

CONGRESS THIS WEEK

Measures to Be Taken Up Under Fifteen Minute Rule.

MAY REACH A VOTE THIS WEEK.

House Will Do No Business Until Tuesday

—Dingley Funeral Monday, After Which the House Will Adjourn Until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It is the purpose of Senator Davis, in charge of the peace treaty, to again call it up as soon as it can be reached without displacing other measures which take precedence under existing orders of the senate. These questions are the Indian appropriation bill and the Nicaragua canal bill.

Under the agreement made last week the canal bill will be taken up at 3 o'clock Tuesday for discussion in speeches not to exceed fifteen minutes in duration. There is no agreement for a vote on the bill, but the belief is general that the understanding already reached will lead to an early vote. The senators opposed to the pending bill express no intention of trying to prevent a vote and the friends of the bill are confident that this culmination will not be postponed beyond Wednesday.

Senator Morgan, who has led the contest for the measure, today expressed his opinion that the final vote would be reached before adjournment Tuesday. He does not expect a great many fifteen minute speeches and he predicts that the bill will go through without being amended in any essential particular.

The acceptance by the committee of the Berry amendments has had the effect of removing much of the opposition to the bill and there is believed to be little doubt of its passage when the vote is taken.

The senate will attend the funeral of Representative Dingley Monday afternoon, but after this ceremony the senators will return to their desks and resume consideration of the Indian bill. This bill may continue to hold attention until Tuesday and if such should prove to be the case, the further consideration of the treaty would be postponed until after action upon the Nicaraguan bill.

In the meantime the pension and diplomatic appropriation bills will have been reported from the committee on appropriations, but it is not the purpose at present to give them precedence over the treaty.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Senator Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, are working in perfect harmony, so that no clash between the treaty and the supply bills is probable.

The work of the house during the week will be overcast by the sad rites attending the final tributes to Mr. Dingley. These will be held in the house of representatives at noon today and immediately following them the house will adjourn for the day.

On Tuesday the legislative work of the house will be resumed with the naval personnel bill coming over from last Friday, but the personnel bill may be displaced by the contested election case of Brown against Swanson, formal notice having been given that it would be called up on Tuesday. An election case has the highest privilege and if the notice is carried out the personnel bill will go over.

Wednesday has been set aside for the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, an agreement to that effect having been made before the holidays. The most important bill this committee has on the calendar is that providing for a Pacific cable running to Hawaii and across to Japan. By Thursday the postoffice appropriation bill will be reported and ready to take up in the house and perhaps also in the military academy bill.

The Philippines More Friendly.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Official dispatches just received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino national government.

Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate and to go to state the case to Aguinoida if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona and Pennsylvania, with the Eighteenth infantry, the Iowa battalion, the Sixth artillery and a detachment of the signal corps, constituting General Miller's expedition, are anchored near the Guimaras island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtainable. The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore and furnish them with an escort during the day time.

To Take a Practice Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Long has decided to allow Admiral Sampson to undertake a cruise with the North Atlantic squadron in southern waters for drills and maneuvers. The cruise will extend certainly to Havana, and perhaps even to the north coast of South America a favorite spot for naval evolutions in winter, being off the coast of Venezuela. The squadron will get away as soon as the ships can be made ready.

Col. Yates Passes Away.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.—Colonel Theodore Yates, at one time commander of the national soldiers' home in this city, and a well known army officer, died tonight of pneumonia, aged 65 years. Colonel Yates was very wealthy, and for several years has lived a retired life.

Was a Centenarian.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Emily J. Mosely, who would have been 102 years old had she lived until April, died at the home for the homeless tonight.

GLOOM ON ALL SIDES.

Death of Representative Dingley Mourned in All Walks of Life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Profound sorrow is manifest in every walk of public life over the death of Nelson Dingley. At the late home of Mr. Dingley, the Hamilton hotel, there were many evidences of that deep personal esteem in which he was held. Messages of condolence came from every quarter of the country, and to these were added the personal condolences of cabinet officers, senators, supreme justices and members of the house.

The house of representatives assembled on Saturday under circumstances of deep universal sorrow in the death of Representative Dingley. As Speaker Reed entered the chamber a hush fell upon the members, who a moment later rose and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Gouden. Mr. Bouteille, the senior member of the Maine delegation, offered and the house adopted a series of resolutions providing for funeral ceremonies in the hall of the house at noon today and for a committee of ten members to accompany the remains to Maine. The resolutions concluded with a motion to adjourn.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson were among the earliest callers, and following them were the bishop of Washington, Right Rev. Dr. Saterlee, Senators Hale, Burrows and Fairbanks, Representatives Henderson, Cannon and Dickey, and indeed nearly every man in congress with whom Mr. Dingley had been associated during his long and notable service. The callers left their cards, as the family was too deeply bowed down with grief to receive in person the many tributes of respect.

