then notes the Trans-Missouri and Joint Traffic association decisions by the supreme court, says the railroads suffer from unlimited competition and that a great part of the competitive business is now done at secret illegal rates. The results, it says, are gross discriminations between individuals and gross preferences between localities that almost always favor the strong and oppose the weak. "Probably no one thing today does so much to force out the small operator and build up trusts and monopolies against which law and public opinion alike beat in vain as discriminations in freight rates."

Widespread Damage Follows a Storm.

London, Jan. 14.—While the storm was at its height Thursday evening, a train near Llanfairfechan, Wales, dashed into the sea, owing to the fact that the tracks were washed away. The fireman and engineer were drowned. Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the storm and the aggregate losses of property are immense. The channel steamers had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, has been completely demolished and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast.

WELLS FILLED WITH BONES.

Hundreds of Human Skeletons are Found Near Cuban Towns—Arrangements for Governing Havana.

Havana, Jan. 12.—Perfecto Lacoste, who was president of the Havana Junta Patriotica, will be appointed mayor of Havana by Gen. Ludlow. Lacoste is a wealthy planter, popular among all classes of Cubans, and a resident of Havana. The Cuban Mario Menocal will be chief of police, and J. G. Evans, of the South Carolina volunteers, former governor of South Carolina, and now one of Gen. Ludlow's staff officers, will be appointed superintendent of the department of correction, embracing the police, minor courts and correctional institutions. Ex-Chief McCullagh, of New York, will remain here for a time to help carry out the police plan he had devised with Col. Moulton, of the Second Illinois regiment, who was superseded as military chief of police, and has returned to his regiment at Quemados.

La Discusione describes the finding of 60 human skeletons in a well on a plantation near Manguito. The writer of the story asserts that these people were undoubtedly thrown in while alive. He says that in some cases the fingers bones are severed and the supposition is that this was due to the efforts of the victims to raise themselves out of the pit. The body of Pedro Alayon, a prominent Cuban who disappeared mysteriously during the insurrection, has been identified. La Discusione accuses the guerrilla chief, Antonio Ries, Sergeant Jean Perez and Vicente Zalga, a schoolmaster, of being the authors of the terrible crime. All are said to be in Havana. La Discusione prints also a story from Matanzas of the finding there of the remains of from 200 to 300 persons in a well near the headquarters of the civil guard.

A GUERRILLA WAR.

One of Aguinaldo's Envoys Predicts that it Could be Waged Against Americans for Years.

London, Jan. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says that Blumentritt, Aguinaldo's representative there, writes to the Tagblatt as follows: "The Americans, being addicted to drink, are less able to fight in the tropics than the sober Spaniards. A guerrilla war could be kept up for six or eight years, during which the inevitable conflict between the powers in eastern Asia would afford the Filipinos a chance. All the Jesuits and Benedictines are at liberty. Only the other orders have been kept prisoners. The former are now pro-American, because American rule offers the only hope of retrieving their fortunes. Ill treatment of prisoners is severely punished, while nuns are not molested, most of them being natives. The Americans imagine they can buy the insurgent army for \$3,000,000, but the Filipinos anticipate that an American party inspired by Washington's spirit will yet come into power and grant them independence."

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

A London Banker Acknowledges the Supremacy of Americans in Financial Affairs.

London, Jan. 12.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Union bank of London yesterday, Mr. Schuster, the governor, in his report, said the United States had become a most important factor, which must not be overlooked in forecasting the future. He added that the remarkable activity of trade in the United States after a successful war and prospective new markets, together with abundant harvests, had created an unprecedented trade balance in favor of that country which had already made itself felt on this side and for the first time he believed it might be said that it was not Europe that had financed the United States, but New York that had financed Europe. During the last few months the United States had lent a considerable amount of cash in London and Berlin and its power to obtain gold henceforward in very large amounts whenever it chose must not be lost sight of.

Riotous Students.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—A crowd of nearly 1,000 students of the University of Wisconsin attempted to break up the play "Fra Diavolo," given at the Fuller opera house last night, and in consequence five were arrested. The officers attempted to arrest a number in the theater, but these were rescued by their fellows after a fierce struggle. The opera house was crowded and many women were severely handled in attempting to escape from the building. After the play the students gathered in the street and threatened all manner of violence. They refused to disperse at the command of the chief of police and five were arrested.

Arranged for a Railroaders' Congress.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Arrangements were completed yesterday for a congress of railway employes to be held in this city February 18 under the auspices of the Railway and Telegraph Employes' Political League. Delegates will be present from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The congress is called to form a national railway employes' organization and to protest against the enactment of legislation unfavorable to railroad interests. It is expected that 10,000 delegates will attend, representing 100,000 railway employes.

A Gate Hospital for Consumptives.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The report of the special committee of the senate to investigate the spread of consumption and the establishment of better sanitary conditions for consumptives and the protection of the public has been presented. Dr. Brush, of Brooklyn, wrote the report, which is concurred in by Senator Davis, of Buffalo. It finds that consumption is contagious and recommends that the state establish a hospital for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis, which is to be located somewhere in the Adirondack mountains.