MISTAKEN ORDERS.

They Cause Wreck on the Great West ern Road at North Hanover, Ill. -Three Men Killed.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 25.—By a collision on the Great Western road at North Hanover, Ill., three men were killed, three engines demolished, and 33 cars wrecked. The accident happened Mon-day night, but through the secrecy of the railroad people details could not be had until late Tuesday. An extra east-bound double-header freight train left Dubuque Monday night with orders to meet another extra freight at Hanover. The west-bound train had orders to side track there. The train from Dubuque remained on the main track when the extra instead of switching swept on, crashing into the other train. The crew of the latter saw the coming train and saved themselves by jumping, but the other train crew remained aboard and were in the wreck. The crash was terrific. Both engines

were completely demolished. Thirtythree cars of the west-bound train were piled in a wrecked heap and three of its crew were killed. The dead are: Alexander Thompson, engineer, Dubuque; Michael Devereaux, fireman, Dubuque; A. VanDerberg, brakeman, Chicago. Vanderberg was found wedged tightly against the boiler head of the engine alive, but died before he was taken out. Devereaux was found some distance from the wreck, terribly injured, and crowded against the boiler by the debris. He died while pleading to his rescuers to end his suffering by killing him. The cause of the accident was not fixed by the company, but is believed to have been a misunderstanding of orders by the west-bound train, he road was blockaded all day, Great Western trains reaching this city over the Illinois Central.

PREPARE FOR TROUBLE.

Military Authorities Able to Handle Cuban Soldiers Should They Turn Bandits.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Should Cuban soidiers take to the woods and turn ban-dits, the United States military administration will know what to do. They will be followed by a force of cavalry and persistently pursued. The same general method will be observed as has been followed in dealing with the Indians on the plains and mountains of the west. The subject has been carefully considered by old border fighters, who are confident they could fighters, who are confident they could catch the bandits, notwithstanding the climatic conditions. The Seventh cavalry regiment is stationed in the province of Pinar del Rio, the Second cavalry regiment in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, and the Eighth cavalry regiment in the province of Porto Principe. The department gov-ernors and the commanders of the various garrisons have received instructions to keep on the alert and to take the first opportunity which brigandage may afford to show what the United States soldiery can do to suppress it. A number of Cuban generals and prom-inent civilians who have been discussing the Cuban army question dur-ing the last day or two with the Americommanders, intimate that the United States ought quickly to arrange a settlement of the claims of the Cuban soldiery for pay, "as otherwise the privates will become uncontrollable and commit acts of violence.'

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

A Number of Severe Shocks Are Felt, the People.

of Mexico, Jan. 25.—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt Tuesday in the Valley of Mexico. The first one took place at half past five in the morning, the duration being several seconds and again at 5:15 in the afternoon came a succession of shocks lasting nearly a minute and producing much alarm. People rushed into the streets and knelt praying or flocked under the protecting arch of door-ways. Customers in shops held on to counters to support themselves and all the busy life of the great city came to a sudden stop. Many houses were cracked. The National palace was cracked in 11 places, and in some places the sidewalks were broken. The electric light wire and telephone ariel cables swung like loose ropes in a gale. Coach horses and mules drawing street cars stopped and braced themselves to resist the trembling under their feet. Chambon's silk factory fell in and it i feared many operatives were injured. The car stables fell in, killing a number of mules and a child. Telegraphic advices show that the earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz and Colima and other

Nat Goodwin Loses a Suit.

Chicago, Jan. 25.-John Maxwell, Chicago newspaper man, was in the federal court awarded a verdict for \$10,000 against Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, for infringement on Maxwell's play, "Congress." Maxwell claimed Maxwell claimed that he submitted the play of "Congress" to Goodwin, who, after looking it over, declared he did not want it, but produced the play called "Amn," of which Henry Guy Carleton was named as the author, and large rtions of which were, according to Maxwell, taken from "Congress."

Patti to Re Married.

