MR. PLATT'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Takes Strong Ground for Ratification of Pending Peace Treaty.

GENERAL PENSION BILL IS PASSED

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana Lays Before Senate Facts of Anti-Expansion Propaganda and Asks Questions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the senate today in a brief speech delivered by Senator T. C. Platt of New York on the general subject of expansion. Mr. Platt took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest of Missouri, but in the course of his speech merely touched upon the constitutional question mentioned in the proposed resolution. He spoke in a clear, resonant voice and not only because this is the first speech he has delivered in the senate since his return to that body, but because the address was a thoughtful and well considered statement, he was accorded the undivided attention of his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries. A pleasing, though quiet, vein of humor ran through the speech, sharply pointing his statements. He took strong ground for the ratification of the pending treaty of peace.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi declaring that the ratification of the treaty should not commit the government to a colonial policy.

The pension appropriation bill, the second of the general appropriation measures, was passed after some debate. Late in the afternoon eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative Cooke of Illinois, addresses being made by Senators Cullom, Allison, Wellington and Mason.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, at the opening presented the resolution adopted at a meeting of certain citizens of Philadelphia protesting against any aggressive action on the part of the government in the Philippines.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, address the senate on the various resolutions respecting expansion and Mr. Rawlins of Utah gave a like notice for Thursday next.

Wants a Vote Next Friday.

Mr. Mason of Illinois asked unanimous consent for a vote on his resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to attempt to govern the people of any other nation, next Friday at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Hear for a vote on his resolution declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent, but Mr. Carter of Montana objected to both.

Mr. Carter understood, he said, that the resolutions pending in the senate on the expansion question had been presented as texts upon which senators would base remarks. He thought it proper that the several resolutions lie on the table until late in the session in order that all who desired might submit remarks upon them.

Showing evidence of annoyance, Mr. Hoar arose and said: "I desire to give notice that if we are not to have a vote on the question presented by this resolution, a question which is immediate and practical, I will keep my resolution or that of the senator from Illinois (Mr. Mason) before the senate during every morning hour until we obtain a vote upon them."

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire intimated that Mr. Hoar would encounter some difficulty in carrying out his plan to keep the resolution before the senate.

Mr. Carter said he viewed with regret the "irritation" of Mr. Hoar. He thought it would be conceded that the pending resolutions presented no great or important question to the American people, or to congress, inasmuch as they were at best expressions only of the senate. He pointed out the more important business before the senate, and urged that the time of the senate be not taken up with such pending matters.

Sullivan Offers a Resolution.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi, who asked that it lie on the table:

That the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results.

After some parliamentary sparring Mr. Mason obtained the floor and spoke briefly in advocacy of a vote on his expansion resolution. He said there were people in the senate friendly to the pending treaty who desired to give the friends of his resolution an opportunity to express their views by their votes. "Those who are friendly to my resolution," said Mr. Mason, "have not been delaying the treaty. If the friends of the treaty think by refusing to afford us a chance to express ourselves and our opinions they will gain time and strength they must consider the matter carefully. If I cannot get a vote on my resolution I shall consider myself most unfairly treated. We have never delayed the treaty twenty-four hours. I'm ready to vote on it now, but I am anxious to secure a vote first on my resolution."

After waiting for nearly an hour for an opportunity to speak, Mr. Platt of New York was recognized for his announced speech bearing upon the several expansion resolutions which had been introduced. He spoke from notes and in a clear, resonant voice. He was accorded the closest attention by his colleagues on both sides of the chamber and by a large audience in the galleries:

Constitution Contains No Bar.

There has never been absent from the floor of the senate that class of intellect which has found in the constitution its warrant for opposing new things. Nor is it new things only which are so resolutely opposed in the name of the fathers. It is the old things with new faces as well. Here we have been for a whole century annexing territory, annexing with a club or with a caress just as the necessities demanded, and yet senators are discovering to one another the most acute stress over what they boldly describe as a departure from time-honored traditions.

