

NAVY IN THE SENATE

Department Fiercely Attacked for Policy of Favoritism.

QUESTION OF PROMOTIONS OF ADMIRALS

Relative Merits of Schley and Sampson Precipitates Verbal Battle.

CONTRIVERSY MAY BECOME UNSAVORY

Champions of Schley Declare They Will Be Glad of Investigation.

SENATE DESIRES POSSESSION OF FACTS

Fight is Brought On in Executive Session Calling for the Documents Showing the Reasons for Taking Action on Advancement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The entire executive session of the senate today was devoted wholly to the discussion of the promotion of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers engaged in the Santiago campaign, over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank.

The controversy was then postponed for twenty days after a vote had been taken to call for the records of the Navy department bearing upon the conduct of all affected by the advancement.

The discussion arose over the resolution—calling for these documents. As originally offered, it asked the committee to call for the records so as to request the record only. The first vote was on a motion made by Senator Hale to lay the resolution on the table and on this the ayes and nays were taken, resulting, ayes, 27; nays, 35.

For three hours previous to this, however, the senate had been engaged in a very animated verbal battle, which involved many intricacies and was participated in by a large number of senators.

Attack on Navy Department. Senators Wellington and Gorman, one a republican and the other a democrat, united in a fierce attack on the Navy department for favoring Sampson over Schley, while Senator Lindsay, Pettigrew, Perkins and Money attacked the whole system of promotion as "a species of favoritism, which was not warranted by the facts."

The method of the administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Lodge.

Senator Wellington was especially zealous in his advocacy of the claims of Admiral Schley and in his presentation of reasons why Admiral Sampson should not be preferred over him and both he and his democratic colleague, Mr. Gorman, made the statement that if the official papers were ordered they would demonstrate beyond a possible question the fact that Schley and not Sampson fought the battle of Santiago.

Lindsay Praises Watson. Senator Lindsay found much in the promotion of both Schley and Sampson. He took occasion to praise Watson as a man who undoubtedly would have made a fine record in the war if given the opportunity he should have had as a senior officer and said that to deprive him of his right for the rank because other men were promoted to the front and the posts of honor was in every way unfair and unworthy of a great country.

Senators Perkins, Senator Platt of Connecticut and Senator Pettigrew also criticized the system as one liable to result in unfairness unless very cautiously administered. They agreed that at any rate the senate ought to have the record before it that it might decide for itself as to the merits of the men so signally favored, compared with those who had received none of the leaves and fishes.

Senators Hale and Chandler, both members of the naval commission, defended the action of the Navy department in giving preference to the men who took upon themselves the brunt of the battle in Atlantic waters and in preferring the man who was in command of the fleet.

Controversy May Be Unsavory. They deprecated the opening up of a controversy which Senator Chandler said might lead to a condition which might prove unsavory as that which the War investigation commission had developed in connection with the army belt contracts. Senator Lodge joined in deploring this policy and owing to the fact that he had but recently, in the interest of private research, made an exhaustive investigation he was enabled to throw much light upon the controversy in behalf of the contention that the controversy should not be stirred.

During the presentation of this side much was said in upholding the claims of Sampson in preference to those of Schley and the friends of the latter officer were warned that if they insisted upon pressing the investigation too closely some facts would be developed that would not be agreeable to them.

The charge was made that Schley had voluntarily left Santiago after reaching the vicinity of that port and after Cervantes had entered the harbor and also the charge that when the Spanish fleet had sailed out through the narrow mouth of the channel Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had made a reverse movement with the Brooklyn and gone in a direction opposite to that taken by the Spanish squadron instead of boldly attacking the enemy in the beginning. It was asserted that these facts enabled to throw much light upon the controversy which the archives would reveal.

Defend Schley. The friends of Admiral Schley declared they had nothing to fear from having all the facts known. Explaining his stay to leave Santiago and his refusal to obey despatches orders before Sampson's arrival they said it was because he had been unable to coal at sea. When they were asked how it had happened that he had been able to coal thirty-six hours afterward they re-

plied that this was due to the fact that a storm had given place to a calm.

