EAGAN IS TO STAND TRIAL

Charge Against Him Conduct Unbecoming Officer and Gentleman.

MERRITT MAY HEAD THE COURT-MARTIAL

Reports Received from Philippines Show that the Situation at Manila and Iloilo is Greatly Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The president today announced at the cabinet meeting shortly after it assembled for its regular session that he had decided to order a court-martial to try Commissary General Eagan for the abusive and violent language he had used respecting Major General Nelson A. Miles while on the witness stand before the War Investigating commission last Thursday.

Ever since the sensational event the president has been carefully deliberating over the matter, and has had frequent consultations with army officers and others regarding the steps that should be taken, and it was considered from the outset that the question for consideration was what action should be taken, and not whether any disciplinary measures at all should be had. A determination to take some action was vigorously expressed at the last cabinet meeting, but the president reserved final decision.

Today, just before the cabinet session, he held a conference with the secretary of war and Adjutant General Corbin. It was not long in duration, but the action to follow General Eagan's utterances were decided, and when the cabinet met the president announced that he had reached his decision in the matter. He said he had determined that there was only one course to adopt, and that was to order a court-martial to be convened at once to try General Eagan.

Cabinet Unanimous.

The decision, which was reached only this morning, notwithstanding reports that a court-martial had been decided on yesterday, met the unanimous approval of the members of the cabinet. Three of the president's official advisers, Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Emory Smith, were absent, but in each instance, their views are known to coincide thoroughly with the president's decision. There was some discussion following the president's announcement, in which the case was threshed over to some extent, though the president himself took little part in this discussion. The details of the action were left to the secretary of war, who had withdrawn just prior to the session to return to the War department to put in motion the machinery for the convening of the court.

While it was not definitely stated after the cabinet meeting what specifications would be made against General Eagan, it is understood that the specific charge on which he will be tried will be conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The personnel of the court was not taken up, that phase of the action being held to be not a cabinet matter, but one that rested between the president and the secretary of war. The understanding, however, was that the orders for the court would be issued within a few hours, probably before the close of the department this afternoon. General Wesley R. Merritt, former commander-in-chief of the Philippines, has been mentioned as likely to preside over the court and a cabinet official said today he would not be surprised at General Merritt's designation.

All Quiet at Manila.

Advices were received from Manila that the situation on the islands is very quiet. The dispatch was to the War department and proved the most gratifying official news from that quarter received since the state of affairs in the archipelago recently assumed a serious phase. It announced that the people who had moved out of the city of Manila owing to alarming but unfounded reports, were quietly returning to their houses. At Iloilo affairs are progressing satisfactorily and a gratifying fact reported in the cablegram was that the officers aboard our ships and the individual insurgents were fraternizing freely on shore and that there was no signs of trouble.

President McKinley announced during the session that he had finally passed on the personnel of the commision to visit and report on the Philippines, as follows: Messrs. Schurman, Dewey, Otis, Denby and Worcester. Their selection already has become known and official announcement shortly will follow. The remainder of the cabinet session was taken up, with matters of administrative detail.

No Official Announcement Made.

Contrary to the general expectation, no announcement of the Eagan court-martial was made at the War department up to the close of business today. Adjutant General Corbin, at the last moment, in reply to a question, said he had nothing whatever to make public touching the Eagan case.

Secretary Alger was absent from the War department all of the afternoon and just before the close telephoned that he would not return to his office tonight. He spent the morning at the White House and leaving there just before the cabinet convened went to his house with Adjutant General Corbin and remained there. It was supposed that he was perhaps arranging some of the details of the court, but this was only a guess.

The secretary is going to New York at midnight, so unless he acts on this matter before his departure there may be a delay until his return.

The fact that Secretary Alger was not present at the cabinet meeting was accepted as a sign of trouble in the cabinet and soon the usual rumor of dissensions and an intention on the part of the war secretary to resign was afloat. There was no foundation for these in fact and Secretary Alger's colleagues promptly and emphatically denied them as soon as their attention was drawn to them.