Mr. President, it was not the main purpose of the makers of the constitution to point out a way, in accordance with which the problems of government were to be solved. That purpose, no doubt, was in their minds to some extent, but to an extent which must have had its boundaries defined in their own experience. Their main purpose was to devise a plan of government and not to ordain policies, and where they seemed to be ordaining policies, where they departed from the main work of establishing the bodies which together should form the government and of distributing to each its particular functions, they were doing what every other legislative assembly, before their time and subsequently thereto, has had to do; they were satisfying popular prejudices and looking forward to the day when their work would be passed upon by minds less restrained than their own in the consideration of great principles and more subject than theirs to temporary and local prejudice. I do not mean to suggest, Mr. President, that such legislation as does occur in the constitution is any less binding on us, because it was put there as a concession to the sentiment of the hour, but I do affirm without hesitation that the inferences which we draw from such legislation, limiting the power of the general government and tendering to render our government less competent than the governments, need to be drawn carefully and need to be considered in the light of the whole scheme of federal authority. It is true that we are a government of limited powers, but the purpose of the limitation was simply to reserve to the people of the states such ample power as would enable them to determine their own affairs in their own way—such affairs, I mean, as were not also the affairs of the people of other states, and it was not the purpose of such limitation to hinder the federal government in providing as might seem best and wisest for the general welfare.

The disorder now existing in the Philippine islands is a subject to which senators who are opposing the treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing. The unwillingness of the armed natives to accept American authority does not constitute in my mind the slightest ground on which to base a vote against the Paris agreement. On the contrary, it affords a new reason why our action should be the more prompt and unanimous.

Imputations have been made here upon the purposes of those who advocate the assumption by the United States of Philippine sovereignty which can scarcely be genuine. All this talk about forcing our government upon an unwilling people, all this eloquent invocation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence is far and away from any real point that concerns the senate in this discussion.

There are reasons why the natives of those islands, after their experience with Spanish misrule, should misunderstand the presence at Manila of an American army, but there is no reason why an American senator should misunderstand it and no justification of his course in misrepresenting it. He knows that there is no American in all this broad land who wishes any other fate to any single native of the Philippine islands than his free enjoyment of a prosperous life. He knows that close in the wake of American rule there would come to the Filipinos a liberty that they have never known and a far greater liberty than they could ever have under the arrogant rule of a native dictator. He knows, moreover, that it would lead to self-rule—the rule of the islanders to the full extent of their capacity in that direction—and that each successive American president would welcome the time when he could recommend new leases of self-government to an advancing and improving people. The Filipinos may not know these things yet, but every American senator knows them and puts himself and his country in a false position when, by attributing the spirit of conquest and aggression to those whose policy has rescued the Filipinos from Spain and would now rescue them from native tyrants, he encourages them to doubt the generous sentiment of our people.

I do not say that these considerations are absolutely conclusive of our right and duty to assume the direct and exclusive government of the Philippines, for we have our own interests to think about, but certainly they forbid the use on this floor of any argument which tends to imperil the safety of our troops at Manila, or which adds one whit to the embarrassment of the administration in the trying situation by which it is confronted.

Mr. President, I don't know and I don't think anyone else can know, just what ought to be done with the Philippine islands beyond this—that we ought as instantly as possible to complete the withdrawal of their sovereignty from the kingdom of Spain and we ought ourselves to assume its obligations and prudently to discharge them until we have had full opportunity in our own council to determine their best disposition. This is all that the treaty of Paris proposes or imposes. It is all that the administration has at any time suggested; it is no more than a safe and conservative policy advises; it is no less than our public obligations require. It is a plain, clear, positive duty, it is one of those duties that are not to be got rid of by evasion; it will remain after you had rejected the treaty; it lies in the nature of the situation. Your army, your navy and your flag are at Manila; you can add to their dangers if you will, but their duty abides and the will of the nation must be done.

Anti-Expansion Propaganda.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana precipitated some discussion by a statement which he submitted at this point with respect to the anti-expansion propaganda. He said that on Thursday certain clippings from agricultural newspapers from various parts of the country were inserted in the Record.

"There is a very systematic and subtle attempt to mislead the people of the country with respect to the question of expansion," said Mr. Fairbanks, "and the agricultural papers are being used as a medium for this information."

