

RELY ON AMERICANS

English Statesman Regarded in His Utterances. London, Jan. 30.—Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, president of the board of agriculture, addressing the farmers' club at Newcastle Saturday, used the word "alliance" in referring to the future relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The frank employment of this term by a member of the government is likely to evoke much discussion, not all of which will be of the friendliest character, inasmuch as seeking an alliance to fight England's battles is not regarded as the best policy to promote an Anglo-American entente.

Mr. Long, who had been discussing the proposals to establish national granaries and said that "after all and as a last resort, England's safety depended upon having a navy strong enough to meet any possible combination the nations could bring against her," proceeded as follows:

"I am glad of our improved relations with our American cousins, because I believe the true meaning of this increased friendliness is that the Americans have realized our blood relationship and have firmly resolved that if Great Britain is called upon to face difficulties she will not face them alone, but in alliance with her wealthy and vasty populous sister country, the republic of the United States. I am confident, seeing that the two countries are pursuing the same policy and have the same ends in view. They must be friends, firm and true to one another."

Cuban Libre Applauded.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—Four thousand persons stood amid a pouring rain in Pula square today listening to six intensely patriotic eulogies upon Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot and first president of the Cuban revolutionary government. A tablet to his memory was unveiled at the house where he was born, in a street nearby, and eighty-two societies, consisting of 2,500 persons with banners, flags and five bands marched through the principal thoroughfares.

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The marquis of Pinar del Rio has caused some apprehension among the Spaniards by the assertion that during his recent visit to the United States he became convinced that the American government did not intend to hold Cuba permanently. Spanish bankers and merchants decline to lend money or to give liberal credits because they fear that the American occupation will be brief and the re-construction of the insular system of government will be retarded in consequence.

Struck by a Locomotive

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 31.—A gang of twenty-six track repairmen was working on the railroad at the western opening of the Gallitzin tunnel at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when they heard the approach of a locomotive, which was running west through the tunnel. The workmen all stepped from the north track, on which westbound trains move to the south track. The smoke in the tunnel prevented them from seeing the approaching locomotive, which, in order to avoid obstructions on the north track, was running on the south track. One man was instantly killed, one died in the Altoona hospital and sixteen were more or less seriously injured. None were mangled without injury.

The dead are: David Witt, aged forty. Thomas W. Sanker, aged twenty-five. Gallatin is the home of all the men. The locomotive that struck the men was running empty from Altoona to Conemaugh.

An Alaskan Mail Route.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 30.—Private advices state that the government will send three detachments of soldiers into the Copper river district of Alaska next spring to lay out a mail route to the Yucon river and to establish a line of posts. The purpose is to establish an all American route to the Yukon. It will extend from the mouth of Copper river to Eagle City, sixty miles below Dawson.

Six Prisoners Escape

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.—A special to the State Journal from Canton, O., says: Six prisoners escaped from the county jail this morning. James Campbell, a "trusty," prevailed to lock the cell doors Saturday night, but instead he turned the keys with the bolts outside the gateway, allowing the men the liberty of the corridor. The bars of a rear window were sawed and the prisoners escaped.

ARMY BILL DEBATED

OPPOSITION TO PENDING MEASURE CROPS OUT

Sixty Thousand Men Placed as the Limit With Power Given President to Increase—Answer to Johnson—Republican Banks Divided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The opposition to the army reorganization bill on the republican side of the house has become so strong that today Chairman Hull, after Mr. Henderson of Iowa, one of the floor leaders of the majority, had threatened to vote to recommit the bill, decided it would be wise, in order to secure its passage, to abandon the idea of providing directly for a regular army of 100,000 men. He announced on the floor that the committee would offer amendments to reduce the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but left to the president's discretion the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. Three amendments have been prepared. They provide that the president may, in his discretion, enlist only sixty men in the infantry companies and sixty in the cavalry troops. By the terms of the bill there are to be thirty infantry regiments of ten companies each with a strength of 145 men and twelve regiments of cavalry of ten troops each, with a strength of 106 men. This discretion, if the president would exercise it, would reduce the number of enlisted men about 31,000 and practically leave intact the organization provided in the bill so far as officers are concerned. How far this proposed modification will sway the opposition remains to be seen.

