



21 DEAD IN COLLISION

FORTY INJURED IN COLO-RADO WRECK.

Engineer Read Watch Wrong—Agonizing Scenes as Bodies Are Identified in Snow.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Jan. 16.—Twenty-one persons were killed and over forty injured, many of them seriously, in a head-on collision between two passenger trains No. 5 and No. 10 eastbound freight train last night. The accident occurred between Glenwood Springs and Spruce Creek, twenty-two miles from Glenwood Springs, at about 10 o'clock. Following is a revised list of the dead and descriptions of the unknown dead. The identification of the dead...

Identified dead: DAVIS, J. C., of the Davis-Brigham Drug Company, 107 N. 1st St., St. Louis; DIXON, Henry, St. Louis; EISEL, Mrs. Mattie, Williams, N. D.; GOODING, Clarence A., Washington; HAMBLIN, A. A., Penn. 21; HAMILTON, W. C., Ashton, Neb.; KETTLE, W. C., Ashton, Neb.; MARION, J. D., Princeton, Ind.; MCKAY, the Rev. F. L., from either Rockley, N. Y., or Westfield, Penn.; OLSON, G. W., St. Louis; GLENN, Dr. Arvilla A., from either Hildreth or Astell, Mo.; WILLIAMS, Arthur, Des Moines, Iowa; WILLIAMS, John, Clark, Neb. UNIDENTIFIED DEAD: Twelve-year-old boy; Eight-year-old girl, wearing plain ring on third finger of left hand; Two-year-old boy, light hair; Six-year-old girl, light hair and eyes; Woman, full faced, brown hair, about thirty years old; Woman, dark hair, dark complexion, plain gold ring; Woman, dark hair, blue and white striped waist; Woman, with red eyes, blue and white striped waist; Woman, with red eyes, blue and white striped waist; All the unidentified dead are women or children, and the bodies are badly mangled.

While nothing official has been given out as to the cause of the wreck, it is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the engineer, Gustaf Olson, of the passenger train. Olson, however, claims he understood his instructions perfectly, but that he misread his watch, thus encroaching on the time of two locomotives, the first of which was in charge of his brother, Sig. Olson.

When news of the accident reached Glenwood Springs every available physician and nurse in the city was pressed into service and a relief train was soon on the scene. The work of rescue was immediately begun.

As the bodies were taken from the ruins they were laid side by side on a bier of snow, amid the agonizing cries of husbands, wives and parents as they searched among the dead for their loved ones, many of whom were mangled beyond all recognition.

A pathetic feature of the accident was the killing of a father, leaving two small children, the elder four years old and the younger two. The elder boy told a nurse at the sanatorium that his father called him Bennie, and this is all he will say. From a fellow passenger it was learned that the family was en route to Grand Junction to visit relatives.

It is supposed that Mr. and Mrs. Kettle, whose names appear among the dead, were the parents of these two little ones, who are badly injured. Another sad case was the destruction of an entire family with the exception of an infant of three months. This helpless child was taken care of by a family at Shoshone, who intend to adopt the sole survivor of a once happy family.

One of the remarkable incidents of the wreck was the almost miraculous escape from the fated chair car of Mr. Staal, a Pueblo (Col.) salesman. Mr. Staal escaped without a scratch, but is tonight on the verge of collapse as a result of nervous shock.

It is expected that at least a dozen others who were brought here will die from their wounds. Train 5 was made up of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a smoking car, followed by a chair car, a tourist sleeper and a full complement of standard sleepers and a dining car. The locomotives are up on end and joined together as one piece of mechanism. Their wheels were rolled down into the Grand River and pieces of machinery are scattered all over the scene of the wreck. The smoking car was only partly derailed, while the chair car immediately following was completely telescoped by the tourist sleeper.

None of the standard sleepers left the track and no one was killed or injured in these cars, most of the dead and injured being removed from the ruins of the chair car, which was split completely in twain.

It is expected that the wreckage will be cleared away and the tracks again opened for traffic soon.

E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was in New York yesterday when he received news of the wreck from A. C. Ridgway, general manager of the road. He at once placed himself in telegraphic communication with points nearest to the scene of the accident.

Mr. Jeffery was optimistic as to the number of casualties. "The engineer of the train," he said, "was one of our oldest and most experienced men. I am confident that the accident could not have been caused through any error on his part or that of any member of the train crew. It was due, no doubt, to some unforeseen condition which human ingenuity could not avoid."