In the absence of the detail for the court-martial there was a great deal of speculation as to its composition. General practice is for a majority of the court to consist of the peers or superiors in rank of the defendant. This would make the task of selecting a court a hard one, because it is not easy to find a sufficient number of general officers ranking with a brigadier general to make up a desirable quota.

But latitude is permitted the appointing authority in such selections as the ninth article of war reads. "No officer shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers lower in rank."

The mention of General Merritt's name as president of court is due to the fact that he is the only remaining major general of the army, the others being General Brooke in Cuba and General Miles here, neither of whom are considered available. The friends of General Merritt are hoping that he may not be selected, fearing that he will be accused of prejudice by one or both sides.

The offense for which General Eagan will probably be tried, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is one of the most severe known in the army. Article lxi reads as follows: "'Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

If the court shall find General Eagan guilty, even with extenuating circumstances, they must attach this sentence and then the only hope of the officer would be in the exercise of clemency by the president, based perhaps upon the court's recommendation.

ACCEPT STATEMENT OF EAGAN

Still Very Strong, Though Offensive Language Has Been Stricken Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The War Investigating commission today decided to make public the amended statement filed by Commissary General Eagan yesterday. The commission permitted the representatives of the press to read the statement and it was formally announced to the newspaper men that General Eagan had eliminated all objectionable statements and therefore the document would be accepted officially by the commission as evidence.

As already stated, the changes made by General Eagan in the document, are mainly in the line of the excision, yet the phraseology has been also altered frequently. He refers to General Miles as "the senior major general, Nelson A. Miles," and while keeping strictly within the line of propriety, in the judgment of the commission, in a negative manner at least, he resents any assumption of General Miles' superiority and asserts that he is as good, as old and as experienced a soldier as General Miles. He also criticizes the latter's attack on the beef industry as infamous. It is believed that so far as the commission is concerned, the incident is now closed.

Another witness was heard today in the person of Colonel Gibson, the distributing agent of the National Relief commission at Santiago. He testified that he carried supplies to the sick there on the Resolute. He had had great difficulty in landing these supplies owing to the confusion. General Shafter had refused him assistance and it was with great difficulty that he was able to hire horses. He succeeded finally, and with the assistance of General Wheeler the supplies were carried inland.

Respecting the quality of the beef furnished the troops, Colonel Gibson said the canned corned beef was bad, unfit for use and should not have been issued. It was repulsive in appearance, stringy and he himself had been unable to eat it. The refrigerated beef was likewise bad, being covered with a green beard caused by exposure to the sun.

The commission adjourned until tomorrow.

General Eagan begins his new statement by stating that he holds in his hand the official copy of the statements made to your commission by the senior major general of the United States army, Nelson A. Miles.

He details the amazement and surprise he experienced when informed that General Miles had selected Major Black, "a volunteer officer, totally devoid of experience, in the subsistence department," as his staff commissary, instead of Major Osgood, who was first chosen for that post by General Miles. He refers to "a very ordinary, commonplace telegram" sent by General Miles to his adjutant general here in Washington about June 7 inquiring what subsistence stores were at Tampa. General Eagan says he made formal written reply to this, but was amazed next morning to see in the newspapers that General Miles had found it necessary to send a serious reprimand to Washington.

"I have to state," says General Eagan, "that no such reprimand was ever received by me from General Miles nor any other general, and that General Miles has no authority in his commission or in his position under the law or regulations to send reprimands to me."

"Notwithstanding that this imaginary reprimand was published in the press," he continues, "General Miles, from that day to this, has never in any shape or form, although I have met him, taken occasion to express any regret for the statements made in the press about the reprimand nor to allude to it at all."

General Eagan says he fitted out the expedition to Porto Rico with ample subsistence supplies, and sent "in one of the refrigerator ships, the Massachusetts, 203,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, not embalmed beef nor treated by any chemical process whatsoever, but first-class refrigerated beef, as good as the country produces and in every way sound, sweet, and proper food."