HENDERSON ANSWERS JOHNSON

The principal speech of the day was made by Henderson of Iowa, in which he warmly defended the president and execrated Johnson of Indiana.

It had been charged, Mr. Henderson said, that the commission appointed to investigate the war was "snacked." He eulogized all the members of the commission. Chairman Dodge by name, paying high tribute to his incorruptible and fearless character. Adverting to Mr. Johnson's speech on Wednesday he said that not in six years' experience had he heard a speech so deserving of the condemnation of patriotic hearts. What crime had the president committed? The president had done everything possible to prevent the war. Was that a crime? There was not enough powder in the country to last our guns twenty-four hours; there were neither arms, ambulances, surgical instruments or other equipment. When war came he quickly set factories and arsenals in motion. Then he ordered the fighting in two hemispheres and in 113 days he had whipped the enemy on land and sea and had wound up the war before the people of the country had fully realized that it had begun. Was that a crime?

He had driven the enemy from Cuba, he had seized Porto Rico and the richest island of the La zones. Was that a crime? By the guns of his country and by the treaty he had terminated the war. Was that a crime? The treaty divided Spain of sovereignty of the Philippines. After it was ratified new problems would come. Until it was ratified it was legally still in progress. During the war it had been the duty of the president as the commander-in-chief of the army to strike the enemy where the blow would hurt. He had struck him in the Philippines and the echo of that blow would ring through coming ages. Until the treaty was ratified the president must hold what we had taken.

"But," said he with deliberation, "I say frankly that I entertain grave doubts as to the wisdom of holding the Philippines against their will." While this was his present opinion, however, he added that when the time came to determine this question he must know what his duty to his country was.

Mr. Grow (rep., Pa.) argued that the future of the Philippines was a question for the future. Neither Filipinos nor the Porto Ricans, said he, had the right to haul down the American flag. It had been planted by the American people and it must stand until the American people replaced it.

Mr. Prince (rep., Ia.), in support of the bill, did not touch the Philippine question. He said that the milk in the cocount of the opposition to this bill was its increase in the manifestation of federal authority.

"Any articulation of the national spirit is regarded by some people as the voice of tyranny," said he, "but if a patriotic manifestation of federal authority or assertion of the national spirit is a threat to personal liberty and a menace to our institutions then the very existence of the national spirit must be an inherent evil. I have not lived long enough to have learned of anything in the history of the exploits of American soldiery or of their service to justify that suspicion which is cast upon the institution known as the regular army of the United States, the institution that it could ever be used as a menace to the liberties of American citizenship."

Favor Self-Government

RAM JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Jan. 28.—Senator Munoz Rivera, leader of the local government, speaking for the people of Porto Rico and referring to the reported appointment of the colonial commission, says:

"It produces general satisfaction. All Porto Ricans desire self government and applaud the disposition of the authorities at Washington to grant the same. It will win profound sympathy among our people for America."

IN EAGAN'S DEFENSE

Many Defenders of the Commissary General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—When the Egan court-martial reassembled yesterday Judge Advocate Davis stated that he submitted formally the testimony of General Miles read Wednesday as an exhibit in this trial and with this statement, he said, the prosecution rested its case.

Mr. Worthington, counsel for General Egan, read several exhibits in connection with the testimony read at Wednesday's session of the court. These included the correspondence between General Miles and General Egan, through the adjutant general, in which the latter asked as to whether the interview published in a New York newspaper, in which General Miles is alleged to have severely criticized the commissary-general's department, was authoritative. Extracts from the alleged interview were also read and submitted as a part of the record.

Col. W. L. Alexander, U. S. A., of the subsistence department, was the first witness called by the defense. He said he returned to Washington from Jamaica on the morning of the day General Egan gave his testimony before the war investigating commission. General Egan, he said, was hastily going over the papers in connection with his testimony and showed signs of great excitement. General Egan nervously handed the papers and witnesses had rarely seen a man in such a nervous condition. His manner was so exceptional that he asked Colonel Davis of the commissary department, who was present, whether the general was not ill. He had been intimately connected with General Egan, but never before had he seen him in such a condition. General Merritt asked whether, to his knowledge, General Egan had consulted anyone as to the substance of his testimony to be presented to the commission. Colonel Alexander answered that so far as he knew General Egan had not.