"Dolero, east of the great Glenwood Canyon and situated in a very mountainous country. The railroad winds along around the foot of the precipitous sides of the canyon and passes at stated points through long tunnels bored through the solid rock. On our road there has long been established a system of meteorological observation, the trainmen, which has resulted in furnishing a high grade of men. Not until a man has proved himself competent in experience and intelligence is he placed in charge of one of our passenger engines."

FACED POE'S REVOLVER.

Richmond Man Relates a Reminiscence of the Poet.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 16.—Colonel John H. Montague, of this city, told to-day of the unique distinction, if so it may be called, of gazing down the barrel of a revolver behind which gleamed the eyes of Edgar Allan Poe.

"The editor of 'The Whig' and Poe kept bachelors' hall at the time," said Colonel Montague. "I recall that on one occasion they had entertained some friends at dinner. Happening to be passing the house about midnight and hearing a great noise from within, I entered. I had not gone many steps before I saw Poe standing at the top of the landing, half-dressed, with a gun in his hand, which he was leveling at me. I was almost paralyzed with apprehension, but dared not turn and run back. Being very young and active, I dived under the gun, and, embracing the poet, asked him if he could give me a drink. The question and my expression touched his heart, and he invited me in."

Only three other persons are now alive in Richmond who knew Poe. They are Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss, John Ferguson, who had the distinction of eating a piece of Poe's wedding cake, and Dr. Richard G. Crouch.

"GOING BACK"—CASTRO.

Will Face the Music, if There Is Any.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, declared this evening that his present intention was to return to Venezuela as soon as his health would permit him to make the voyage. He would travel aboard an ordinary steamer.

"My plan is to live as a private citizen in my native land," he said. "If it is desired to take proceedings against me, I will be there. The idea of starting a revolution of any kind has not entered my head."

Señor Castro is still confined to bed where, according to Dr. Israel, it will be necessary for him to remain at least another fortnight. He is gaining most satisfactorily, however. It is expected that he will be able to walk after a month. The members of his suite regard it as likely that he will undertake the journey to Venezuela the latter part of February or the beginning of March.

OIL SUITS TO CONVERGE.

Hoped to Contradict Rockefeller—Archbold Testimony in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The government's two lines of attack on the Standard Oil Company are expected to converge in this city next Tuesday, when Special Examiner Franklin Ferriss will resume hearings in the dissolution suit, and District Judge Anderson will take up the retrial of the rebate case in which Judge Landis's fine of \$29,240,000 was wiped out by the Supreme Court.

Ten subpoenas were issued to-day for government witnesses in the dissolution suit. The names of three of them were learned—F. S. Huntington, controller of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company; J. S. Ford, auditor for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company, and Frank C. Reilly, general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company. Among the witnesses, it is expected, there will be some to offer testimony in rebuttal of that given by John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold in New York.

TO BUY AUTOS FOR TAFT.

Next President Will Use Machines Rather than Horses.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The urgent deficiency bill, which was reported to the House to-day by the Appropriations Committee, will carry an appropriation of \$12,000 for the purchase of automobiles to be used by President Taft. This item was included in the bill at the request of the President-elect, made through Secretary Loeb, and the committee unanimously agreed that it should be incorporated in the measure.

It is not designed to do away entirely with the horses used by President Roosevelt, but it is known that Mr. Taft believes that for certain purposes automobiles are superior, and he will use them on flying trips and for getting fresh air when he is deprived of exercise at golf.

NEW HEAD FOR BELLEVUE

Dr. Winford H. Smith, 33 Years Old, of Hartford, Selected.

PANAMA LABELS SUIT ON WITNESSES SUMMONED BY GOVERNMENT.