London, Jan. 25.—Elaborate prepara-tions are being made at Craig-y-Nos and at Brecon, South Wales, to celebrate the marriage to-day of Mme. Adelina Patti to Baron Cederstron. Mme. Patti dinner to a large number of her neighbors Tuesday evening and later sang and took part in a pantomime show as Penelope.

For a New Prison.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Attorney-General Griggs has recommended to con-

FILIPINO'S DEMANDS.

Agoncillo Again Seeks Recognition by Uncle Sam.

Makes Another Plea for the Islanders -Germany's Alleged Unfriendly Attitude - Situation Very Grave.

Washington, Jan. 25.—In a communication to the secretary of state Senor Don Felipe Agoncillo calls attention to the fact that on January 11 he addressed a letter to him upon the question of recognition, forwarding with it a memorandum demonstrating that, according to all American precedents, the Philippine republic was entitled to recognition, and in the same letter invited the attention of the secretary to the present strained conditions at Manila, where overzeal on either side might create a condition resulting in grievous loss of life, and urging the necessity of an early and frank communication between the representatives of the two countries. He further calls attention to the fact that since his letter was written the very circumstances he feared have brought the two countries to the edge of war, and says that the language used by him was so prophetic that subsequent facts have amply justified its employment.

Grave Conditions. its employment

Grave Conditions.

its employment.

Grave Conditions.

He now desires to call the attention of the secretary to certain conditions which in his opinion, require immediate alleviation. There are, he says, at the present time, 20,000 American troops at Manila controlling a population of about 300,000. "A number of war vessels are stationed in tharbor, and many other American men-of-war and transports are to be found within the archipelago, although the actual possession of the American troops extends over not to exceed 143 square miles out of more than 22,000. Despite the enormous forces now in this extremely circumscribed area, we are informed through the public prints that other vessels of war have been ordered from distant parts of the globe to reenforce those now among the islands in question, while a few days ago a transport sailed from New York city, carrying about 2,000 soldiers, and having Manila as its destination, and as we are further informed regiments of troops are under orders to proceed by way of San Francisco to the Philippines. The public prints inform us, also, that an attack is contemplated upon the Philippines attacked." He says that it is naturally the impresison of his government and people that these warlike preparations indicate existing or immediate military operations in the orient, and they readily conceive that it must be contemplated that such operations are to be levelled at the existing government of the Philippines.

No Need of Warlike Activity.

No Need of Warlike Activity.

As to the representation of the Philippine government, he continues: "I hesitate to give a decision to this idea, for I cannot believe that there is any present or future difficulty between the American and Philippine governments justifying warlike acbelieve that there is any present or future difficulty between the American and Philippine governments justifying warlike activities, and as a believer in the humanity of the American people, refuse to acquiesce in the idea that America designs war upon the Philippine jalands." He points out the fact that but lately the United States and the Philippine government have been associated in a conflict against a common enemy, the United States accomplishing its purpose by the expulsion of Spain from the West Indies, while the desire of the Philippine republic has been practically attained by the almost complete expulsion of the Spanish government from the Philippine islands; the Philippine government now holding as prisoners of war between 9,000 and 10,000 Spanish soldiers, and the Spanish possessing only a few small garrisons in isolated points of minor importance. He is therefore unable to conceive any reason why the armies and navies of the United States lately employed against America's recent associate.

The United States, he says, has no active enemy in the orient, having proclaimed an armistice with Spain. It is true, he continues, that Spain has undertaken to convey to the United States is alleged claim against the Philippines, a claim which Spain was not capable of enforcing, and which never found its origin in the consent of the people of those islands. He inquires: "Are my government and people to be left to suppose that it is because of some desire on the part of the American government to enforce against its late associate this exploded claim that the United States is massing its forces at the late capital of the Philippine islands are in a state of order, possessing a government satisfactory to their inhabitants, and without an enemy within their borderog offering any resistance with first and without an enemy within their borderog offering any resistance

der, possessing a government satisfactory to their inhabitants, and without an enemy within their borders offering any resistance to its operations, and are at peace with all the world

Should Make a Disclaimer.