After a discussion of General Miles' statement as to shortness of funds in Porto Rico, General Eagan again takes up the beef question and declares that it was good beef and "any officer, no matter what his rank, failing to use proper supplies, does so at his own peril," and if he purchases substitutes for the good article, an inferior and unwholesome one, one that the whole medical fraternity of the United States will unite in saying is not wholesome, gives men diarrhoea and dysentery, then he does so at still greater peril.

"By General Miles' own statement he directed the purchase of native beef ashore, while this good refrigerated beef, not embalmed beef, was there in Ponce. It was not embalmed beef, nor was it treated with any chemical whatsoever for its preservation."

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Interior—John P. Dickinson, receiver of public moneys at Hugo, Colo.; Edward A. Jones of Ottumwa, Ia., to be commissioner to examine and classify lands within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific railway in the Helena land district in Montana; Henry A. Olsten, register of the land office at Humboldt, Cal.

Navy—The following named officers in the navy to be advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, under the provisions of section 1506, Revised Statutes: Commanders Frederick Singer, John B. Briggs, George P. Golvocoress and J. A. Norriss to be advanced five numbers in rank, etc.; Lieutenant Edward M. Hughes to be advanced five numbers in rank and to be a lieutenant commander, etc.; Lieutenant Corwin P. Rees to be advanced five numbers in rank, etc.; Chief Engineers James Entwistle, John D. Ford, Richard Inch, George B. Ransom, Frank H. Bailey and Reynolds T. Hall to be advanced three numbers in rank, etc.

MERCILESSLY STRICKEN.

MISERY AND TORTURE WITHOUT PARALLEL IN BODILY SUFFERING.

A Missouri Man Suffered 40 Years with Rheumatism—Cured Himself by a Simple Remedy.

A man never grows so old that he can get accustomed to the torture of rheumatism. An old gentleman from Lyon, Mo., 82 years of age, went through 40 years of constant suffering until he tried the new remedy, Gloria Tonic. It cured him so completely that he is now one of the happiest men of Missouri. The testimonials so far received are a record of efficiency and permanency of cure such as rarely ever come to the discoverer of a new remedy; in fact, thousands of former sufferers consider Gloria Tonic as nature's antidote against this direful disease.

Gloria Tonic cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer of Fountain City, Wis., a highly respected and well known citizen of Wisconsin, of a case of rheumatism of 33 years' standing. Seven physicians had tried their skill in vain and Mr. Sexauer was naturally discouraged. It was his church paper that told him of Gloria Tonic first; he used it and was permanently cured. Equally interesting is the experience of a lady in Dedham, Ind., who cured herself with Gloria Tonic and then 15 of her neighbors.

Gloria Tonic is made by John A. Smith, 188 and 190 Summerfield Church Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., and sells at druggists at $1.00 a package. Accept no substitute.

A little book on rheumatism will be mailed free to all who send their address to Mr. Smith.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG DEAD

Close of Illustrious Career as Journalist and Public Servant.

FAME WON AS A DESCRIPTIVE WRITER

Description of Scenes in Paris During the Commune a Masterpiece—Accompanied Grant Around the World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—John Russell Young, librarian of the congressional library, died at his residence here at 9:40 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several weeks.

Mr. Young was at the point of death nearly all yesterday. This morning it was evident that the end was close. There were with him at his death Mrs. Young, Berkely Young, his son; Dr. Freer, his physician, and Ralph J. Meeker, one of the old newspaper friends of the librarian.

At noon Dr. Freer, the attending physician, made a brief written statement that death was due to acute Bright's disease, with complications, overwork and too much brain work.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at St. John's Episcopal church, in this city. The services will be rendered by Rev. Alexander McKay Smith. The interment will be in Washington and will be private.

John Russell Young has had a notable career as journalist, diplomatist, public official and an intimate associate of public men. He was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., November 20, 1841. The family moved to Philadelphia, and he was educated in the public schools of that city. Later he went to New Orleans, where an uncle lived, and continued his school work in the New Orleans high school. Returning to Philadelphia he secured a place on the Philadelphia Press in 1857, as copy boy, and from this dated his newspaper work.