Mr. Fairbanks said he had been credibly informed that Mr. Herbert Myrick, the editor of an agricultural newspaper at Springfield, Mass., had sent to agricultural newspapers throughout the country the letter of Andrew Carnegie to Secretary Wilson in opposition to expansion and had urged them to print it and comment favorably upon it, the space in their papers to be paid for at the usual rates. He then had read some of the communications by those who were opposed to the policy of expansion, remarking in conclusion that he desired simply to put the senate in possession of the information contained therein, without commenting upon it.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire inquired whether Mr. Fairbanks could inform the senate who paid for the publication of this literature and whether he objected to the payment for it by anybody who was able to do so.

"The matter, some of it I may say," replied Mr. Fairbanks, "is being systematically published and sent to senators in this chamber at the expense of somebody. I do not know and do not say who pays the bills. It was my desire simply to bring the matter to the attention of the senate."

Mr. Hoar said that the matter which had appeared in the agricultural papers with reference to the question of expansion was simply being supplied to the senate for its information and as a guide, so far as it might be considered to be such, to senators as to the views of the great agricultural class of this country. It was, therefore, he said, a mere absolute harmless method of communicating public opinion. It indicated the expansionists' press was being employed to the same end and said he did not enter any objection to it.

Then Mr. Chandler inquired of Mr. Hoar if he knew of any man with more or less money who was paying for the expansion propaganda.

Mr. Hoar replied that he was merely stating facts and had no desire to impugn the motives of anybody.

Resume Debate on Pensions.

Under the arrangement concluded last evening consideration of the pension appropriations bill was resumed, Mr. Gorman of Maryland desiring to submit some remarks upon it.

After calling attention to the large amount carried by the measure—about $145,000,000—Mr. Gorman said that notwithstanding the fact that 17 per cent of our soldiers who had been and were still engaged in the war with Spain in tropical countries were suffering from illness that would make them proper applicants for pensions no provision had been made in the pending measure for this increase in the pension roll.

At this point Mr. Gorman was interrupted by Mr. Hale of Maine, who said that he had been informed by a prominent officer of the army that if our troops were not recalled from Cuba before June or July, at the latest, the entire army on the island would be down with illness.

Continuing, Mr. Gorman said that the war with Spain would swell the pension roll by at least 50,000 names if the troops were not recalled from the tropical clime by the first of next September.

"Within three years from this date," said Mr. Gorman, in conclusion, "the pension roll will amount to $165,000,000 a year. If you add to that the cost of maintaining your army ($1,000 a man) the American republic will, in the year 1900, expend more money for its army and pensioners than any other nation on the face of the earth. That is a fact which the American people will have to face and ought to know now, in advance, what is coming to them if the schemes and projects that are being forced upon us are carried out."

Late to Fight Over Civil War.

Mr. Perkins of California, in charge of the measure, replied briefly to Mr. Gorman, saying that the committee had drawn the bill according to the estimates furnished it by the department, as had always been done.

Referring to the speech of Mr. Butler of North Carolina last evening Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire thought it was a trifle late to enter now upon the discussion of questions with respect to the great civil conflict that had been decided for all time more than a third of a century ago. The question of states' rights had been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and had been so decided. He expressed his satisfaction that Senator Bate and Senator Pettus, both distinguished confederate soldiers, had spoken as they had with reference to Mr. Butler's proposition and the sentiments he had expressed in his speech.

The pension bill was then passed.

At 2:07 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate went into executive session.

At 4:50 p. m. the senate resumed business in legislative session, the order of business being eulogies of the late Representative Cooke of Illinois.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Cullom of Illinois, Mr. Allison of Iowa, Mr. Wellington of Maryland and Mr. Mason of Illinois.

At the conclusion of the eulogies the senate, at 5:15 p. m., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

END OF THE COURT-MARTIAL

(Continued from First Page.)

structions from the president on this point?"

"He said to me immunity had been granted to witnesses," was the answer.

General Alger was then excused, the members of the court rising to their feet as he withdrew.

Colonel Alexander and Colonel Davis were recalled and said that never during their acquaintance with the accused had they known him to use vulgar or profane language. He always had been correct and clean in speech and never had they known him to use such language as was used in his statements before the War Investigating commission.

Eagan is Despondent.