He is sure the scoretary of state will ap-preciate, in view of the circumstances de-ailed, the quieting, reassuring effect upon the minds of his countrymen to result from the minds of his countrymen to result from a disclaimer upon the part of the American government of any intention to attack their liberties and independence. Continuing, he says that, notwithstanding the difficulty he labors under in not having been formal-ly received, he finds it an imperative duty to call the attention of the secretary to the disturbing feets, exponents to the sec that he may receive such assurances as will satisfy his government, that it is not the intention of America to make war upon the new republic of Asia, and which will explain to it the reason why large armies and navies should be dispatched to the Philippine islands, and which will relieve his countrymen of the fear that now possesses them, that their liberties are in danger at the hands of a republic whose name they have always believed was associated with freedom and to which they first came for recognition.

He expresses his gratifude to America

freedom and to be recognition.

He expresses his gratitude to America for services rendered, and hopes that friendly relations may continue, and urges the importance of an immediate answer.

Germany's Attitude. Washington, Jan. 25 .- Germany is believed to be about to recognize the Filipino republic, and this attitude is looked upon here as a menace to the American government. It is said that Great Britain is fully resolved to sup-port the United States in the event of

urther complications. Railroads Consolidated.

Toledo, O., Jan. 25.—Official circulars announcing the consolidation of the Cincinnati Northern and the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee railroads have been sent out. The circulars are signed by Calvin S. Brice, showing that the deal was made before his death.

Gold Seekers Disheartened.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 25 .- O. S. Batcheller, just returned from Dawson, says the mounted police estimate the output this year at \$50,000,000. E. H. Searle, another recent arrival, says the tenderfeet are sick and disheartened. and he expects 10,000 men to come out over the trail this winter.

Flood in Prussia.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The Berliner Post publishes a dispatch asserting that all gress that \$750,000 be appropriated in the sundry civil bill for a United States penitentiary at Atlanta Ga been flooded, with immense damage to expresses himself against expansion.

AGONCILLO IN DANGER.

May Be Held as Traitor or Ordered to Leave the Country—Juntas May Be Ordered Home.

New York, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says: The arrest of Agoncillo, or an official order to him to leave this country within a few days, may be expected as the next turn in the Philippine affairs. This will undoubtedly be followed by request of the United States to England, France, China and Japan that the Filipino juntas be ordered to leave those respective jurisdictions. The precedent for such action was laid down n the case of the Spanish spies, Du bose and Carranza, in Canada, Agoncil lo's communication Tuesday to the state department, in which he protested against the freedom of action of this government as to its army and navy in the Philippines, has irritated the president and the state department to such a degree that summary action is ex-pected against him, probably within the next 48 hours. The state department's views of Agoncillo's transac tions are:

against the Un ed States government in the newspapers.

Second. That he is writing letters to the president, but in reality to produce a sen-timent in this country hostile to the con-stituted authorities.

Third. That he represents an organiza-tion actually in rebellion against the gov-ernment of the United States.

America's claim of conquest over the America's claim of conquest over the Philippines puts Aguinaldo and his followers in the category of traitors to lowers in the category of traitors to this government and his juntas in the position of spies for hostile organiza-

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

for Memorial Anniversary of Her Destruction.

Havana, Jan. 26 .- Seventy-five Amer ican women met in this city Wednes-day to arrange for a memorial of the anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, on February 15. Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone presided and a letter from Capt. Sigsbee the graves by a battalion of marines from the United States battleship Texas. Capt. Sigsbee wrote that he had directed to invite Maj. Gen. Brooke, Maj. Gen. Ludlow, Maj. Gen. Lee. Capt. In closing Judge Worthington said lowed to participate caused a lively discussion. The general wish was to have it exclusively an American memorial, Maj. S. C. Mills was called to testify it exclusively an American mæmorial, but was decided, in order to avoid givrepresentative Cubans and Spaniards.