Six Washington Correspondents and a Newsboy Subpoenaed—Novelty in Federal Jurisprudence.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Six Washington correspondents of out-of-town papers and a local newsboy received subpoenas to-day to appear next week before federal grand juries and give testimony, presumably in connection with statements bearing on the Panama Canal purchase. So far as it has been possible to ascertain, the following were the only ones cited: Otto Carmichael, Charles S. Albert and E. Jesse Conway, all of the "New York World"; James Hornaday, of "The Indianapolis News"; Jeremiah M. Crist, of "The New York Sun"; Harris M. Christ, of "The Brooklyn Eagle"; and William Smith, a newsboy of Washington, engaged in selling New York papers. With the exception of Mr. Crist, who is commanded to go to New York and present himself on Monday morning before the grand jury of the Circuit Court for the Southern District, all are directed to appear before the federal grand jury of the District of Columbia on Tuesday morning. The "World" men also were directed to bring with them files of the paper for September, October, November and December, 1908, "in the case of the United States vs. the Press Publishing Company," publishers of the "New York World." All declared that they were ignorant of the nature of the case regarding which they were called upon to testify.

There is no doubt here that the subpoenas have to do with a suit for libel which it is believed has been brought by the government in New York against the "World."

It was the publisher of "The New York Sun," in connection with the publisher of "The Indianapolis News"—Messrs. Laffan and Delevan Smith—whom the President denounced in a letter dated December 1 to William Dudley Foulke, and in his special message to Congress of December 15 regarding the charges of corruption by or on behalf of the government in regard to the canal purchase the President announced that the Attorney General had under consideration the form in which proceedings for libel against Mr. Pulitzer should be brought.

Never before has the United States government sued for criminal libel. The President in his message was most emphatic in saying that it should not be left to a private citizen to begin the suit, and he was particular to say that he did not believe "we should concern ourselves with the particular individuals who wrote the lying and libellous editorials, articles from correspondents, or articles in the news columns. The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of 'The World.'" It is therefore reinforced that the correspondents were summoned as witnesses, and not with the ultimate idea of making them co-defendants.

All efforts to obtain any information at the office of the District Attorney here regarding the particular statute under which the suit has been brought failed. District Attorney Reke left his office early and went to his home in Germantown, Md., and could not be reached. His assistants refused to discuss the subject in any of its phases. Attorney General Bonaparte was not to be found, and the officials of his department were silent.

As soon as the subpoena had been served on him Mr. Carmichael got in touch with his office in New York and took an afternoon train for that city, where he will hold a conference with his superiors. "I don't know what it is about," said Mr. Carmichael, "and I have had no information from the office about the matter."

That every effort was made to prevent any "leak" in New York before the subpoenas were served is shown by the fact that Mr. Crist's subpoena was directed to "John" Crist, the indorsement later being written upon it that "John" was a fictitious name. The fact that Mr. Crist has been ordered to appear before a federal court in New York is regarded as evidence that if any purpose had been entertained to bring such an action in the New York State courts it has been abandoned, perhaps owing to advice from District Attorney Stimson, left as a course was not feasible, or again, perhaps because of the refusal of District Attorney Jerome to undertake to present such a case to the state tribunals.

Grand jury proceedings in the District of Columbia are always conducted with the greatest secrecy. The District Attorney strongly renews any effort to seek information for the press as to the procedure in such cases before an indictment has been returned, and offenders are subject to severe penalties for interference with the course of justice. It is difficult, therefore, to ascertain the lines of procedure of the government in these cases.

Additional interest is lent to the case by the presence in this city of William Nelson Cromwell, who represented the canal company in the negotiations with the government. Several attempts were made to see him at his hotel, but all callers were informed that he was not in.

At the White House nothing was learned which would throw any light on the case.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—Six Indianapolis men were served with subpoenas late to-day to appear before the federal grand jury in the District of Columbia at Washington on next Wednesday and give testimony, presumably in regard to the matter printed in "The Indianapolis News" bearing on the Panama Canal purchase.

Four of the men summoned are connected with "The News." They are Hilton C. Brown, general manager; Bart Parker, cashier; Edward Harding, foreman of the composing room, and Charles Clark, bookkeeper. The others who will give testimony are Albert Sahn, County Auditor, and M. I. Berry, County Assessor. It is presumed they are called to establish the ownership of the paper; in other words, that Mr. Smith appears as such on public records.

"The World" prints the following statement this morning: Subpoenas were served yesterday on William P. McLaughlin, the editor of sports and athletics of the Press Publishing Company, and J. Angus Shaw, the secretary of the company, requiring them to attend on the 18th day of January, 1909, at 10:30 of the forenoon, before the United States Grand Jury to testify "all and everything which you may know generally on the part of the United States." Subpoenas in this form seem unprecedented in the history of the criminal law.