Reputation as War Correspondent.

When John W. Forney came to Washington in 1861 to become secretary of the senate he brought along Young, who by that time had become a fluent writer. While acting as Colonel Forney's private secretary Mr. Young continued his writings to the Philadelphia Press, and it was by his description of the first battle of Bull Run that he won his spurs as a graphic war correspondent. He followed the Army of the Potomac to the end of the Chickamauga campaign. In 1864 he accompanied General Nathaniel P. Banks on the Red river expedition. On returning he became managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, which he resigned in 1865 to start the Morning Post, which, however, was not a success.

He had contributed to the New York Tribune, and his pleasing style attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, with the result that in 1866 Young became managing editor of the paper with which Greeley had been so long associated. At that time Young was only 25 years old. His leisure he devoted to the study of law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar in New York City. In 1870 he again tried the establishment of a newspaper of his own, this time the Standard. About this time, however, Mr. Boutwell, who was at the head of the Treasury department in President Grant's cabinet, induced Young to go abroad to look into financial affairs. While abroad on this mission the awful days of the Paris commune occurred, and Mr. Young's account of the rise and fall of the commune and of the stirring days through which the French capital passed is regarded as one of the best examples of English descriptive writing.

In 1872 he became the European representative of the New York Herald and spent two years in London and Paris and another year in work and travel on the continent.

Around the World with Grant.

In 1877 General Grant started upon his memorable trip around the world, and on his invitation Mr. Young joined the party. This made him for two years almost a member of the family of the great general and a warm friendship sprang up between them. After the return Mr. Young wrote "Around the World with Grant." During this trip Mr. Young was specially interested in China, to which country President Arthur sent him in 1882 as United States minister. He remained in China until the opening of the first Cleveland administration, when he returned to this country and engaged in literary and business pursuits.

When the new library of congress was completed attention was directed to the choice of a librarian embodying literary ability and executive management and President McKinley named Mr. Young on July 1, 1897. He entered upon his duties while the library was still in its cramped quarters at the capitol, and saw it expand into the classic temple of the arts and literature which it now occupies. The transition involved not only a removal of vast stores of precious volumes, but the complete reorganization of the library staff. Mr. Young directed all of this, bringing about the change from the old to the new with smoothness and success. It is said that his time has been spent in part on a contribution to literature which he had hoped to complete as the chief literary achievement of his life.

William Scott.

Another old and well known resident of Omaha has passed away in the person of William Scott, who died at 7:45 yesterday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. King, 547 South Twenty-fourth avenue. Mr. Scott had been a resident of Omaha for upwards of thirty years. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1825 and emigrated to America in 1845. He came to Omaha in 1865, when this city was but a village, and established himself in the bakery business, and for many years conducted the leading retail bakery in this city at 1512 Douglas street. About twelve years ago he retired from active business and has since been living a quiet and comfortable life among the members of his family.

Mr. Scott was well known among his acquaintances as a man of exceeding gentle disposition and kindly, generous nature. Like most Scotchmen he had an undying affection for his native land, but was nevertheless an ardent admirer and loyal supporter of his adopted country. Besides his widow the deceased leaves one son, John H. Scott of Olympia, Wash., and four daughters, Mrs. W. A. King, 547 South Twenty-fourth avenue, and Misses Mary, Agnes and Belle Scott, who reside with their mother.

Funeral services will be held at the house, 547 South Twenty-fourth avenue, Thursday at 2 p. m.

Mrs. Sickle of Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Samuel Sickle died yesterday afternoon of the grip after a long illness. Mrs. Sickle's maiden name was Henrietta Sax. She was married to Mr. Sickle in Trenton, N. J., in 1872 and came to Fremont in 1888. For many years she had suffered severely from rheumatism which kept her confined to her room the greater part of the time. She belonged to the Hebrew order of Siani Hin, in Trenton, and Rebecca lodge of this city. She leaves a husband, three sons, and one daughter. The remains will be taken to Omaha for burial.