ILLINOIS MINERS.

Operators Prepare to Make Their Organization Stronger and More Complete.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 26.-The Illinois operators have left the interstate convention with a desire to make their organization more complete. Every operator in the state will mine coal, and for every ton there will be contributed a certain percentage for the advance-ment of the organization of the producers. If strikes occur every operator of Illinois will be protected. S. M. Dalzell, president of the Illinois organization of operators, said: "We are satisfied with the agreement, and it should be enforced." J. M. Hunter, of the Illinois organization, who is looked upon as the head of the organization of miners in that state, said: "The agreement should stand. Of course, we did not get what we wanted, but the miners | adjutant general, the surgeon general of our state ask only what is fair. There and three trained nurses to be selected may be a fight, but the intelligent by the president, which board is to class of miners do not want it. If, however, the miners of Illinois are imposed upon in any degree they are ready to fight and make a contest for justice and equity.'

A Costly Fire.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 26.-All of the 11 volunteer fire companies of the city turned out Wednesday night to battle with the worst fire in Johnstown's history. Within two hours' time flames consumed \$100,000 worth of property, on which there is an insurance estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The fire started about ten o'clock in the omposing-room of the Herald Printing company, and was not under control intil midnight. The heaviest losers are the Herald Printing company, John H. Waters, the Johnstown supply house and the Cambria County Medical society. The loss to the society is one which can never be made good. It ineludes the Toner library, 7,000 volumes of medical books, a number of which were from 100 to 300 years old, totally

City of Mexico, Jan. 26. from Colima states that the volcano of that name is in full activity. An out-burst of smoke followed by lava oc-Tuesday afternoon. The sight is imposing and the Indians are moving from the neighborhood of the mountain. No further casualties are report-

Sherman Against Expansion. New York, Jan. 26.—The Evening World prints an interview with John Sherman, in which the latter forcibly

EAGAN PUT ON TRIAL.

Court-Martial Begins Its Sessions in Washington.

Accused Enters a Plea of No Guilty to Charges of Conduct Unbecoming an Officer and Prejudicial to Discipline.

Washington, Jan. 26 .- The board of army officers designated by the secre-tary of war to sit as a court-martial in the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence charged with conduct unbecoming ar officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the war investigating committee, met in the Red parlor of the Ebbitt house at ten o'clock Wednes-day morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand.

During these preliminary proceedings Gen. Eagan exhibited no signs of nervousness, but the expression of his face and his manner clearly indicated that he realized that the trial involved consequences to him of the gravest character. While he stood listening to the charges and specifications his face seemed somewhat paler than usual. At the conclusion of the reading, on being requested to plead to the speci-fications to the first charge, he said:
"Not guilty," not denying, however,
that the specifications set forth cor-

guilty."
The judge advocate then arose and said that the case in hand was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to his plea of not guilty some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged. Judge Worthington respond-ed briefly and explained why the qualifying words had been used upon his recommendation. The specification did the accused a great injustice in that it selected particular expressions without giving the context, and in one or more instances the specifications quoted beginning the middle of a sentence. Continuing, Mr. Worthingsided and a letter from Capt. Sigspec was read, suggesting as features of the programme, prayer, singing, if desired, addresses by one or two prominent persons, and a volley fired over leagun's defense. Whatever, said he. the court may think of the propriety of the language used by Gen. Eagan Texas. Capt. Sigsbee wrote that he had granted the request of a deputation of sailors and marines of the Texas to be allowed to decorate the graves. These suggestions were not acted upon, and the preparation of the programme was tary, he said, could the accused be held deferred. The executive committee, accountable for his language, even if upon which Mesdames Brooke, Lee, Mc-Kenna and Maus represent the army, actuated by malice. The language Mesdames Powelson and Howell the which Gen. Eagan used under these navy, and Miss Hamil and Mesdames circumstances was the natural out-burst of an honest man suffering un-