Dr. William E. Hopkins of California and New York, Eagan's son-in-law, was called. He came to Washington after General Miles had given his testimony, and lived at the general's house. He said he then observed that General Eagan was very restless and nervous and could not eat normally nor sleep normally. At table he at times would stop eating and apparently lose himself in thought. He was intensely nervous and showed signs of congestion of certain parts of the brain. Witness had had long talks with his wife about her father and he had told her that her father must be carefully watched and that they must be prepared for anything. General Eagan's mind was non-receptive at this time and the witness believed that something very serious might happen. General Eagan, witness added, was in a gloomy frame of mind in consequence of the things that had been said about him. He felt that his honor was destroyed and that he did not want to see people. General Eagan, witness further testified, did not want to go into a street car, and was ashamed to meet anyone and keenly felt this disgrace. The general felt that General Miles had destroyed his honor and that his life-work was destroyed. In all the time the witness had known General Eagan, witness had not known him to use such language as was used in his statements.

General's Daughter Testifies.

Mrs. Hopkins, the daughter of General Eagan, was the next witness. General Eagan's counsel explained that he called her against the wish of her father and husband, and only because her absence from the trial might be remarked upon. She said her father came home one afternoon, and standing in the doorway with a paper in his hand exclaimed: "General Miles has crucified me." She said she could never forget that scene and said that since that time her father had beeen a greatly changed man. He could think of nothing else or talk of nothing else than that General Miles had ruined his life. He was from that time on in an alarming condition, and when witness was compelled to go to New York, she had returned almost at once to help care for her father. Witness spoke with much feeling in regard to her father's changed condition, and was given the closest attention of the court.

Mr. Worthington at this point read General Eagan's military record from the Army Register, and also read an interview with General Miles printed in a New York newspaper soon after he had made his statement before the commission, at the conclusion of which the defense rested its case.

At 11:10 o'clock a recess was taken until 11:30.

Mr. Worthington, after recess, began the argument for the accused, opening by saying that he contended that by the law of this country, civil, criminal or military, the defendant could not be held to account for what he said before the commission. He quoted from a number of high authorities to show that if the words spoken were pertinent and material to the cause in hand and were not objected to by the tribunal hearing the same and were not malicious in character, the witness could not be held answerable. The remedy, he said, lies with the tribunal before which General Eagan gave his testimony. If he had been told by that commission that his language was exaggerated and inadmissible, he would have withdrawn his words at once, but at this late day to call him to account was unfair and unwarranted by law. Counsel then called attention to the president's public statement that witnesses were given immunity and declared that this guarantee was claimed by the accused. Under these circumstances he believed General Eagan was perfectly protected against any result such as had been forced upon him by this court. He had been accused of a heinous crime, and in his statement to the commission had defended his honor and innocence, as he had a perfect right to do, but using stronger language, perhaps, than he should have used.

Mr. Worthington next quoted from authorities to show that to convict the accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman the offense must be such that any brother officer who should after his conviction, take him by the hand or visit his home, or be on intimate terms with him would thereby render himself disgraced and unfit to associate with gentlemen and men of honor. The endorsements of several high reviewing officers in the United States army on the findings of court-martial were quoted as showing that the offense must be exceptionally heinous and such as would unfit the accused for association with right-thinking men. One case cited was that of an officer who struck another who was a cripple, and called him a liar. General Sherman, who reviewed this case, disapproved the findings of dismissal of the court and said in effect that this penalty should not be imposed except the offense unfitted the perpetrator for the society of gentlemen, and while he regarded the action of the officer as properly subjecting him to a severe penalty, yet, the extreme penalty of dismissal should not be imposed. The findings were disapproved.

Counsel then reviewed the statement made by General Miles and characterized it as without a parallel in the history of the country. He commented upon the statement that General Miles pretended to have known about the so-called beef frauds for three months before he had sprung them on the country in his testimony before the War Investigating commission. During that time, said counsel, General Miles had not communicated the alleged facts to the responsible officers nor taken any steps to put a stop to them. Counsel reviewed at length the testimony which had been given, tending to show that General Eagan's mind was so seriously affected by the accusations which had been made against him that his friends feared that he would go out upon the street and shoot General Miles on sight. He was no longer himself and no longer could control his feeling or his actions.

In concluding his address, which lasted over an hour, Mr. Worthington made a strong plea for the accused, asserting that through this whole controversy he had conducted himself as an honest man goaded to desperation by the cruel and unjust accusations of his superior officer.

Deliberated His Statements.