Mrs. Chinn of Elba.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mamie Chinn, wife of ex-County Clerk Chinn, died at Elba Sunday from a complication of diseases resulting in blood poisoning. She was 37 years old and leaves a husband and one little daughter. The funeral took place at St. Paul yesterday, a large number of friends and relatives attending.

Hamilton Wilcox of Ames, Ia.

AMES, Ia., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Hamilton Wilcox died at his home in Boone yesterday after an illness of over two years. Mr. Wilcox was 65 years of age and was quite well known throughout this section of the state. He served the north through the Civil war and was a prisoner in Andersonville for a long time and died from diseases contracted while there.

Rev. Jones of Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—News has just reached this city of the sudden death of Rev. W. A. Jones, at Pasadena, Cal., January 10. Mr. Jones was stationed here for several years as presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Composer Edward Holst.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Edward Holst, the musical composer, is dead in this city of Bright's disease, aged 55 years. He was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

C. E. Magoon, a Lincoln attorney who has been appointed solicitor of customs for Cuba and the insular possessions under Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, was at the Millard for a few hours Tuesday on his return home from Washington. His position is said to be a temporary one, paying about $3,000 a year.

"I do not think it will be necessary for me to leave Washington at all," he said, "as the office is more that of a legal adviser and expert than anything else. I expect to return to Washington about February 1. The customs branch is a new feature of the War department, made necessary by the evacuation of Cuba. Ordinarily all customs matters are under the Treasury department, but the chaotic state of Cuba has put the island temporarily in the hands of the War department. It will be some time before the commercial relations between Cuba and the rest of the world can be reduced to a settled basis, for the Spanish methods have been widely different from ours. Their schedules have been in a most confused state and duties have been levied indiscriminately upon both imports and exports. An instance of the rapaciousness of the Spanish collectors was shown when an attempt was made to send relief supplies to the starving Cubans after hostilities between this country and Spain had been suspended. You remember that something like $60,000 was demanded before a relief ship would be allowed to unload. Now this will all be changed and the greatest latitude in favor of humane reasons is to govern the matter of customs."

Mr. Magoon was named by Senator Thurston and his appointment was urged by Mr. Meikeljohn. He has been in Washington for some time past acquainting himself with his future duties.

"What we should discuss more than anything else is the extermination of wolves on the cattle ranges," said J. F. King of Red Oak, Ia., as he was conversing with E. M. Brass of Palmer at one of the hotels last evening. The topic was the coming convention at Denver of the National Live Stock association. Both are prominent cattlemen and Mr. King leaves for Denver today. The convention begins on January 25, to continue three days. Thomas B. McPherson, cashier of the Union Stock Yards National bank, and General Manager W. J. C. Kenyon of the Stock Yards company of South Omaha, are both down for papers on important subjects for this gathering.

Mr. King is of the opinion that the best solution of the wolf problem is to raise the bounty. The general bounty for a pelt, he said, is $2.50. He and Mr. Brass favor increasing it to $10. This, they think, would stimulate hunters to greater activity and soon rid the ranges in Wyoming, the Dakotas and Montana of this hungry pest. Mr. King intimated that the subject will be brought urgently to the notice of the convention.

Another well known cattle raiser who was in the city yesterday was Nat Baker of Lusk, Wyo. He is on his way home from Glasgow, Mo., where his wife died last week. Mr. Baker said he will be at the Denver convention.

Personal Paragraphs.

W. W. Coates of the Riley house, Plattsmouth, is in the city.

Elliott S. Miller of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance company is paying Omaha a visit.

H. F. Cady is about to start on a six weeks' tour of the Bermudas, Cuba and Porto Rico.

George S. Thurber of the Weare Commission company, Chicago, is visiting the Omaha branch.

J. Chilberg of the Union Pacific purchasing department has returned after a two weeks' tour of the west.

A large number of local attorneys are in Lincoln attending the supreme court. Among them is Charles J. Greene.