Mrs. Dingley was prostrated with the shock and with the tension of many days of constant vigil at her husband's bedside, but she was reported to be bearing up bravely, and no serious apprehension was expressed as to her condition.

Among the letters of condolence was one from President McKinley. It was as follows:

Dear Mrs. Dingley: I have this morning learned of the death of your distinguished husband, and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mrs. McKinley and myself feel for you in your great affliction. We mourn with you in this overwhelming loss, which will be deeply felt by the whole country. From my long and intimate association with him it comes to me as a personal bereavement. A great consolation in this sad hour is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character, his domestic virtues, his quiet, useful, distinguished life, and his long-continued and faithful service in behalf of his fellow citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and true patriot.

With sympathy, believe me, always, sincerely, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The Eagan and Miles War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Apparently there were no developments today in the case growing out of the attack made by Commissary General Eagan upon General Miles in the former's appearance before the war investigation commission. During the coming week the probability is some word will be received by the war investigation commission from General Eagan to the letter from that body suggesting the expurgation of the objectionable part of his testimony.

General Eagan declines to make any statement in the matter for publication at the present time. William A. De Gandy, chief clerk of the commission's general office of the war department is out in a card admitting that he had mailed his resignation to the secretary of war through General Eagan on the morning after the submission of the latter's paper to the war investigation commission.

He says the report that the tender of it was due to the action of General Eagan in giving practical supervision and control of the office of chief clerk to his military assistant can only be surmised. The card continues:

"The reason for the presence of every provision in the contracts made by him (General Eagan) with Swift & Co. for chilled, refrigerated or frozen fresh beef for the army can be explained by one, and not being aware of any investigation by General Eagan as to who drew up the contracts there is no dissatisfaction on my part about the matter."

Try to Sell the Islands.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The government, on the reassembling of the Cortes, will immediately ask, says La Reforma, authority to sell the Mariana (Ladrone), Caroline and the Pelew Islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. A government arrived at this decision in consequence of advice from General Rich that an army of 4,000 men, a man of war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

El Imperial says: "The government has no fresh news from the Philippines but private advices prove that the position of the Americans is grave. Moreover, there are many sick among the American troops."

American Girl With Spirit.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Daily Mail Vienna dispatch says: Six months ago a young American woman arrived in Vienna and took a position as governess in the house of a gentleman of private means. Since then she has taught the children under her care, helped with the housework and made herself generally useful. It has now transpired that the governess is the Countess Rosemont de Rouge Aix, only daughter of the Boston millionaire, Stewart.

King Honors American Women.

ROME, Jan. 16.—At the banquet given at the palace this evening to members of the diplomatic corps, Mrs. Draper, wife of the United States ambassador, General William F. Draper, sat on the right of King Humbert. His majesty this afternoon granted a farewell audience to Captain G. P. Ferville, military attaché of the United States embassy.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Spanish transport Alicante has arrived at Malaga, and the French steamer Caroline at Cadix with Spanish troops from the Antilles.

THE RICANS PEACEABLE

Rev. Father Sherman Reports His Observations.

BUT LITTLE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

Church Never Morally Active, Now in a Demoralized Condition—Personal Fidelity an Almost Unknown Virtue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn made public through the division of customs and insular affairs Father Thomas E. Sherman's very interesting and instructive report to General Brooke of his recent tours through the island of Porto Rico. Father Sherman left San Juan, October 19, and visited Arecibo, Utuado and Lares, and from thence south to Adjuntas, alone and unarmed and without witnessing any disorder. Subsequently he visited Coamo, Albonito, Cayey, Caguas, Aguas, Buenas, Junos and Humacao. All of these towns he found in perfect peace and full of the sense of security. Late in December Father Sherman says he visited the towns of Vieques, Fajardo and Carolina, with the same result. As far as his observations went, Father Sherman says that he found the people of Porto Rico gentle, docile and kindly, and that the Spaniards living there rejoice with their Porto Rico friends in the change in sovereignty. The disorderly element is a very small fraction in the teeming population of the island. There is some timidity expressed on the part of property holders, but this is largely due to the paternal system to which they have become accustomed. He says that a liberal public outlay on the roads would immensely add to the commerce and security of the island.