Sigsbee and others to take part in the that Gen. Eagan could not be held acceremony. The question whether the ceremony. The question whether the countable for his language before any Cubans and Spaniards should be al-

on behalf of the government. He said ing offense, to issue an invitation to he was the recorder of the war investi gating commission and was present and gating commission and was present and heard Gen. Eagan's testimony before the commission. The manner of Gen. Eagan in giving his testimony, he said, was that of a man laboring under great excitement, but trying to control his

Maj. Gen. McCook, retired, a member of the war investigating commission, was the next witness. He was present and heard a part of Gen. Eagan's testi-mony before the commission. "The impression I had," he said, "was that Gen. Eagan must be laboring under great nervous excitement."

Female Nurses for the Army.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Bur-cows (Mich.) has introduced a bill to provide for the employment of female nurses in the army. The bill authorizes the employment of women as nurses in number not less than half of one per ent. of men in the army. It authorizes the establishment of a nursing commission to be composed of the secretary of war, the general commanding, the by the president, which board is to have general supervision of this serv All nurses employed are to be graduates of hospital training schools. A superintendent is provided for at \$3,000 salary and an assistant at \$2,000. The nurses are to be given \$40 per

Noted Playwright Dead.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Adolphe Philippe d'Ennery, one of the most prolific play-wrights of the century, died Wednesday in Paris in his eighty-eighth year. The late M. d'Ennery, or Dennery, as he often wrote it, was perhaps best known to the American play-going public as one of the two authors of "A Celebrated Case," which he produced in collabora-tion with M. Cormon. He wrote come dies, vaudeville sketches, dramas and dies, valueritie sketenes, trainas and spectacular reviews with equal facility and he was responsible, with Louis Gallet and Ed Blau, for the libretto of Massenet's opera, "The Cid." He collaborated with M. Dunoir in writing "Don Caesar de Bazan," and with Jules Verne in "Around the World in Eighty Days" and "Michael Strogoff."

Another Big Combine in Sight, New York, Jan. 26,-The Herald say:

a scheme is afoot to combine the principal bicycle and saddle manufacturers of the continent, and that a meeting to effect the union will be held at Cleve-land this week. The combine is to be capitalized at \$1,500,000 in \$750,000 preferred and \$750,000 common stock. It will embrace all the big saddle makers on the continent, with a po ible single exception. The intention is to transact all business from on central office, probably in New York to reduce expenses to a minimum and to advance and regulate prices.

THE EAGAN TRIAL ENDS. The Verdict is Prepared, but Is Not Yet Mad Publie.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The case of Commissary General Eagan, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and with conduct tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is now in the hands of the court-martial appointed to try him. Yesterday the taking of testimony was closed and arguments of counsel were submitted. The trial lasted three days and consumed les than eight hours of actual sitting. A session behind closed doors of an hour sufficed for the court to reach a con clusion and embody it in a report. What the verdict was is altogether a matter of speculation and, officially at least, will not be made public by the trial board, military regulations requiring that its finding shall go through prescribed channels and be kept secret until action be had and

comulgated by the proper reviewing

authorities.

The testimony at the closing session of the court was directed largely to establishing the fact that the general had lost his mental balance as a result of the charges made against him by Gen. Miles. His daughter and her hus-band told of the general's changed condition and intimated that they had great fears that he might at any time kill his accuser. Mr. McKee, a life-long friend, stated that at that time he be-lieved him actually insane. The facts in this connection were brought out trongly by Mr. Worthington in his efforts to show that Gen. Eagan at times was wholly irresponsible. A dramatic incident of the trial was the testimony of the general's daughter, in which she described her father's appearance on the day he first read Gen. Miles' statement. Standing in the door of his house with the newspaper containing the evidence in his hand he had exclaimed wildly: "I have been crucified by Gen. Miles."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senator Platt Speaks in Favor of Ex-pansion—Debate on the Army Bill Nears a Close.