Colonel Davis, the judge advocate, closed the argument. He said he had no other idea from the beginning than that all the facts and the whole truth in this case be brought out. He said that if the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statement of General Miles he had a positive and sure remedy. He had a right to demand a court of inquiry and he also had the undoubted remedy of resort to the civil and criminal law. But he saw fit to ignore all these remedies and to take the matter into his own hands. He had prepared with deliberation a statement which he had read before the War commission, which was grossly insulting and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations. On the question of immunity the judge advocate stated that in all courts the language, in order to be privileged, must be pertinent to the issue; it cannot be slanderous or in violation of military regulations. This was the universal rule.

The War Investigating commission, which had been created by the order of the president, was an informal tribunal, necessarily so by reason of the great scope given to its investigation, and it was not such a tribunal as could punish for contempt. Therefore it might or might not receive any statement which might be presented. In this case it had returned the statement to General Eagan, declining to receive a paper of the character presented by the accused.

He referred to General Miles' statement regarding bad beef and said that the commanding officers of fourteen regiments had declared that the beef furnished was unfit for food. Whatever the facts this testimony could not be ignored. Although General Eagan had been criticised, so had many other high officers. All had been more or less severely criticised, but they had continued to do their duty as men and officers.

Judge Advocate Davis spoke only about thirty minutes and as he concluded at 1:30 General Merritt declared the case closed and ordered the room to be vacated by all except the members of the court.

Quickly Reach Verdict.

The court was in executive session for a little over an hour and in this brief space of time reached its conclusion, for it soon became known when the doors were reopened that a verdict had been reached, or in military parlance, the court had made its findings.

The fact was confirmed by the announcement from the judge advocate that the court had adjourned without delay. It can be recalled only to correct a fault in the proceedings, which is a rare occurrence. Of the nature of the verdict or findings nothing is known positively outside of the members of the court, who are all under oath to keep the proceedings secret.

POSTMASTERS ARE APPROVED.

Senate Confirms a Number of Late Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Iowa—G. Cooley, Strawberry Point; W. H. Crooks, Adair; C. N. Goddard, Decorah; I. Hossler, Battle Creek; E. M. Parker, Newell; A. Wilkin, Keosauqua.

Nebraska—G. A. Eckles, Chadron; W. R. Leach, Auburn; C. A. McDougall, Friend.

Kansas—G. W. Fort, Stafford; R. M. McGonigal, Colby; J. H. Nichols, Kiowa; W. C. Palmer, Jewell; C. Smith, Washington.

Recommends Southern Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Surgeon General Sternberg has made public the report of Lieutenant Colonel O'Reilly, surgeon of the Department of Cuba, relative to the method of caring for troops in the tropics. As a result Dr. O'Reilly recommends that the troops intended for Cuban service should be recruited in the south and be colored, with white officers. They should be sent in November, after the rainy season. No improvement is needed in the ration and night service should be avoided.

Rural Delivery for Douglas County.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Mercer today called at the Postoffice department in regard to having a tri-weekly rural free delivery established in Douglas county. A postoffice inspector has been detailed to make the experiment.

Postmasters appointed: H. C. Bruns, at Knittel, Bremer county, Ia.; Edward O. Erickson, at Orland, Lake county, S. D.; Mrs. Lydia C. Oliver, at Kirwin, Big Horn county, Wyo.

American Horses for Europe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Record says: Chicago will supply Europe with 10,000 coach and 'bus horses. They are to come from different parts of Illinois and Iowa, and will be shipped at the rate of 200 head a week.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

PERISH ON VALDEZ GLACIER

Terrible Tales of Death and Suffering of Party of Alaskan Prospectors.

MANY OF THE MINERS ARE BADLY FROZEN

Sylvester Grog of St. Joseph is Among the Latter—Son Lays Down His Life for His Father on the Glacier's Summit.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 27.—The steamer Cottage City from Alaska brings news that a number of Copper river prospectors perished in Valdez glacier. The following are known to have been lost:

CHARLES KHRON, New York City.
C. P. SMITH, Chicago.
OLE EVJEN, Baldwin, Wis.
—— HENDERSON, Wisconsin.
GEORGE SWEESEY, New York.