Senators Lindsay and Pettigrew, who were not speaking in favor of either Sampson or Schley, made the point that these developments had merely emphasized the reasons why the senate should be put into possession of all the facts before voting.

"I am not the champion of either of these officers," said Mr. Pettigrew, "and if Schley ran away from the enemy or showed a disposition to know that the promotion of Schley was due to favoritism, I shall not interfere with the promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion."

The subsequent effort of the senate in open session to pass this bill was the result of agreement. During the debate the fact was brought out that Captain Higginson of the Massachusetts had already been promoted to fill Mr. Schley's place as commodore and the criticism was made that this promotion was irregular, but Senator Hoar defended the promotion and he called attention to the fact that Mr. Schley had been placed in a precisely similar predicament when he was made commander to succeed Commander Quackenbush, who was dismissed and afterward reinstated.

OPPOSITION TO EXPOSITION

Strode, Greene and Sutherland Are on the Hustle to Defeat Mercer's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Strode will tomorrow morning explain to the ways and means committee of the house his reasons for opposing Mercer's resolution for the holding of the proposed Greater America Exposition bill by the United States government. It had been Stark's intention to file a brief on the same subject, but Strode, by reason of representing the second city in the state, was given priority in making the speech against such an exposition in Nebraska. Greene and Sutherland have been active in filing protests with the committee from their constituencies, which, taken together with Strode and Stark's bunch of protests, make a voluminous showing.

But Mercer has not been idle and it is generally predicted that he may throw some light on the subject by means of his own letters. Mercer has been receiving letters and telegrams from wholesalers and manufacturers throughout the state, so that the hearing may not be all one-sided. Senator Thurston, who has charge of the matter in the upper branch, is waiting to see what the committee will do before he moves in the matter.

Winifred E. Metz of Falls City, Neb., a private in the United States hospital corps, who is home on a furlough, having been stationed at McPherson, Ga., is desirous of being discharged to-day. Today Senator Thurston asked for an order to this effect, which was at war met by Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn.

Senator Warren today presented the petition of General C. F. Manderson, asking for the establishment of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo., which would result in the benefits that would result from such action. General Manderson is here in the interest of a bill looking to the establishment of such a post at Sheridan.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Omaha city council, January 17, calling for the resignation of Congressman Mercer to urge the authorities to repair the sidewalk around the old public building, Mr. Thurston had a conference with Supervising Architect Taylor, who took the matter under advisement. Taylor held that as the Treasury department would not have anything to do with the old building until the completion and occupation of the new building, which was expected to occur about March 1, the matter would properly come before the department which succeeded to the care of the building under the act. He agreed, however, to do what he could to conform to the wishes of the city.

The comptroller of the currency has been informed of the following changes in officials of northwestern national banks: Nebraska—The First National bank of Lincoln, no vice president in place of R. C. Miller; The First National bank of Falls City, H. W. Miller, vice president in place of J. H. Jussen; P. H. Jussen, cashier, in place of J. H. Miles. The First National bank of Ord, O. Paist, assistant cashier. The Carson National bank of Auburn, J. L. Carson, vice president, in place of J. L. Carson, Jr. The City National bank of York, John R. Piers, president, in place of E. Brown; J. M. Childs, cashier, in place of John R. Piers.

Iowa—The First National bank of Waterloo, Charles O. Balliet, vice president. The National bank of Davenport, no assistant cashier in place of Louis Hausen, Jr. The National bank of Osage, J. W. Annie, cashier; no assistant cashier in place of Albert L. Brush. The First National bank of Indianola, E. D. Samson, vice president. The Mills County National bank of Glenwood, A. D. French, cashier, in place of A. C. Sabing; H. A. French, assistant cashier, in place of A. D. French. The National bank of Knoxville, E. H. Amoset, president, in place of J. H. Auld.