Father Sherman says it is common talk that the disorders of the past few months have been caused by bands composed partly of prisoners released by the Spaniards and of Spanish soldiers discharged and remaining on the island. Having, he says, ridden about the island alone and, as a rule, unarmed, for the past three months, having visited many priests and alcaldes and prominent merchants, he is strongly impressed by the fact that profound respect is felt for American authority and the utmost confidence in the courage of all our men.

At the same time, Father Sherman says, we cannot too strongly emphasize the needs of an island at once tropical and mountainous, where the bandit finds a myriad of nooks for hiding and easy sustenance, even on the mountain top; where passions are easily heated, and an overcrowded population leaves large numbers out of employment. An island whose needs can only be met by the strong hand of the military arm, aided and abetted by a system of civil police and rural constabulary, composed of some of the best class of Porto Ricans, and in holding all civil authorities, beginning with the commissaries of the barrios, personally responsible for the good order of their districts. All commanders, even of the smallest detachments, should be well advised of this and should help to emphasize the responsibility of the commissaries. This being done it would seem that Porto Rico can be easily governed and will prove to be in many senses a veritable paradise. The telephone can easily be used there in districts where danger exists to give prompt warning to the authorities.

Father Sherman says that the state of religion on the island is very unsatisfactory. Though in every town of any size there is found a large and handsome edifice, the services are very poorly attended. All the inhabitants of the island, with few exceptions, are nominally, at least, Roman Catholics. Very few of the men are more than Catholics in name. They are baptized, married and buried by the priests, that is the extent of their Catholicism. Now that the priests are deprived of governmental aid, many are leaving the country and more intend to depart before the winter is over. A moderate percentage of the clergy are of native origin, and these will be more inclined to stay, as they are more in sympathy with the new order of things and have a chance of procuring more desirable parishes, owing to the vacancies left by the departure of the Spaniards. The church in Porto Rico has been so united with the state and so identified with it in the eyes of the people that it must share the edict into which the Spanish rule is commonly regarded. Complaint is made that the priests are too much interested in political matters, that they preached Spain instead of the gospel, and that many displayed the mercenary spirit. There are many excellent priests in Porto Rico and the women and children are in a great part practically Catholics.

When the congregations have become accustomed to sustain their priests the Catholic religion will flourish much more in Porto Rico than it has under Spanish rule. The bishop recently appointed is said to be unwilling to serve and there is need that our government should show an active interest in the matter. It would seem that a change in the ecclesiastical system was too sudden, causing a kind of paralysis and consternation among a body of men accustomed to lean on the government and find in it their normal means of support. Religion is dead on the island. Whether it can be revived as a living influence is highly problematical. There is little or no observance of the sanctity of Sunday.

With regard to education, Father Sherman says he is not prepared to make anything like a full report. There are many schools, both in town and country. Those in the country are poorly and irregularly attended. The children are bright and quick, develop earlier than ours, and many are capable of learning to read and write much sooner than the American children.

The prompt sending of teachers of the lower grades acquainted with both English and Spanish would, he thinks, be the best step to facilitate a change in the system of education and to enable the rising generation to become Americanized.

Why shouldn't a tariff on eggs in spite the lay of the hen?

CALLED A LIAR.

Sensational Episode in the Hearing Before War Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Most vigorous and sensational testimony was given before the War Investigating Commission by Commissary General Eagan, who, appearing unexpectedly to meet the allegations against the beef issues in the war, vigorously arraigned Major General Miles, commanding the army. He read his testimony from a large written statement. He denied numerous statements of General Miles, charged that the latter's testimony constituted severe reflections on the commanding generals of the expeditions and referred to him as "this same commanding general, Nelson A. Miles," and said whoever called the beef furnished "embalmed beef" was a "liar."

Commissary General Eagan in the course of his testimony called Major General Miles a "liar," who "led in his throat, lied in his heart, lied in every part of his body," who perpetrated a gross scandal, and who should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned and "should be avoided by every honest man and barred from every club." He characterized his interview as "filth."

English Press on the Philippines.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the situation in the Philippines, drawing the inference that Senator Foraker's remarks in the senate chamber yesterday were made by him as the spokesman of the president, and expressing disappointment and their disapproval of a possible relinquishment of the Philippines by the United States.