Nears a Close.
Washington, Jan. 28.—Particular interest was manifested in the senate yesterday in a brief speech delivered by Senator Platt (N. Y.) on the subject of expansion. Not only because this was the first speech he has delivered in the first speech he has delivered in the first speech he has delivered in the senate since his return to that body, but also because the address was a well considered statement, he was accorded the undivided atten-tion of his colleagues. He took strong ground for the ratification of the pending treaty of peace. A resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan (Miss.) declaring that the ratification of the treaty should not commit the government to a colonial policy. The pension appro-

priation bill was passed.

The senate continued the consideration of the peace treaty in executive session, the doors being closed for three hours. Senator Frye, a member of the Paris peace commission, held the attention of the senate during the greater part of this time. He was frequently interrupted by other senators. Some of these interruptions took the form of speeches. This was notably the case with Senator Berry's inter ruptions. He spoke for some time and denounced the treaty in severe terms. Senators Mason and Caffery asked

many questions.

House.—The opposition to the army reorganization bill on the republican side of the house has become so strong that Chairman Hull, after Mr. Henderson, one of the floor leaders of the majority, had threatened to vote to re-commit the bill, decided it would be wise to abandon the idea of providing directly for a regular army of 100,000 men. He announced that the committee would offer amendments to reduce the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but lodge in the president's discretion the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. These amendments have been prepared.

Quay Gained One. Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—Senator Quay gained a vote yesterday by the absence of Senator Higgins, of Schuylkill (dem.), who is ill with pneumonia at the Harrisburg hospital. A caucus of the democratic senators and representatives was held, at which it was and Monday's session of the joint assembly. Many of the legislators have business to attend to and to prevent an election of a United States senator by the republicans they decided to ab sent themselves from the convention. The anti-Quay republicans took simi-

lar action.

Ordered the B. & O. to be Sold. Baltimore, Jan. 28.—Judges Goff and Morris, in the United States circuit court Friday handed down a decree for the foreclosure and sale of the Balti-more & Ohio railroad, under the consolidated mortgage, and appointed Λ S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer spe cial masters to make the sale. property is to be sold as an entirety and the sale is to be made on 60 days' notice to be given by the special masters, and is to be at public auction at Camden station.

Will Pay \$100,000 for Proof.

Will Pay Slownor of Front Chicago, Jan. 28.—The Chicago pack-ers, Swift & Co. and Libby, McNeil & Libby, as a result of the criticisms made against the fresh meat furnished during the war, announce that they will jointly pay \$100,000 to anybody proving that chemicals were used to preserve any beef packed by them.

Marine Disaster Costs Five Lives. [1 South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28.—Dis-abled by an accident to her steering gear during a trip up the sound Thursday, the steam canal boat J. C. Austin, of New York, ran on the rocks off Norwalk and sank. Accompanying her was the consort David B. Fisk, loaded with coal. Five of the persons aboard the two vessels lost their lives.

Pennsylvania Legislator Dies.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—Representative Harry Manning, of Cumberland county, died Friday of pneumonia. He was a democrat and supportel Jenks for United States senator.

FROZE TO DEATH.

Gold Seekers Perish on the Valdez Glacier.

A STORY OF SUFFERING.

A Large Party of Miners Caught in a Blizzard.

UNDER A BLANKET OF SNOW.

Victims of the Alaskan Climate Laid Down on the Summit of the Glacier and Were Lulled Into a Last Sleep by the Deadly Cold.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 28.—The steamer Cottage City, from Alaska, brings news that a number of Copper river prospectors perished on the Valdez glacier. The following are known to have been lost: Charles Khron, New York City; C. P. Smith, Chicago; Ole Ferion Paddwin Wits: Henderson Evjen, Baldwin, Wis.; — Henderson, Wisconsin; George Sweesey, New York.