The following privates of the Third Nebraska regiment have been ordered discharged: Gustav Rosener, Company B; Frank W. Pierce, Company A; William W. Wilton, Company C; Ina F. Jones, Company F. An order was issued today discontinuing the postoffice at Blakely, Madison county, Nebraska; mail to Emeric.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—James C. Hudson, Lisco, Cheyenne county, vice A. Johnson, resigned. Iowa—Joseph B. Lamb, Chesterfield, Polk county; Robert H. Moore, Diff. Appanose county; F. G. Smart, Hancock, Pottawattamie county; H. M. Cochran, Plattville, Taylor county; Frank W. Kerr, Roserville, Benton county; H. D. Clinton, Russell county; B. H. Martin, Wax, Cass county.

The National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, was today approved as the reserve bank for the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) National bank.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning no news has been received of the French liner La Normandie. It left Havre at noon a week ago Saturday and was due to reach this port Saturday evening or Sunday morning at the latest. The Normandie is commanded by Captain Fajolle.

RELINQUISH ITS INTERESTS

United States Will Withdraw from Co-Protectorate Over Samoa Islands.

THIS IS THE REPORT AT GERMAN CAPITAL

Berlin Foreign Office Dispatches State Supreme Court Was Closed by Order of Samoan Government—Consul is Absent.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The New York correspondent of the Cologne Gazette cables that when the Samoan conference occurs the government at Washington will make advances to Germany and will relinquish the American co-protectorate over the islands. The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, up to this afternoon had not received instructions from Washington in regard to the recent troubles in Samoa. The National Zeitung declares that no suggestion of a conference on the subject of Samoa has yet been made by any of the governments interested.

The foreign office dispatches today give important details of the disturbances. It appears that the supreme court at Apia was not closed by the German consul's order, but by the orders of the Samoan government. It is said that the German consul was not even present when the incident occurred. The correspondent here of the Associated Press that no additional German war ships had been ordered to Samoa.

AMERICANS TIME EXPIRES

Spaniards Say that Insurgents Are on the Point of Beginning Hostilities.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines a condition upon which Spain will recognize the Philippine republic and ally itself thereto. Aguinaldo, it is added, has himself demanded the vatican's recognition of the Philippine republic. A dispatch from Manila says: The time in which the insurgents have allowed the Spaniards to recognize their independence expires tomorrow and hostilities are expected to reopen. Aguinaldo has requested the vatican to send a commission to negotiate for the release of the clerics.

ABOUT ANGO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 23.—D'Estournelle de Constant, republican, former councillor of the French embassy at London, in the Chamber of Deputies today raised the question of the Anglo-French relations. He reviewed the Fashoda question, pronounced himself in opposition to the English magnanimity, criticized the policy of the government throughout and asked if they were at the beginning or the end of the difficulties with Great Britain, with which country he urged a cordial understanding.

Denis, radical republican, and Cochran, socialist, general in chief of the conciliatory league, urging friendly negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute with Great Britain. Former Premier Ribot made a speech criticizing many of Great Britain's pretensions, especially in regard to Egypt and Madagascar, but at the same time upholding the necessity of an understanding between France and Great Britain. In so doing, he pointed out that the Drednaut had been weakened by the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the Russian-Austrian entente. France, he declared, ought to be ready to force their internal dissensions and think more of Africa.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, ascending the tribune, said his policy had been directed toward conserving the Franco-British historic position, but he recalled the role of France during the Hispano-American war and said the appeal addressed to France "by one of the two nations with which we had equally cordial relations" was all to the honor of France and the government could not refuse its assistance, knowing that it would not be misunderstood by our friends in America.

The result, he added, was "a more advantage for France, which one failed to understand." Referring to the czar's disarmament proposition the minister said France's whole sympathies supported it for two reasons: the general interest of Europe and for the nation with which its friendship was never more complete than now.

France, M. Delcasse continued, is aware that nothing will be asked of it in the nature of diminishing its strength. Relative to the protest of eastern Christians France's historic position had not been weakened in the slightest degree. Unfortunately, he proceeded, there was a reverse side to the picture. The great states of the world differ, but he believed their disputes might be settled in a spirit of conciliation. He was in the opinion of eastern Christians France's historic position had not been weakened in the slightest degree.