Among the many badly frozen miners are:
George Polowitz, New York City.
Sylvester Grog, St. Joseph, Mo.
Holver Evjens, Baldwin, Wis.

There are six men at Valdez suffering from frozen feet, hands and faces. A hospital has been established at Twelve Mile camp on the other side of the glacier, and fifteen men are suffering there from the same cause. All were frozen trying to cross the glacier, but managed to get back into camp.

The freezing of the Evjenses, father and son, is particularly sad. They started for Valdez, but on getting well toward the summit of the glacier, found their feet freezing. Both started back. The son gave his father his extra wrapping for his feet and as a result froze both legs in a few minutes and was unable to proceed. He bade his father goodbye and compelled him to go on without him. Then the boy lay down in the snow to die. His body will probably never be recovered. The father reached Twelve Mile camp very badly frozen and is not expected to live.

Calmly Surrenders to Death.

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

Charles Khron wanted to lie down and die when the trip was almost at an end. His comrades kept him moving in spite of the pain of his badly frozen feet and at last got him into Valdez.

His toes were so badly frozen that they fell off when his boots were cut away. Blood poisoning set in soon after and in ten days the miners buried him in a rough grave. He was a member of the Manhattan Mining company of New York, a German and leaves a widow and family in that city.

The third man of the party to lose his life was a miner named Henderson, from some small town in Wisconsin. He started out with the party, but was frozen before they reached the summit of the glacier. He decided his only hope was to turn back. Soon after he left the party a terrible blizzard swept over the glacier, obliterating all trails and making travel impossible. He probably lost his way then and perished. At any rate he never reached Twelve Mile camp, the only place of refuge for miles around.

Terrible Plight of Polowitz.

George Polowitz of the Manhattan Mining company of New York was the fourth member to be badly frozen. He returned on the Cottage City today in charge of Dr. Lewis of Chicago. He will lose the greater part of both feet and is in danger of losing his life from blood poisoning. He would not let Dr. Lewis amputate his feet in the north. He said: "It was bitter cold and for four days we wandered about the glacier trying to find our way down. We had little food. The other four members of the Manhattan company were waiting on short rations at the foot of the lake. I don't know what will become of them now that Khron is dead and I am here in almost as bad a fix. I don't want my wife to know of my condition, so I will not tell you my New York address."

George Sweesey, also of New York, was a blacksmith at Valdez for a long time. He started across the glacier early in the winter, drawing a heavy sled. The details of his death are unknown, for he was alone. He never reached the other side.

The miners who arrived on the Cottage City say that many others perished like Sweesey. They are unable to give names. The men starting out in pairs or singly were never heard of again.

REPRESENTS ENGLISH ARMY

Decision to Keep a Permanent Military Attache at Washington—Captain Lee Selected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Times from London says: The British government has decided to create a post permanent as British military attache to its embassy at Washington. Of course the United States government will previously have been asked whether such a step will be agreeable and will have given an affirmative answer. Hitherto the British government has had military attaches attached to embassies and legations at Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, Teheran, Tokio and Pekin. The first British military attache at Washington will be Captain Arthur H. Lee, Royal artillery, who was for nearly five years professor of military topography at the Royal Military college at Kingston, Ont., and who accompanied the American forces throughout the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns as military attache, and whose article on American regulars in a recent magazine attracted much attention. He will be raised to the rank of lieutenant colonel in his new post.

Starts for Manila Monday.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—The Second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry will start for Manila via New York on Monday. Orders were received today for Companies D, H, K and L to be in New York by February 1 to sail on a transport which will leave that day. The remaining battalion is expected to leave here so as to sail from New York on February 10. The headquarters will go with the last detachment.

Transmit Power Eighty Miles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—The longest power transmission system in the world, that which supplies the city of Los Angeles with electricity, with power developed at the head of the Santa Ana river, eighty miles away, is completed. The system has occupied several years in building and has caused the expenditure of large sums of money. The wires enter the city in underground conduits.

Prostitutes Arrested.

Chief of Police Martin White issued a new order last evening with the intention of ridding the city of an undesirable class of people. It was to the effect that patrolmen shall arrest all street walkers found soliciting on the street. The order went into effect at 6 o'clock. As a result eight women were arrested before midnight in the business section of the city. Several of them had money enough to leave as a cash bond for their appearance for trial this morning and they were released.