UNABLE TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES.

Col. G. B. Davis, assistant to Commissary General Egan, was the next witness. He testified that he had been very closely associated with General Egan during the last several months. He was in his office the day General Miles gave his testimony before the commission and as soon as General Egan saw the published statement of his testimony he became considerably excited and wrote to General Miles asking as to the truth of an interview published with General Miles. As time went on his excitement increased to such an extent that he did not attend to the routine duties of his office. Later on General Egan reached such a state that he could not attend to any business. The day before General Egan appeared before the commission he read his statement over to the witness, who urged him to modify it somewhat, but he would not listen, and walking up and down the room said he would not change a word of it. Newspaper clippings were constantly being received criticizing General Egan and these greatly increased his excitement. Some of these clippings carried the idea that General Egan was a murderer and that he had acted corruptly in sending unit food to the army. During these days the witness said General Egan was wholly unfit to perform the ordinary duties of his office. Up to this time the general had been a hard worker and never before had exhibited any signs of nervous strain.

In answer to a question Colonel Davis said that General Egan's conduct of his office was perfectly honest and he had always had the good of the soldier at heart, more so than any other commissary general of whom he had ever known or heard. The witness, again referring to General Egan's testimony before the commission, said that he had not been consulted in its preparation, but at the general's request had supplied some of the records.

HAD NO OTHER RECORDS.

The general had asked him at one time as to his judgment concerning the argument he had prepared for the commission and the witness replied that it was a complete answer to the criticisms which had been made against him, but he had advised that some parts of it be omitted. General Egan was greatly excited and witness thought he would bring the matter to his attention more urgently the next morning, but witness did not then have a good opportunity. General Egan had told the witness that he was prevented from proceeding in military fashion against General Miles by the president's order of immunity of witnesses, but that he hoped to be able to proceed in the matter to the civil courts.

Miss Millard, General Egan's stenographer, was then called. She had taken nearly all of the general's dictations since Sept. 15 last, and testified that she took the dictation of the general's statement before the commission. The witness thought that the general had never been able to read the statement through as a whole from the time it was begun until it was read to the commission.

Conditions Getting Worse.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 26.—Matters in connection with the strike of dockmen and railway employes here and at Panama are growing worse rather than better. All business is paralyzed. There have been no freight trains from Panama today.

The military were ordered to charge a mob of Spaniards attempting to prevent passenger trains from leaving Panama. Police are riding on all the switch engines.

NO FEAR OF FUTURE.

Senator Gray Says the Treaty Should Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senators Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the senate yesterday in speeches on the peace treaty, Senator Money opposing it.

Senator Gray was the third of the Paris commissioners to speak. He admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he had freely and frankly advised the president and his fellow commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape the treaty. He had used his best endeavors to bring them to accept his views, but had utterly failed. He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fail and the war continue. In the meantime he had been largely won over by the arguments of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation and he had at last concluded to sign the treaty. Having taken his position he was now to defend the treaty as a wise conclusion of a most delicate diplomatic undertaking.

Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the eastern islands but said that the duration of our exercise of sovereignty there should be settled in the future and not at present.

WORLD FIX SO TIME.

In reply to a question by Senator Mason he said that he did not attempt to fix a time—that this only could be done after we had had an opportunity to study the situation, to know the people and learn their capacities. He had every confidence in the American people, and he believed that this would not only give the natives their freedom when they had shown a capacity for taking care of themselves as a nation of the world, but that they would manage the affairs of the island wisely and well while they controlled them. They would give the islands a far start in civilization before turning them loose to shift for themselves.

Senator Money attacked the acquisition of the islands as contrary to the spirit of American institutions and as unconstitutional. He had been an advocate of the intervention in the case of Cuba, but in this fact it did not follow that he was willing to transfer the Philippines from Spanish vassalage to a dependency of the United States. He did not consider that we were especially concerned as to the future of the Philippines, and so far as he was concerned he should leave them to work out their own salvation. This would be far preferable to assuming responsibility for them and making them citizens of the United States, as they would in virtually come to be if the treaty should be ratified. We had made a mistake in the Spanish war by the acts of our own agents, and in the interest of fair dealing should let them achieve their independence if they could do so.