Mr. Delcasse then went on to narrate the diplomatic incidents already known in connection with the Fashoda question and praised the veteran Lord Kitchener's treatment of Major Marchand, the French officer who occupied Fashoda. But he said, in the general interest of France the government decided it was advisable to evacuate Fashoda. The honor of France was in no way tarnished, but that Delcasse believed true patriotism was to avert a conflict which would be a calamity for the entire world and entail sacrificial and disproportionate to the interests at stake.

The foreign minister said in conclusion "France is always ready to negotiate, being conscious of its rights. Great changes are preparing through the world and therefore it is necessary to walk prudently. To complete our task in a dignified manner the full support of the chambers is necessary." The house then adjourned.

KU-YUNG CAPTURED AND ALL OFFICIALS TO BE BEHEADED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai: The Ai-Hanof rebels, who, under the notorious desperado Nui reinforced by rebels from the province of Ho-Nan, attacked the city of Ku-Yung January 10, have captured it and ordered the execution of all the civil and military officials. They have also captured another city, and are now the same prefecture, the rebel sympathizers having opened the gates of the town. The rebels are now marching to besiege Shau-Chai in the province of Kwan-Chau.

Silver Anniversary Celebration.

GOTHA, Jan. 23.—The fetes in celebration of the silver wedding of the duke and duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to which the reigning families sent representatives, opened this morning with a grand reception in the throne room of the castle of Frenstein by the guests, diplomats, duchy officials and a number of public bodies, who offered the duke and duchess their congratulations.

The duke replied to the addresses, declaring that he had known no higher law than the welfare of the duchy. The ceremony concluded with cheers for the dual couple. There will be a state banquet at a gala performance tonight. Tomorrow there will be a state ball.

STRIKE STILL IN PROGRESS

Business is Paralyzed at Colon by the Laborers on the Inter-oceanic Canal.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) COLON, Colombia, Jan. 23.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Business is paralyzed today by the strike. The military is aiding the police in guarding the railroad property. The strikers, both native and West Indian, appear determined to prevent the imported Panama laborers from working. The clergy, flanked by the prefect and the alcalde, addressed the strikers yesterday, urging them to return to work and petition the Panama railroad officials at New York for aid, but the strikers refused to accept this advice, threatened to hold out a month if necessary to enforce their demand for higher wages and then if they did not get more pay to emigrate to Costa Rica.

RELIGIOUS REFUGEES GOING WEST.

Over Two Thousand Donkhaboers Bound for Western Canada. ST. JOHNS, Jan. 23.—The largest party of immigrants ever landed at a Canadian port came ashore from the Beaver liner Lake Huron today when 2,500 Donkhaboers, religious refugees from Russia, put their feet on Canadian soil. The immigrants were sent ashore in divisions of 450 and placed in sheds, where they were given all the food required, while the children were entertained by a delegation of the St. John's Women's council and given a bountiful supply of cakes, fruit and confectionery. The immigration officials and interpreters were present and rendered valuable assistance. Tonight the first train of nine cars containing 450 persons went forward on its way to Winnipeg. Other trains followed at hourly intervals and the whole party was soon on its way to the Canadian west.

HOUSES COLLAPSE FROM SHOCKS.

Fifty Children Are Injured in a Village in Greece. ATHENS, Jan. 23.—There have been fresh earthquake shocks today in the provinces of Kyparissia, particularly in the districts of Polyvarisia and Philatra, in the department of Messinia, on the Ionian coast. In the town of Kyparissia a number of houses were damaged by yesterday's shocks, collapsed this afternoon, injuring many. In one village fifty children were injured.

RELATIONS MAY BE SEVERED

Aguinaldo May Recall His Envoy to Manila—Soldiers Pleased with Olive-Skinned Maids. LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Filipino junta has received dispatches saying that if Aguinaldo or any of his envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States government within a few days Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States. "Thus removing an important medium for arriving at any peaceful understanding." The junta's advice also assert that "large numbers of American troops are fraternizing with the natives and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

Cruiser and Battleship Collide.