Among the many badly frozen miners are: George Poalowitz, New York City; Sylvester Grog, St. Joseph, Mo.; Holven Exjens, Baldwin, Wis. There are six men at Valdez suffering from are six men at Valdez suffering from frozen feet, hands and face. A hos-pital has been established at Twelve-Mile Camp, on the other side of the glacier, and 15 men are suffering there from the same cause. All were frozen while trying to cross the glacier, but managed to get lack into camp.

managed to get back into camp.

The freezing of the Evjens, father The freezing of the Eyjens, father and son, is particularly sad. They started for Valdez, but on getting well toward the summit of the glacier, found their feet freezing. Both started back. The son gave his father extra wrapping for his feet and as a result both the son's lorg were frozen in sult both the son's legs were frozen in a few minutes and he was unable to proceed. He bade his father good-bye and compelled him to go on without him. Then the boy laid down in the snow to die. His body will probably never be recovered. The father reach-ed Twelve-Mile Camp very badly froz-en and is not expected to live.

Smith and Khron were members of Smith and Khron were members of the same party, in company with George Poalowitz, Sylvester Grog and several others. They started across the glacier early in December. Smith was the first to freeze his feet. After they had crossed the summit and were going down the long stretch toward Valdez his strength began to fail him. At last he could keep up no longer. Calling his companions around him he told them he was doomed even if they got him into camp and that they must try and save themselves. Telling them to tell his wife and children in Chicago how he died, he lay down in the snow and was soon lulled into a last sleep

and was soon fulled into a last sleep by the deadly frost.

Charles Khron wanted to lie down and die when the trip was almost at an end. His comrades kept him mov-ing in spite of the pain of his badly frozen feet and at last got him into Valdez. His toes were so badly frozen that they fell off when his boots were cut away. Blood poisoning set in soon after and ten days afterward the mi-ners buried him. He leaves a widow and family in New York.

The third man of the party to lose his life was a miner named Henderson, rom some small town in Wisconsin. from some small town in Wisconsin. He started out with the party, but was frozen before they reached the summit of the glacier. He decided that his only hope was to turn back. Soon after he left the party a terrible blizzard swept over the glacier, obliterating all testic and making three inspections. trails and making travel impossible. He probably lost his way and perished.

George Poalowitz, of New York, was badly frozen. He returned on the Cottage City, in charge of Dr. Lewis, of Chicago. He will lose the greater of Chicago. He will lose the greater part of both feet and is in danger of losing his life from blood poisoning.

George Sweesey, also of New York, was a blacksmith at Valdez for a long time. He started across the glacier early in the winter, drawing a heavy sled. The details of his death are unknown, for he was alone. He never reached the other side. The miners who arrived on the Cottage City say that many others perished like Swee-

The Cuban Independence Party.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Dr. Castillo is go-ing to Remedios in order to confer with Gen. Maximo Gomez regarding the formation of the projected Cuban independence party. The plan has but one idea, the termination of the military occupation of the island as soon as possible. The Spaniards have been invited to join in the movement and will be given representation on committees. The organization of the new party will begin immediately the towns of the island. The gener purpose is to draw into the party the educated and wealthy and not to allow the military element to control it.

Copper Mine Consolidation.

New York, Jan. 28.—Definite steps in the formation of a big copper consolidation were taken Friday when articles of incorporation were filed at Trenton, N. J., for the Miners' Copper Co., with a capital of \$2,000,000 a capital of \$2,000,000.

Offers \$25,000 Reward.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—The Business Men's league has offered rewards aggregating \$25,000 for information leading to the discovery of purchase or at-tempt to purchase the vote or influ-ence of members of the Pennsylvania egislature in the interest of any legispetrators.

Gave Away the Plot.

Constantinople, Jan. 28.—A plot to ssassinate the sultan has been given away by a conspirator, but the police, by too precipitately arresting four of the plotters, enabled several to escape.