G. P. Harlow, representing the Leland Stanford estate, called at The Bee office on his way back from a trip to the coast.

John D. Aikin of the Denver Post is in the city accompanied by his wife. He is interested in a new electrical invention.

George H. Brooks of Bazile Mills, a prominent Knox county banker and merchant, is at the Millard for a few days, accompanied by his wife.

F. W. Hills, a Salt Like City railroad man, was at the Millard Tuesday. E. M. Friedman, a merchant of Salt Lake, was also at the Millard.

Nebraskans at the hotels: F. L. Day, Fremont; Charles E. Magoon, Lincoln; John Hood, Beatrice; John Reth, Kearney; T. J. Brownfield, Lincoln; E. J. Stewart, Brainerd; Will Brookley, Juniata; Francis Phillips, Kenesaw; W. T. Johnson, Blue Hill; D. K. O'Neill, Seward; H. F. Lehr, Albion; F. Jouvenat, Petersburg; George B. Dodd; Lexington; J. H. Gilmore, Blair; E. P. Dussell, Columbus; T. L. Sloan, Pender; W. H. Cowgill, Holdrege.

At the Millard: Galen Lamb, New York; E. M. Friedman, Mrs. Henry Cohn, Mrs. Simon M. Friedman, Salt Lake; E. M. McCaffrey, New York; F. W. Hills, Salt Lake; W. C. Robinson, Philadelphia; James Verne, St. Paul; W. J. Kennedy, Chicago; L. D. Schloss, New York; Alfred Kroger, A. Mannheim, J. H. Fitzsimmons, New York; Henry Kippenberg, Indianapolis; S. A. McCammon, Perry, Ia.; George E. Hastings, W. H. Turner, Chicago.

At the Klondike: J. F. Whitteger and wife, Winside; J. L. Gilfillan, Sioux City; P. A. Trick, St. Louis; F. Beamish, C. D. Reid, Sioux City; James A. Hoag, Wayne; G. W. Elliott, Tekamah; J. A. Grimes, Frank Ryan, Sioux City; M. Corrigan, Tekamah; R. Lindohl, Wausa; J. W. Arthur, Fort Crook; A. S. Colvert, Sioux City; E. E. Olds, Winside; S. E. W. Johnson, A. Anderson, Oakland; J. O. Quaid, David City; R. G. Hearsey, Sioux City; S. A. Wensen, Pender.

At the Murray: Gus Rosenfield, St. Louis; D. F. Robinson, Denver; Dr. M. R. French, Chicago; R. L. Henshaw, New York; C. E. Drew, Joe Heideman, St. Louis; James D. Draper, Marion, Ia.; Sol Leon, New York; J. G. Morrow, New Orleans; F. M. Hanchett, Jonesville, Wis.; W. W. Freeman, New York; Scott McCoy and wife, Keystone, Neb.; George L. Andrews, Kansas City; William McEver, Columbus, O.; W. J. Burke, Missouri Valley; F. J. Doan, Detroit; A. M. Gibson, Chicago; A. P. Smith, Florence, Ala.

Relieved Wobbe of His Cash.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 17.—(Special Telegram.)—J. C. Wobbe, a barber, was held up by three highwaymen and robbed of $133 in the outskirts of New Conception last night. This morning a dispatch was received from Savannah, Mo., stating that three men answering the descriptions had been put off a train there last night and another telegram received from Leavenworth, Kan., stated that three suspicious characters had been taken in by the police there. They are thought to be the robbers.

CANAL PROJECTS SUMMED UP

Panama Delegation Tells House Committee on Commerce What is Done.

ADVANTAGES TO UNITED STATES CITED

Statement is Made that Panama Route Can Be Completed for One Hundred Millions—Government's Interest in Project.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The new Panama Canal company was given a hearing today before the house committee on commerce in reference to its project for an interoceanic canal. The hearing was in accordance with a recent determination of the committee to hear all persons concerned in an isthmian canal, including the Panama, as well as the Nicaragua projects.