DEVONPORT, England, Jan. 23.—The first-class battleship Collingwood, driven by the strong currents, today collided with the British third-class cruiser Curacoa, driving a hole in the cruiser below its water line, sweeping off its bows and damaging a gun sponson. The Curacoa filled rapidly and began to list.

A scene of the utmost excitement followed on board, but the inrush of water was finally stopped by collision mats and a number of tugs assisted the cruiser into the harbor, where it was locked. The damage to the Collingwood was not serious.

Venezuelan Arbitrator at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Councillor Maertens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, who is umpire in the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration, arrived here Saturday and called upon M. Delcasse, minister for foreign affairs; General Horace Porter, United States ambassador, and Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador. Sir Edmund Monson will give an elaborate account to the members of the diplomatic corps on Wednesday.

Brooklyn Escapes Quarantine.

ST. THOMAS, D. C., Jan. 23.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn appeared off this port early today from Cuba, but left immediately for that island after having been notified that the health regulations provided that it would be quarantined for fourteen days.

Deaths on Spanish Transport.

PONTA DEL GADA, Azore Islands, Jan. 23.—The Spanish transport Massilia, from Lisbon, on her way to Matanzas, died on January 15, for Cadix, has put in here to repair its engines. Nine of the returning Spanish soldiers died during the voyage.

Philippine Release Prisoners.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—According to a dispatch received here from Manila, the Filipino congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners and will shortly liberate the military prisoners.

Kipling Comes to New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on Wednesday next is the White Star liner steamer Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

ACKNOWLEDGES HE IS GUILTY

Sentence of the Court for Louis J. Sauer Deferred Until His Wife Dies. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Louis J. Sauer, the clerk who is charged with forging checks for \$6,000, and who spent the money trying to cure his wife of consumption, today pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. He was remanded until Friday for sentence. The deferring of the sentence was to enable Sauer to see his wife once more before she dies. She has no chance of life and her death is expected at any hour.

FOR EXTRADITION TO IOWA

Paisley, Ont., Hotel Keeper is Held for Forging Checks on Rock Rapids Bank. WALKERTON, Ont., Jan. 23.—Robert King, alias White, a Paisley, Ont., hotel keeper, was held today for extradition. He is wanted at Rock Rapids, Ia., for passing a forged draft on the First National bank of that place.

GOMEZ GOES TO REMEDIOS

Because He Was Not Asked to Evacuation Ceremonies He Pouts.

BALM IS ADULATIONS OF THE POPULACE

He and His Army Are Headed for Santa Clara, Formerly the Hotbed of Spanish Sympathy in the War.

(Special Correspondence Associated Press.) REMEDIOS, Cuba, Jan. 15.—General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, has withdrawn to this part of the island. As previously cabled he was not invited to be present at the evacuation ceremonies at Havana on January 1, and he is now here nursing his feeling of alleged injury sustained at the hands of our government.

As a salve to these injured feelings of neglect he has been receiving the adulations of the Cuban populace of the various towns through which he has passed. General Gomez remains at the head of the Cuban army. He considers this to be his post until the army is paid off. The amount needed for this purpose, according to the Cubans is \$100,000, which would give nearly \$1,000 to each soldier.

General Gomez will soon proceed to Santa Clara. This city is the capital of the province, and was such a hotbed of Spanish sympathy during the Cuban war that Cubans today, in their hour of victory, ignore the town's name and have christened it Villa Clara. Here he follows the same course adopted at Remedios and Cabanien, namely, the uniting of Spanish and Cuban interests for the immediate establishment of the Cuban republic and the furtherance and growth of the new united party of Cuban independence. This idea is already abroad in the province of Santa Clara and newly established Cuban newspapers are taking it up and giving it a guarded prominence.