Fred Lauer, a saloon keeper at 924 Douglas street, was arrested for keeping open after midnight. He was released on a $100 bond.

OUTSKATE THE CANADIANS

Three Championships at Poughkeepsie Go to New Yorkers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Unless its representatives skate faster tomorrow than they did today and yesterday the Dominion of Canada will lay claim to none of the championships this year. Three championships—the 300 metres, 500 metres, and 5,000 metres—have been decided, the first two mentioned going to Newburg, N. Y., through its representatives, Teddy Thomas, and the 5,000 metres to the New York Athletic club, represented by McClave. Now there is only one more national championship to be skated tomorrow—the 10,000 metres—and the sharks are tonight picking the Newburg boy to add this honor to his other victories. While Canada has so far failed to win a championship, one of her representatives, A. E. Pilkie of the Montreal Amateur Athletic association, gave two pretty performances today, winning the two-mile handicap in a hot contest with twelve other skaters, and also capturing the one-mile pursuit race. Summary of today's events:

Final of 1,500 meter national championship: E. A. Thomas, Newburg, first; George Sudheimer, Hamline, Minn., second; W. H. Merritt, St. Johns, N. B., third. Time: 3:06 2-5.

Five thousand meter national championship: Charles McClave, New York Athletic club, first; James Drury, Montreal, second; F. R. R. Sager, West Point, third. Time: 10:23.

One mile handicap: A. E. Pilkie, Montreal (scratch), first; Fred Hoffman, Cohoes (130 yards), second; F. R. Sager, West Point (scratch), third. Time: 6:38 3-5.

One mile pursuit race, two heats, winner of fastest heat wins the race: First heat, Charles McClave, New York Athletic club, defeated W. H. Merritt, St. Johns, N. B. Time: 3:18 1-5. Second heat, A. E. Pilkie, Montreal, defeated F. D. Gibb, Newburg. Time: 3:13 2-5.

Kid McCoy in Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCoy of New York registered at the Millard hotel Friday morning, having stopped for a few days' visit in the city on their way to California. McCoy's name is easier recognized when his sobriquet, "Kid," is prefixed. He has many friends among the sporting fraternity in Omaha, McCoy shows no effects of his recent pugilistic battle with Tom Sharkey, the heavyweight sailor, before the Lenox Athletic club of New York. He is a tall, lithe man, who looks every inch the famous athlete that he is. He spent the day chatting with friends in the hotel corridor and playing pool in the billiard room. At this game, as well as pugilism, he is an expert.

McCoy plans to spend the remaining winter months in California recuperating. In the spring he will return to New York and post a forfeit for another battle with the heavyweight champion, Sharkey. If the sailor refuses to grant a second encounter McCoy will challenge Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Corbett for a contest. The latter, he says, he is willing to meet at the heavyweight limit. He is confident of his ability to regain in the spring all his lost arena prestige.

Winners at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—This was the fifty-sixth day of the Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting. The weather was rainy and the track muddy. Ned Wickes and Siditilla were the beaten favorites. R. O. Rankin, chairman of the board of racing governors, resigned this afternoon. Results:

First race, selling, six and one-half furlongs: Bill Powell won, Ned Wickes second, Tophet third. Time: 1:24½.

Second race, six furlongs: Alpina won, Siditilla second, Waslin third. Time: 1:16½.

Third race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Wilson won, Oxnard second, Banquo I third. Time: 1:57½.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles: Double Dummy won, Muskadine second, Basquil third. Time: 1:57¾.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs: Simon D won, Governor Boyd second, Borden third. Time: 1:31½.

Sixth race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles: Inflammator won, Sadie Levy second, Royal Dance third. Time: 1:53¾.

No More Racing at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27.—Charles Green of St. Louis, who has a lien for about $50,000 on the Kentucky association track, the oldest in the United States, will begin work cutting it up in town lots in a few days. There will be no more racing at Lexington.

Chance for Ryan and Smith.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Monarch Athletic club of this city today offered a purse of $3,000 for a twenty-five round bout between Tommy Ryan and "Mysterious" Billy Smith. This is $500 more than the amount offered by the Lenox Athletic club of New York.