The Panama delegation, including General Henry Abbott, corps engineers, retired; Louis Chorun, chief engineer of the company; Mr. Bayard, commercial representative of the company; and Messrs. Cromwell, Curtis and Brown, as well as a number of technical experts of the company. Prof. Haupt of the Nicaragua Canal commission was also present.

In the opening statement Mr. Cromwell summed up the Panama project as follows:

"As nearly one-half of the work of excavation is actually completed; the harbors at the termini are natural, open, and free to entry by vessels of the largest draughts; there is an existing railroad parallel to the canal and vastly expediting the work of construction, the titles, etc., of the company are unquestionable.

Will Be Controlling Factor.

"Over 3,000 men, with a force of 150 engineers, have been for four years, and are now, actually engaged on the canal work; the United States had by treaty with Colombia entered into special guaranties respecting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; and as all this work has been done and will be completed without a cost of a penny to the people of the United States we have a right to assume that the Panama canal is a necessary, if not the controlling factor, in the solution of the canal question."

The Panama canal treaty assured a canal for the war ships and commerce of the world with special features for the United States. He particularly denied that the new company was under the control of the French government, or was influenced by any American railway interests. The company was not applying to any government for money, and in particular was not seeking any financial assistance from the United States although, being conducted under an American treaty, the company placed its work subject to the full inspection of the United States authorities.

The hearing took on a spirited aspect at the afternoon session, by the line of questioning conducted by Chairman Hepburn and Messrs. Mann, Stewart, Adamson and Davis. General Abbott said the Panama route could be completed for $100,000,000. From the standpoint of the government he said that before any canal was built the government ought to have an impartial commission on inquiries to examine another route.

Details of the Project.

Chief Engineer Chorun followed with the details of the project.

It was after these statements that the sharp cross-questioning began. Mr. Stewart wanted to know what the poor people of France had paid into the old Panama Canal company, under De Lesseps and his son, before it collapsed. The amount was stated to be about $250,000,000.

"Do you not expect to give these people something for this vast contribution?" asked Mr. Stewart.

It was explained by several of the canal officials present that a percentage of the surplus would go to these old contributors.

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Mann pressed for a showing of how the finances would be raised to carry out the project. Mr. Mann suggested that the only purpose seemed to be to head off the Nicaragua canal.

In reply to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cromwell said the Panama compromise would be carried out without reference to the Nicaragua route.

Mr. Mann sought to show by a series of questions that the company's $100,000,000 assets had cost it but $13,000,000 and an agreement relating to contingent profits.

During this inquiry considerable warmth of feeling was shown on both sides.

When the company's representatives expressed the fullest confidence in the building of the Panama canal Mr. Mann rather mockingly asked if they had "any more confidence than De Lesseps."

Will Give a Guaranty.

When members of the committee asked if the company would give a guarantee of its financial ability to complete the canal it was stated by Mr. Cromwell that an absolute guaranty as good as a United States bond would be given if the company were given the assurance that action antagonistic to its interests would not be taken.

Without any assurances it was said no positive financial guaranty would be given. Many inquiries were made as to the purpose of the company in appearing before congress, whether it was to "head off a rival."

This was disavowed by the company's representatives, who said they were making no campaign against the Nicaragua canal, but were carrying their efforts to show whether the Panama route was the best one, and it would be built through the new Panama company with recourse to government aid.

Opponents of Peace Treaty Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The democratic opponents of the peace treaty were in conference several hours today devising ways and means for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist upon an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in their relation to the United States as Cuba and to make a persistent fight if this concession was not granted.

Monthly Mail Service in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Postoffice department today made a contract with the Pacific Steam Whaling company at San Francisco for mail service along the Southern Alaskan coast from Sitka to Unalaska, including all intermediate points. The distance between these points is 1,600 miles and every point in that stretch will now have a monthly service during the entire year. The present contract is supplementary to existing service not now applicable to all points and is especially important in view of the securing in connection with it of an overland route to the Yukon within United States territory.