The Times says: "The senator appears to leave the subject in an unpleasantly ambiguous state. It is in the Philippines that the new system of government will be brought to a test, and no resolution passed in the senate can solve the problem. The claims of the insurgents to national recognition can hardly hold water, but there is no power in the world that would be so embarrassed by the raising of a question of this sort as the United States. To announce that the occupation of the Philippines is only temporary would be scarcely prudent. Although some precedents are furnished in our own policy during the last twenty years, the results are unsatisfactory. All the governments of the continent have acquiesced, willingly or unwillingly, in the fact that the islands, with all their advantages and responsibilities, are American acquisitions, and they are bound to hold aloof except in the inconceivable event of failure of the American government."

The Standard says: "It is a little startling to find the liberators of Cuba engaged in suppressing a youthful republic, which claims the sacred right of self-government. Yet to withdraw would create another Cuba off the coast of Asia, for which naval nations would scramble."

Report the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate committee on foreign affairs authorized Senator Davis to report the peace treaty favorably without amendment.

The committee was in session for only an hour, and the greater part of this time was consumed in waiting for a quorum, the senators meantime discussing informally the provisions of the treaty. There was only a bare quorum of the committee present, but Senators Culom and Clark, who were among the absentees, sent their proxies. Senator Davis was instructed to press the treaty upon the attention of the senate with a view to securing as early action as possible. The committee also authorized Senator Davis to report favorably upon the proposition to remove the injunction of secrecy.

Naval Nominations Held Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate devoted a few minutes of its executive session to the consideration of the promotions of Rear Admiral Sampson, Schley and other naval officers out of their regular order. Senator Hale made an effort to have the nominations confirmed, but at Senator Chandler's instance action was postponed. Mr. Chandler suggested that while the honors conferred were the result of a laudable desire to reward gallantry the senate should proceed cautiously so as to make sure of not doing injustice to other meritorious officers who did not have the same opportunities for distinguishing themselves as these officers whose nominations had been sent to the senate.

Shafter Leaves for the Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Major General Shafter left here today for San Francisco via New Orleans to relieve Major General Merriam of the command of the department of California and the department of the Columbia. On being relieved General Merriam will assume command of the department of Colorado, relieving Brigadier General Sumner, who will then be transferred to Omaha, Neb., to exercise command of the department of the Missouri.

General Shafter will have only temporary command of the department of the Columbia, as it is the purpose of the war department to assign another officer to that duty in a short time. His assignment to the department of California will hold, however, until his retirement for age.

Miles Will Ignore Egan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A special from Washington says that when General Miles was seen in regard to General Eagan's statements before the War Investigating commission he said: "I shall pay no attention to a man who seems to forget that he wears the uniform of the United States army, and that this dignity should carry with it the instincts of a gentleman. If the secretary of war chooses to take cognizance of General Eagan's language, well and good. I certainly shall not do so."

MR. DINGLEY IS DEAD

Yields to Heart Failure Resulting From Weakness.

WAS CONSCIOUS MOST OF THE DAY.

All Members of the Family, Save One Son, Present at the Bedside—A Republican Leader Who Was Recognized as Authority on All Questions of Finance and Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives, and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained.

There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs. E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; James C. Hood, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him throughout his illness, and the two nurses.

To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as it has throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that its members gathered at his bedside.

While the last few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease has made the patient dangerously weak, and had seriously affected his heart. Late last night, and again this morning, Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulents were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon, and as night came hope was abandoned.

Mrs. Dingley was very much prostrated by her husband's death, and is now under the care of physicians.

There were many heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known the Maine congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there have been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition.

Sergeant-at-Arms Russell of the house of representatives was notified of the death, which will be announced in both houses of congress tomorrow, and committee will be appointed to attend the funeral, after which adjournment for the day will be had.

The funeral will be conducted in the house of representatives Monday. The body will be taken to the house at 10 o'clock and there lie in state until noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the house and senate. At 4:30 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave over the Pennsylvania railroad for Lewiston, Me. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday.

Representative Dingley's illness dates back to December 29, when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grip, so commonly prevailing here, and cautioned the patient to keep in his room. The following Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart.

In Speaking of Mr. Dingley's death

Senator Hale said: "In the present condition of public affairs Governor Dingley's death is a great national loss. In all questions relating to finance, to the revenues of the country and to adjustment of great financial questions, Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. It is difficult to say who can take his place. He had the confidence of his associates in the house, the confidence of the senate, the confidence of the president and the confidence of the country. Maine will especially lament him."