Negotiate Sale of Lexington Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27.—It is reported tonight that there is a movement on foot among prominent breeders and local horsemen to buy the famous Kentucky association track at this city, on which Charles Green of St. Louis holds a mortgage for $50,000. Green arrived today with the expectation of selling the mortgage and selling the track for town lots. It is understood a proposition will be made to him tomorrow and a satisfactory agreement is hoped for. The track is one of the oldest in the country. If it is sold in lots the racing game at Lexington, aside from trotting, is probably up.

Nebraska Horses Go to Kansas.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The Woodline stock farm of Fullerton, Neb., shipped four head of trotters to Wichita, Kan., yesterday. The horses were in charge of J. B. Chandler, the well known driver.

Janowski Beats Manhattan Cracks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Janowski won the fifth game of the series against the crack players of the Manhattan Chess club tonight. His opponent was the renowned Munich artist, Alexander Schlechter.

COLORADO TOWN SNOWBOUND

Almost Out of Coal and Provisions—Railroads Unable to Move Trains.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—Another snow storm, light in Denver, but severe in some portions of the mountains, has been prevailing during the last twenty-four hours. Around Leadville in every direction are huge drifts. At Kokomo about eighteen inches of snow has fallen. Traffic is at a standstill. The railroads are unable to get coal in and as a consequence a number of the mines have shut down and residents of the town are also almost out. Fresh meat is scarce and as a whole the town is in a pretty bad way.

There has been no eastern mail since Thursday last and but two western mails since then. The railroads have been making valiant efforts to clear the roadway, but the snow drifts in as fast as taken out.

Advices from Kokomo, a small mining camp between this city and Leadville on the Colorado & Southern railroad, announce that the accommodation train is lost between Dickey and Kokomo. The train left Dickey at 5 o'clock last evening and should have made the run in an hour and a half.

Snowslides are frequent in that section and the people of Kokomo, so the telegrams state, believe that the train has been buried under the snow. The best information obtainable is that the train carried ten passengers and a crew of four men.

Railroad officials declare the train is probably safe, but is stuck in some snowbank. A rotary snowplow has been dispatched from Kokomo and will endeavor to reach the imprisoned passengers.

Officers and Privates Left Behind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Captain J. F. Morrison of Company I and Lieutenant M. F. Smith of the Twentieth regiment, United States infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with several noncommissioned officers and a few privates, were left behind when the transport Scandia sailed for Manila. The officers had secured shore leave and will report to General Shafter at the Presidio. The privates were not given any permission to go ashore, and are in dread of summary punishment.

DIED.

THOMAS—Mrs. Jennie, January 26, 1899, at her residence, 1709 Dodge street, aged 41 years. Funeral from residence Saturday, January 28, 1899. Services 2 o'clock p. m. Interment Forest Lawn cemetery.

ELSASSER—Friday evening, wife of Christian Elsasser, at 2415 South Thirtieth street, of old age. Funeral notice later.

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Mr. President!

If it is in order—I move you that the Exposition Co. go ahead with the show and that "you'se fellers stop chewan de rag" and come in a body to our great January clearing sale of winter shoes—shoes for the women—shoes for the men—shoes for the misses—shoes for the boys—while our great $1.50 shoe for boys hasn't been put on the bargain table it will be found the greatest shoe bargain of Omaha today—They wear like iron and keep the little feet warm and dry—There's many of the best bargains yet in the store.

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Of booking and answering inquiries about our piano tuning club we have almost forgot to remind you of the savings you can make when you buy a piano of A. Hospe—for twenty-five years we've sold pianos—guaranteed them and backing up our guarantee—Never have we claimed to do something we couldn't do—Our reputation has been made upon the rock of our reliability—With this before you surely you would be the gainer by consulting us before you buy.

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Of Course You Eat—

And it isn't always convenient to go home for lunch—there may be other places—but you wont find in Omaha the equal to Balduff's for quiet—excellence and cheapness—You should remember that we have reduced our former prices just half—which makes ours an economy

LUNCHEON

Pork Tenderloin Saute, with mushrooms 20c
Lobster Pattie 20c
Fried Pike with Tomato Sauce..... 15c
Cream Puffs 5c
Chocolates and Coffee.....5c & 10c

BALDUFF'S,
Lunch—11:30 to 2:30. Supper—5:30 to 8:30.
1520 Farnam St.

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