Senator Mason, in a few words, indorsed Senator Money's position that the Filipinos would be made citizens by the ratification of the treaty, and Senator Teller made a brief rejoinder controverting his position, saying that an act of congress would be necessary to fix their status towards the body politic. Senator Hoar also indorsed Senator Money's position.

Two Men Found Murdered.

KINGMAN, Ariz., Feb. 1.—The bodies of two men have been found murdered near Hackberry, a small town east of here. The bodies had been exposed three days. The throats were cut and the heads beaten to a jelly with stones. The remains have been identified as those of James Dowd, a miner, and John Blake, a Mormon teamster from Utah. Blake leaves a widow and child. Both men had been in King for several days and on Thursday night disappeared. Three Mexicans who were in town that night drinking and gambling also disappeared and it is supposed that they murdered the men. The murderers built a fire near the bodies and burned the bloody clothing. Part of a letter, written in Spanish, was found in the ashes. The Mexicans have been caught and are here in jail. There is talk of lynching. The bodies were brutally mutilated after death. Blake's head was nearly severed from the body. He was robbed of a watch and a small amount of money.

Having Mantle Run Amuck.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Thomas Reynolds of Belleville, N. J., became a raving maniac and ran through the streets with a knife in his hand, striking at every one he met. Most of the people escaped from him, but two were seriously injured. They are Mary Coyne, whose skull was fractured, and who will probably die, and Miss Manning, a young girl who was badly injured. Reynolds smashed windows and ran into houses and stores, driving out the occupants. He was captured by a crowd of citizens, who put a rope around his neck and threatened to lynch him. He was rescued by some of the cooler headed residents of the place, and landed in the jail.

One Span an Apology.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 1.—Dr. W. R. Scott, ex-president of the Ohio state university, lecturing on the ethics of the late war, declared that the invasion of Porto Rico was unjustifiable. The naval battle at Manila was without justifiable excuse and Spain should not cede to us Porto Rico and the Philippines. He said any arguments which would justify the keeping of the islands would justify human slavery.

MEETING IN HAVANA

EULOGIES TO MARTI DELIVERED IN A RAINSTORM.

Bankers and Merchants Fear American Occupation Will be Brief and a Disastrous Period Will Follow—Applaud for Cuba Libre.

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This promise to be a lively week in Cuban politics. The special commission from the Cuban military assembly will return to Havana after its interviews with the Washington government and popular interest is increasing in the preparations for the mass meeting on February 6 at the Tecon theatre, when a separatist party, proclaiming the principle of independence will be founded under the direction of such men as Senor Giberger, a noted autonomist; General Leyte Vidal, General Lacret, and other opponents of annexation.

Dreyfus Agitation Reopened.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The government's decision to submit to the chamber of deputies a bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the court of cassation, has reopened the flood gates of the Dreyfus agitation. The situation appears more confusing and menacing than ever.

For days the anti-Dreyfusites have been clamoring to have the case referred to the united sections, because they have considered it certain that among more than thirty judges, they could rely upon an anti-Dreyfusite majority.

In Sunday's Echo de Paris, M. Quenay de Beaurepaire, who on January 9 resigned the presidency of the civil section of the court of cassation as a protest against the way in which the criminal section, under the presidency of M. Leve, was conducting the Dreyfus proceedings, again justifies his action in a screaming screed and asserts that the ministers hold a decisive document. M. Leve, president of the criminal chamber, who was asked his opinion regarding the government's proposal, said:

"I am glad to be relieved of the responsibility, but the government's action is revolutionary."

The anti-revisionist papers are jubilant; but the most serious and impartial journals deprecate the government's weakness. In all political centers there has been unusual excitement and activity. It is thought in some quarters that the senate will refuse to accept the bill, thus producing a constitutional crisis. The disturbance at the Nouveau theatre last Friday evening, when, at the conclusion of the performance of the play "The King of Rome," the Bonapartists in the house hoisted a tricolor flag, surrounded by an imperial eagle, and shouted "vive l'empereur" was very significant of the attitude the imperialists take in the circumstances.

Fire Followed a Sermon.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 31.—The First Baptist church of this city was destroyed by fire Sunday. It was the oldest church of that faith in this vicinity.

Record for a Day.