It being thus apparent on the face of these subpoenas that a general investigation is sought in any and all subjects of which the witnesses have any information, without requiring that it be under investigation in a proceeding which is required by law, and it being thus clearly a mere fishing expedition on the part of the government, officers to return before Judge Ward on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, why such subpoenas should not be quashed.

HOUSES FOR HOMELESS UNITED STATES TO BUILD 3,000 IN ITALY.

Appropriation of \$500,000 To Be Used—Timber and Carpenters To Be Sent to Earthquake Zone.

Washington, Jan. 16.—An innovation in international relief measures is to be undertaken by the American government in expending the \$500,000 in money appropriated by Congress for the Italian earthquake sufferers. Realizing that a great need among the sufferers is shelter, President Roosevelt has decided to send to Italy material for the construction of twenty-five hundred or three thousand substantial but modest frame houses, supplementing this by supplying civilian carpenters to supervise construction, if this can be arranged.

Ever since the appropriation was made by Congress consideration has been given by the President and the State Department as to the best uses that could be made of it. Correspondence has been going on almost daily with Ambassador Griscom at Rome, with a view to ascertaining his views and those of the members of the American relief committee and of the Italian government as to what was most needed.

A final decision was reached yesterday. Verbal instructions were given by President Roosevelt to Secretary Newberry whereby the machinery of the Navy Department was set to work on the plan. Mr. Newberry telephoned to naval officials at New York, and they immediately took the work in hand.

The following statement was made public at the Secretary's office this afternoon: The Navy Department has arranged for the expenditure of approximately \$500,000 in the purchase of building materials, including all articles necessary for the construction of substantial frame houses for the Italian sufferers, and the shipments will begin by the sailing of two steamers, probably Monday. This lumber is being delivered today in New York, and the sailing of the vessels will proceed as fast as they can be loaded. Each ship will carry all the material for the construction of about five hundred houses, and it will require not less than six steamers for the entire amount purchased. If possible, the department intends to send with each vessel several civilian house carpenters, with plans to assist in the erection of these houses.

The civilian carpenters will be obtained from the navy yard eligible list. Pay Inspector John A. Mudd, in charge of the navy pay office in New York, who has been assisting in the work, came to Washington to-night to talk over the situation with Mr. Newberry.

Queen Helena of Italy will manage the distribution of "The Christian Herald" fund for the widows and orphans of the earthquake district. Dr. Louis Kluge, of "The Herald," has promised to start this fund with a gift of \$5,000 and will send that much each week to Italy and as much more as is necessary.

Total contributions received by the American Red Cross for the Italian victims up to tonight amount to \$87,447.

TO INVITE MR. BONAPARTE Investigation of Tennessee Coal and Iron Deal Not Probable.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The President's reply to the Culberson resolution, calling for information regarding the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, and the reasons why the Attorney General had not brought suit, was considered this afternoon by the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, but only Senators Clark, of Wyoming; Kittredge and Culberson were present. These members of the sub-committee determined to make a full investigation, not only of the right of the Senate to demand information, but of the legality of the amalgamation. To this end they decided to send to Attorney General Bonaparte a letter "inviting" him, in person or through an assistant, to appear before the sub-committee at its next meeting, which will be held on Thursday.

In view of the nearness of March 4, and the wide scope of the proposed investigation, it would surprise no one of the Senate leaders if the sub-committee found itself unable to complete its report before adjournment, although the members of the sub-committee profess to have undertaken the inquiry in good faith. It is also hinted that, even when the report is completed, there will be no method of enforcing the committee's views, even if the report is received by the whole Senate.

PLAN TO HOLD UP BACON.

Senators Who Dislike President May Oppose His Nomination.

Washington, Jan. 16.—There is much gossip in the Senate cloak rooms and lobbies to the effect that the nomination of Robert Bacon for Secretary of State, which the President will send to the Senate when Mr. Root resigns, next week, will be held up.

Those Senators who are particularly antagonistic to the President insist that they will prevent Mr. Bacon's confirmation, not because they regard him as unfit for the place, but because they consider that he has not always been gracious when they have called on him and, above all, because they think it will annoy the President. The leaders do not believe, however, that this policy will be seriously pursued. They characterize the gossip as "cloak room courage," which they expect to see faded away when the nomination is favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE IN DANGER.