General Gomez, as the head of the Cuban army, occupies a position of importance and his position should not be underestimated. He has his enemies and detractors in this same army, but the fact remains that he is the leader of the one tangible thing the populace of Cuba today possesses upon which they can shower the expressions of their joy and satisfaction over the departure of the Spaniards. If the army were disbanded General Gomez, who is primarily a fighter and a man of action, would be without an occupation, unless, of course, he can in the meantime organize and establish the new united party of Cuban independence, a sweeping off its bows and damaging a gun sponson. The Curacoa filled rapidly and began to list.

PERSIST IN STARTING FIRES.

Authorities at Santiago Trying to Quell Incendiarism. SANTIAGO, Jan. 23.—Lieutenant Colonel Roca, who is in command at Guantanamo, cables to headquarters here that a second attempt has been made by disaffected Cubans to burn the cane on the Romell plantation, but that little damage was done, owing to the promptitude of the United States soldiers, who were on guard attending to their posts. It is believed that an organized gang is endeavoring to burn the cane on all the plantations in his district and he is using every effort to find and punish the perpetrators of these outrages.

The United States authorities refuse to confirm or deny the reports of a band of desperadoes committing murders, etc., in the Miami district, but the reports are persistent. Colonel Valente, chief of gendarmerie, has been instructed to raise an extra company to quell that part of the province.

Much difficulty is now experienced in communicating with the northern coast of the province, owing to the fact that no boat is available since the steamer Reina de Los Angeles was returned to its owners. The San Juan, which was captured here at the time of the American occupation, lies with broken shaft, rotting at what is supposed to be the wharf, and the failure of the authorities to turn it over to them for repairs.

They accuse the American officials of unfair discrimination. In any event, some good, small transport is needed to allow quick connection with Manzanillo. General Barcos and Libara are of the opinion that it is necessary to move the United States troops quickly there would be no vessel available and the same would be true if a sudden emergency arose in the transportation of supplies.

The first report of serious sickness in the men in the hospital, but under existing conditions this is not a large proportion. The health of the troops throughout the province is fairly good. The Third Immune regiment at Guantanamo are the worst sufferers, but the sickness there is diminishing. The chief surgeon reports only six deaths this month, three due to acute alcoholism and three to malignant malaria.

BUY UP A CUBAN TOWNSITE.

Syndicate Proposes to Direct Pinar Del Rio Trade from Havana. HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Premier A. Miller, ex-Havana, a prominent bank in Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased for a West Virginia syndicate the site of the ancient town of Cabanas in the province of Pinar del Rio, about forty miles west of Havana. The syndicate proposes to dredge the port, to build warehouses and a railroad and make Cabanas an outlet for the products of Pinar del Rio so as to divert the trade from Havana.

Hanna Taylor, former United States minister to Spain, who is residing at the Hotel Inglaterra, was waited on today by a deputation headed by Domingo Menezes Capote, secretary of the department of government, and Perfecto Lacoste, mayor of Havana, who expressed in the name of their compatriots their high appreciation of Mr. Taylor's struggle for liberty.

Chief of Police Menocal, ex-Superintendent McCullagh and Colonel John G. Evans, superintendent of the department of corrections, made a number of police appointments today, choosing 120 men, among them fifty members of the old guardia civil. Drills have been begun and the newly-constituted force will take control of the city within the next ten days. One hundred and fifty uniforms have been finished and the rest will be ready by the time they are needed.

Mrs. Bruner, wife of Dr. W. F. Bruner, United States sanitary inspector, with other American women, among them Mesdames Pittsburgh Lee, Letcham, Hallenberger, McDonald, Bara Gargas, will issue a call tomorrow to all American women in Havana to join them in arranging for the observance of February 15 as "Maline day." They will also urge the erection of a monument to the memory of the Maline dead in Colon cemetery, in which project they will ask the help of their countrywomen at home. They hope to get former Chaplain Chadwick of the Maline to attend Maline day. A large water tank built upon a