GALENA, Kan., Jan. 31.—Yesterday Harvey Brooks was shot and killed by Flossie Riley, a notorious negro, while he was trying to enter her place. William Bullington, aged twenty-two, a son of ex-Marshal R. Bullington, was arrested by Policeman Charles Barker, for disturbing the peace. On the way to the station Bullington shot Barker in the groin, producing a serious but not fatal wound, and was himself shot twice by Barker, dying instantly.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The three-year-old son of Mike Kropp, of Osmond, met a painful death yesterday. The child's clothing caught fire while alone in the house and before help arrived his mouth and lungs were frightfully burned. The child lived only a few hours after the accident.

Miss Eva Hughes of Fremont, has been elected teacher of the Swaburg schools.

The Security Mutual Life Insurance company of Fremont, has moved its office to Lincoln.

J. A. Welton, who is to be manager of the Margaret & Stephens implement house at Fremont, has moved his family there from Lincoln and has taken the Meyer cottage, West Fifth street.

The preliminary hearing of Oscar Kohlsdorf was held this morning at Fremont, before County Judge Wintersteen and he was bound over to the district court. There are two charges against him. The first is horse stealing and the second robbery.

Rev. L. W. Madden, who for the past two years or more has served faithfully and acceptably as pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Nebraska City, has tendered his resignation and will leave the city March 1. His many friends, both in and out of the church, regret his action.

The settlement of the estate of the late Thomas Smith of Hendricks precinct was heard in probate court at Nebraska City. The peculiar feature of the case is a contest by a son of Mr. Smith, who, by the provisions of the father's will, was to have certain property, provided he should be named Findlay and known by that name until he reached his majority. He left me some years ago and recently returned to claim his share of the property. At the hearing Judge Joyce, after hearing the evidence, decided that the young man has been known all his life and received his mail under the name of Bent F. Smith and was entitled to no share of the property, but that it should be divided equally among the heirs. The case will be appealed to the higher courts.

L. Westgate, an employe of the state industrial school at Kearney, has lost his mental faculties, the result of grip and financial worrying. His people have been notified and are expected from near Kansas City Thursday. No official action will be taken in his case until their arrival. Four men are required to be with him night and day. The Woodmen and Workmen are caring for him, as he is a member of both orders.

The city authorities of Kearney compelled Pauline, the hypnotist, to restore a lady to consciousness after she had lain in a store window from 10 last night until noon Wednesday under threat of taking charge of her and placing her under arrest.

What almost proved to be a fatal accident happened to one of Dr. Britt's little boys recently. He is in company with other boys, was skating on the mill pond near Creighton, when in some way he slipped into an air hole. The water was quite deep, but he just happened to come up at the edge of the hole, and though small, he courageously climbed onto the ice and started to skate to the shore, but he again went through the ice, this time about neck deep. He was compelled to break the ice from there to the shore, when he crawled out and ran home.

Clem Roop of Blue Springs came to Wymore late Tuesday evening. He went to a Chinese laundry and entered by going through a large glass head first, which so badly frightened Roy Lee, the only occupant of the building, that he lost no time in making his escape through a rear door. Lee came up town and had Roop arrested and in the police court was fined \$10 and costs.

Ernest Howland, who saw service in the First Nebraska at Manila and who recently received his discharge, arrived at his home in Osceola and was given a hearty welcome.

Several hundred people collected at the B. & M. depot at Geneva to welcome the returning soldiers from Manila. Only four of the boys arrived, the others being still on the road. They were exhausted and glad to get home.

Peter Massoth of Friend was thrown from a wagon and was picked up unconscious.

Fred Williamson of Auburn of the 1st Nebraska volunteers, surprised his friends the other day. He was one of the first to enlist and he has passed through the campaign without a day's sickness.

A petition signed by about fifty business firms of Falls City has been forwarded to Congressman Strode petitioning against congress appropriating any sum for the continuation of the Omaha exposition this year.

Three of the volunteers of Hebron, who went with Co. G. to Manila have returned. Nearly 1,000 people were at the depot to welcome them, headed by the Hebron Military band and members of the G. A. R. They were brought up to Main street by Mayor Church in a carriage and then welcomed home by a short address by Hon. O. B. Richards.

There is considerable excitement in Ord over the discovery of what is pronounced by the doctors to be a case of genuine smallpox. The school children are being vaccinated.