Bellingham, Wash., Jan. 16.—The \$1,000,000 government bridge across the Frazier River at New Westminster, B. C., is in imminent danger of going out at the breaking up of the ice, which is jammed above the piers. Logs valued at \$50,000 are intricately mixed with the ice cakes.

NO TILLMAN INQUIRY.

Resolution To Be Killed if South Carolina Senator Offers One.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Tillman insists that he will be investigated by the Senate if he has to introduce the resolution providing for the inquiry himself. The Senate leaders, however, say, as has been told in these dispatches, that the Tillman resolution will not get far, even if he introduces it. They take the ground that nothing has been shown which would warrant the expulsion of the Senator from South Carolina; that at best only a question of propriety or a fine sense of honor is involved; that condemnation would be too severe, and that, on the other hand, they are seriously opposed to a complete exoneration or a "whitewash."

It is regarded as possible that Mr. Tillman will make another speech, in which he will seek to "get even" with the President, and that the entire subject will then be dropped.

RESCUERS BADLY BURNED

Boy Takes Children from Building After Injured Men Fall.

Two men were burned, one possibly fatally, at a fire which broke out shortly before 10 o'clock last night in the hallway of a tenement at No. 2418 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Patrolman William Donnelly, twenty-five years old, was burned so that he may die in trying to rescue three small girls, and Daniel Cull, a plumber, thirty-four years old, of No. 3 Hull street, was badly burned in aiding the policeman. Both men were removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The three girls were later rescued by William Brody, six years old, of No. 2020 Fulton street.

Abraham Kesselman, who keeps a store on the first floor and lives on the floor above, was absent with his wife at the time of the fire. Their little daughter, Marie, eight years old, was entertaining her two friends, Louise Miller, seven years old, and Rebecca Brody, seven years old, both of No. 2020 Fulton street, in her parents' apartments when a man passing in the street discovered the flames in the lower hall and gave the alarm. The escape of the girls was cut off, and in trying to rescue them Donnelly and Cull received their injuries.

Young Brody, a brother of one of the girls, smashed in the rear window of the apartment and passed the girls out through the dense smoke to firemen who had followed him.

The damage was estimated at about \$3,000. The cause was unknown.

LUNATIC SEEKS DRAPER

Reaches Anteroom of Bay State Governor's Office—In Asylum.

Boston, Jan. 16.—An insane man, who gave his name as Moses Speats, made his way into the anteroom of the office of Governor Eben S. Draper at the State House, to-day, and to Frank Hardigan, of the state police, who was the first to accost him, declared he had come to demand \$500,000.

The man had gone to the floor in the elevator usually used by the Governor, and succeeded in reaching the ante-chamber before he was noticed. A little later, however, he attracted the attention of the state officer by pacing rapidly up and down the room.

In making his demand for money he also stated he had lost three children by death, one in Canada and two in this country. The man was humored by the officer until he could be taken to the office of General J. H. Whitney, chief of the state police. Speats was taken to the Taunton Insane Asylum to-night.

The man was removed so quietly from the State House that Governor Draper was unaware that anything unusual had happened. Speats is forty-seven years old.

John A. Steele, an insane man, entered the anteroom of the executive chamber of the State House in Boston on December 4, 1907, bent on killing Circuit Judge J. J. Gould Jr., who was then Governor. Finding the door of the Governor's room closed he shot two labor men, one fatally and injured with the muzzle of his revolver a third, all of whom had gone to the State House to meet the Governor by appointment.

RAILROAD GIANTS WAR.

Hill and Harriman Lines Make Colorado Battleground.

MAY HAVE BEEN MISLED SOME CONGRESSMEN NOW THINK SO.

Their Anger at President Cools Down When They Analyze Mr. Tawney's Figures Carefully.

Washington, Jan. 16.—There are indications that some members of Congress, after being drawn into intense opposition to the President by his leaders, are now pausing to ask themselves if they have not been misled by the indignation of a few who were singled out for condemnation by the Executive. Mature reflection is leading to a closer analysis, for instance, of the figures presented by Representative Tawney in support of his assertion that Congress last year appropriated \$25,500,000 to prevent frauds in and deductions upon the several branches of the public service, to protect public lands from fraudulent entry and to apprehend and punish other violators of the law.