Nelson Dingley, jr., of Lewiston was born at Durham, Androscoggin county, Me., February 15, 1832; graduated at Dartmouth college in the class of 1855; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but left the profession to become proprietor and editor of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, daily and weekly, in 1856, and maintained that connection until his death; was a member of the state house of representatives in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868 and 1878; was speaker of the state house of representatives in 1863 and 1864; was governor of Maine in 1874-75; received the degree of LL.D. from Bates college in 1874 and from Dartmouth college in 1894; was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1876; was elected to the Forty-seventh congress as a republican at a special election on September 12, 1881, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. William F. Frye to the United States senate; was re-elected a representative at large to the Forty-eighth congress and elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-sixth congress.

Wilson for Yale's President

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 14.—Private advices from Lexington, Va., say that William L. Wilson, ex-congressman and president of the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, has been offered the presidency of Yale college, and that he will accept the position.

Reported Mutiny of Troops.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The government has received the following official dispatch from Manila: "The government troops ordered to Iloilo mutinied and refused to start. General Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate there, the situation being of the gravest character."

Montana Senatorial Matter.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 14.—The vote for United States senator today was practically the same as yesterday; Conrad, 37; Clark, 21, and the remainder of the vote scattered. Additional sensational development promised, failed to materialize.

Akron Plants Go Into Trusts.

AKRON, O., Jan. 14.—The promoters of the proposed sewer pipe trust have finally secured options on the Akron plants. A local manufacturer said today that the deal would go through within sixty days.

CENSURES GEN. EGAN.

War Investigating Commission Returns His Typewritten Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The war investigation commission passed a resolution of censure of General Eagan for the language he used yesterday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Major General Miles and returned to him the carefully prepared typewritten statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for their action and a copy of the resolution passed today.

The following is the text of the letter ordered by the War Inquiry commission to be sent to General Egan:

We respectfully inform you that after your testimony was read yesterday the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Moved, That the commission receive General Eagan's testimony without comment, that it be not printed at once, but held for the consideration of the commission. Carried.

Having now considered the questions involved we have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers submitted should be eliminated and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language, and, if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We herewith return your papers. Very respectfully,

CHARLES DENBY, Vice President.

Gen. Egan is Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan consented to be interviewed tonight. When the subject of his testimony before the investigating committee was broached, General Eagan first made clear the fact that he and he alone was responsible for the statements, both as to facts and language.

"I had my own grievance," he said. "A terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating, no, I mean I was accused of poisoning soldiers under the pretense of experimenting. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense, yes, under the pretense, of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this charge perhaps I would not have used such language before the commission. Let those that criticize my language be placed in the position in which I was placed. Let them be charged as I was charged, and they will understand my language better. It is the gorred bull that feels the pain."

Extenuating Loan Sharks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Nearly all the prominent business men of this city have been invited to attend a banquet to be given tonight by the Merchants' club for the purpose of considering in detail the question of establishing municipal pawnshops in this city. A bill has been prepared under the direction of the legislature next week. By the passage of such a measure it is said that the large number of shysters who infest the city and make loans at exorbitant rates of interest upon furniture and other personal property will be forced out of business. The object of the measure is to establish a municipal pawnshop, where wage earners may borrow money at the rate of 1 per cent a month.

Wonderful Increase of Exports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Bureau of Statistics today made public its monthly statement of exports of breadstuffs, provisions, including cattle and hogs, cotton and mineral oils. The statement shows a remarkable expansion of our export trade in these things for the calendar year 1898, the total being \$789,667,294, against \$693,610,747 for the year 1897, which was in its turn much the largest for any year since 1892 when our total exports of breadstuffs, provisions, etc., aggregated \$671,563,574. For December, 1898, the total exports of the commodities named was \$93,273,506, against \$88,630,000 for December, 1897.

Carnegie Will Buy the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Record's Washington special says: "Andrew Carnegie has authorized two friends in the United States senate to offer the president \$20,000,000 for the Philippine islands. He says that the offer is made in good faith and that the money will be forthcoming within thirty days after the formal acceptance of his proposition; or he will assume the responsibility of paying the indemnity to Spain, thus making an appropriation by congress unnecessary. Mr. Carnegie says his only purpose in buying the islands is to set them free."

Discharge Volunteer Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—As part of the plan for the reduction of the military establishment to a permanent basis the War department has selected a number of general volunteer officers who will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States within a few days. Nineteen major generals head the army list.

One More Week for Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The War Investigating commission will probably close the taking of testimony, save that of Surgeon Daly, who is ill, by the latter part of next week, and its report is expected to be finished by the last of this month or early in February.

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