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Westerly Winds. Temperature at Omaha yesterday. Hourly. 5 a. m. 34 1 p. m. 35 7 a. m. 32 3 p. m. 35 9 a. m. 29 5 p. m. 37 11 a. m. 29 7 p. m. 35 10 a. m. 30 9 p. m. 34 12 m. 31 7 p. m. 33 12 m. 32 9 p. m. 30

treble about 100 yards from the camp of the Fourth Illinois regiment was filled yesterday. Last night about 9 o'clock it fell with a terrific crash, rousing the whole camp. Several men narrowly escaped death. The One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment is erecting a monument 20x20 feet at the base with a shaft fifty feet high for the graves of their comrades who perished in Cuba. The work is being done by masons in the regiment. The material is of coral rock. The whole cost will be about \$2,000 and the monument will be dedicated next week.

The tobacco in Yulista Abajo is suffering from lack of rain. Yesterday a meeting of Cuban officers was held at Mariano, to take steps to establish what will be known as "The Association of Veterans of the Cuban Rebellion." Today a deputation representing the Landed Proprietors' club waited on Governor General Brooke, with a petition bearing 30,000 signatures, against the collection of back taxes. The deputation was courteously received.

The Cuban captain, Parrado, has seized at Regla two deposits of arms, six carbines, 850 bayonets and 9,000 cartridges. The United States supply ship Comal arrived today and will proceed tomorrow to distribute rations along the coast, 175,000 at Matanzas, 175,000 at Nuevitas and 300,000 at Cienfuegos.

The official dispatch has sent rations to the various relief associations for distribution. Governor General Brooke has asked Washington to supply him with the means of reapplying 2,500 Cubans now at Key West. La Lucha, in today's issue, says it understands Mayor Lacoste and the city council will resign when the Washington government adopts General Brooke's recommendation for the remission of taxes. The mayor and a committee of city council have presented to General Ludlow the council's recommendation, and he replied that he would telegraph President McKinley tonight.

Hayward has telegraphed to Palmer in the United States to let President McKinley not to act in the matter until he has heard from General Brooke.

CHARGES AGAINST EAGAN

Specifications Upon Which Commissary General is to Be Tried—Language Aged Miles. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The charges and specifications upon which Commissary General Eagan is to be tried this week have been given to the press. The charges and specifications are as follows: Charge 1—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification: In that Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A., did, while testifying as a witness before a committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony a certain written statement in which he did make use of and thereby publish the following disgraceful, grossly insulting and ungentlemanly language with reference to Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army: "If, and when General Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a pretense of experiment he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies willfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously. . . . In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, which to make it as emphatic and as correct as the statement itself, I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine."

"This at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1899. Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification: In that Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A., did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the War department, submit and read as a part of his testimony certain written statements in which he made use of and thereby published, the following grossly abusing and ungentlemanly language with reference to the major general commanding the army: "If, and when the general charges it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a pretense of experiment he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies willfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously. If his statement was true that this was furnished under the name of an experiment, then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in state prison. If this statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libelers."

"His statement is a scandalous libel reflecting on the officer of every department who has contracted for and purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the commissary general and myself. In denouncing General Miles as a liar, when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as correct as the statement itself, I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with the contents of a camp latrine."

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

"This at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1899. The precise nature of General Eagan's plea to this charge and specifications has not yet been determined upon. So far as the charges are concerned, it is understood that the General Eagan will not plead guilty to either of them. A strong legal contest is looked for in the proceedings of the court-martial.

William Grogan Hurt. HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 23.—William Grogan of St. Louis, who took part in the international shooting contest, was thrown from a carriage yesterday and so severely injured that he will be unable to get on his feet until the end of the month. The injury was set in. He is now at the hospital.

Carders Strike Over Wage Reduction. CALAIS, Me., Jan. 23.—The carders at the St. Stephen cotton mills have struck because of a 6 per cent reduction in wages.

SIXTH BALLOT CAST

Hayward Registers a Gain and Receives Forty-One Votes.

HAINER DROPS OUT OF THE CONTEST

Webster and Thompson Hold Their Own and Nothing More.