From Mr. Tawney's speech in the House it was naturally assumed that this sum had been furnished to the administration to conduct investigations and special prosecutions, but, on examination of the figures for themselves, members are finding, for instance, such items as \$915,000 for the maintenance of the police force of the city of Washington included in the total, which is not, of course, a special appropriation at all, but a part of the fixed municipal expenses of the national capital. Then, there are numerous other items of a like character. For instance, Mr. Tawney includes in his figures practically the entire cost of the internal revenue service, the two items being "salaries and expenses of internal revenue collectors," etc., \$2,075,000, and "salaries and expenses of revenue agents, gaugers, etc.," \$2,400,000, this being as fixed and regular an appropriation as that for the collection of customs duties. But the chairman of the Appropriations Committee does not fail to include part of the cost of collecting customs duties, for he cites an item of \$200,000 for "the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue."

ERRORS IN MR. TAWNEY'S TABLE. In order to make up this startling total there are included numerous expenditures which cannot properly be classed under the head cited by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, of which the following are fair examples: For the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits in New York Harbor, \$85,000; for steamboat inspection and the contingent expenses of the service, \$570,000; for the incidental expenses of the army, including such items as telegrams, postage, the erection of barracks, hire of veterinary surgeons, shoeing of horses and mules, etc., \$2,200,000.

Mr. Tawney also puts into his table practically the entire cost of the forest service, including such items as the protection of fish and game, necessary supplies, apparatus and office fixtures, electric light, gas, ice, washing towels and similar incidentals, \$3,151,000. Another "police item" which swells the total is \$200,000, which covers the salaries of the Indian reservation police, their rations and mounts, while the entire contingent expense of the Indian service, amounting to \$85,000, is included. Another item as distinct from the detection and suppression of crime as any noted is that for "unforeseen emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service, \$90,000."

Of course, the entire cost of the meat inspection, which is not for the purpose of suppressing crime but of promoting health, is included, the total being \$3,000,000, as is also the \$700,000 for the enforcement of the pure food act, which covers every part of the expense, including office rent, gas, electric light and apparatus for making analyses. Many more items which have a little place in the table presented by Mr. Tawney as those cited might be enumerated, but these are, perhaps, among the most glaring errors.

Had such mistakes been made by a member less familiar with the appropriations and the purposes for which they are made than the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, members discovering them would be less surprised, "but," they say, "if Mr. Tawney is so far misled regarding the real purpose and use of these appropriations, what reliance can be placed on any of his figures?" Has he not permitted his indignation at the administration to cloud his judgment, and has he not, in turn, seriously misled us?

The Tribune's editorials asking the real reason for curtailing the usefulness of the Secret Service have had an effect in the House, and some of the members are bringing them to the attention of Mr. Tawney, as well as the fact that he cut down the total appropriation for the Secret Service last year by \$10,000. They are asking with some persistence why these things were done, but they say they have received no satisfactory answer. In fact, some of the members predict an opposite swing of the pendulum before adjournment, and believe that the investigation with which the Olmsted committee is charged will end in nothing.

SOME LEADERS STILL BITTER. On the other hand some of the leaders are as bitter as ever, insisting that they purpose to pass the James River bill over the President's veto, saying that they refuse to be dictated to by the President, and declaring that a terrible fate is awaiting the occupant of the White House.

Senator Forsaker intimates that he has in pocket a terrible rod for the administration, because he has learned that the President will not submit a detailed reply to his resolution calling for an accounting of the \$2,000,000 emergency fund appropriated in 1898. Mr. Forsaker has heard that the President has offered to permit some Senators to look over the accounts, but will not extend that privilege to the author of the resolution, and this especially angers the Senator from Ohio. Some of the Senate leaders are beginning, however, to question their wisdom in permitting the passage of the Culberson and Forsaker resolutions, and are expressing regret that there is no longer any Senator who is willing to play the important but ungrateful part of watchdog to detect any flaws or improprieties in the resolutions offered, and bills pressed by Senators.

SWALLOWS TEETH WHILE BOWLING. Stamford, Conn., Jan. 16.—Robert Dunlap, a steetcar conductor, shipped while bowling here yesterday and swallowed a plate containing three false front teeth. He was almost strangled before they passed into his stomach, but since then they have given him no trouble, and he is able to be about as usual. Dr. E. Everett Rowell has made an X-ray photograph and an operation probably will follow.

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