ARCTIC RESCUE CREW'S VALOR

President McKinley Reminds Congress of Another Glorious Page in History of American Seamanship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President McKinley today sent a message to congress recounting as "another glorious page in the history of American seamen," the valorous deeds of the officers and men of the revenue cutter Bear in rescuing the imperiled whaling fleet in Arctic seas last spring.

The president tells of fitting out the vessel under Captain Francis Cuttle and of the dangers of the trip and of the overland trip, by which First Lieutenant David Jarvis and Second Lieutenant Barthol and Dr. Samuel Jacob Cobb took reindeer to meet the remnants of the whaling crews.

The message adds:

The hardships and the perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited land, a barren waste of ice and snow, for nearly four months over a route never before traveled by white men, with no refuge but at the end of the journey, carrying relief and cheer to 275 distressed citizens of our country, all make a glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by their gallant struggle the highest credit upon themselves and the government which they faithfully served. I commend the heroic crew to the grateful consideration of congress and the American people.

The year just closed has been fruitful in achievements in the field of war and while I have commended to your attention the names of heroes who have shed luster by battles on land and sea, it is no less my pleasure to invite your attention to the victory of peace, the results of which cannot be well magnified, and the dauntless courage of the men which stamps them as true heroes and cannot pass unnoticed.

The president concludes by asking the thanks of congress to the officers and men of the party, with gold medals of honor to those of the overland trip and $2,500 for the bestowal of rewards to the native herders.

DISCUSS NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

One Test Vote Shows Friends of Measure with Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Almost the entire session of the senate today was devoted to the consideration of the pending Nicaragua canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton of Texas and Mr. Turner of Washington, and in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun, and was continued until the close of the session.

The first vote reached was on an amendment offered by Mr. Rawlins of Utah, which in brief provided that the United States should have absolute control of the canal for military or naval purposes, with power to dictate the use of the waterway during the existence of war.

The friends of the pending bill rallied against the amendment, and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 38 to 9.

A provision was inserted in the bill providing that no more than $5,000,000 should be paid the Maritime Canal company for its concession and work already done on the canal.

When adjournment was taken the submeasure offered by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana was before the senate.

TALK ABOUT NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Butler Wants to Know Why Certain Officers Are Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The executive session of the senate today was devoted to the discussion of the advancement of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers because of gallant conduct in battle over those officers who were not actively engaged in the war.

The proceedings were based upon a resolution of inquiry which Senator Butler introduced, asking the president to supply the senate with his reasons for the promotion of these officers.

The resolution was opposed by Senator Chandler and other members of the naval committee and the matter went over until the return of Senator Hale.

To Raise Troops of the Natives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Lentz of Ohio today introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of such volunteers as entered the service for the war with Spain. It also provides that troops to the number of 13,000 may be raised among the natives of the islands acquired by the United States.

To Look After Federal Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Gage has ordered A. L. Lowsha of the Treasury department to proceed at once to Cuba and organize a modern system of government accounting on that island. Mr. Lowsha left tonight for Havana with half a dozen clerks.

QUAY AGAINST THE FIELD

(Continued from First Page.)

ceived eighty-five votes, the eight democratic votes being tendered as a compliment to Daniel J. Campau of Detroit, chairman of the democratic state central committee and ex-chairman of the democratic national executive committee. The senate gave Senator Burrows twenty-five votes and Mr. Campau the democratic minority of five. Tomorrow the legislature meets in joint session and formally declares Senator Burrows re-elected.

No Choice in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—The house voted for United States senator at noon today in separate session. The ballot resulted: Johnson, 20; Marshall, 9; Little, 6; McCumber, 5; Lamoure, 5; Hanna, 4; Cooper, 3; Roach, democrat, 8.

The senate this afternoon voted for United States senator as follows: Johnson, 9; Hanna, 2; Cooper, 1; Lamoure, 3; Little, 3; Marshall, 2; McCumber, 2; Roach, 8.

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