

Light snow tonight and probably Sunday; not so cold tonight; fresh to brisk winds, becoming northeasterly.

NUMBER 1104.

DEWEY'S GREAT GUNS ROAR AGAINST MALABON

Monadnock and Charleston Shell the Insurgent Village.

MORE LAND FIGHTING TODAY

Officials Believe Otis Has the Enemy Surrounded and Will Soon Capture Aguinaldo.

MANILA, Feb. 11, 4:50 p. m.—The monitor Monadnock and the cruiser Charleston shelled the town of Malabon all of this (Saturday) forenoon, and desultory firing is continuing between our troops and the insurgents on our left.

Private Harry McClure, of Company H, First Idaho Infantry, has been killed and six others were wounded, including Capt. T. R. Hamer, of the First Idaho, and Lieut. William Gardenheir, of the First Montana Infantry.

In his latest dispatch to the Adjutant General, printed elsewhere, General Otis expresses the opinion that the insurgents are so thoroughly whipped that Aguinaldo will not be able to rally his forces again.

While no official advices have yet been received about the battle at Malabon, this morning officials admit that every effort is now being made to capture Aguinaldo, and they think from the location of Malabon, the maneuver was made in an attempt to cut off his retreat to the north. Aguinaldo, they believe, is practically surrounded.

The dispatch from General Otis is thought by the officials here to indicate that the end of the insurgent uprising in the Philippines is near at hand. It has been the belief here since the first attack on the Americans by the Filipinos that Aguinaldo would be unable to maintain his influence with his ignorant followers in the face of the succession of defeats which were then confidently anticipated, and which he has since sustained, and today's dispatch confirms that belief.

Aguinaldo's Last Stand.

Every indication is that Aguinaldo is reduced to the last extremity and that he will not be able to muster his forces around him again in such numbers as to cause the Americans any trouble. Calococan was his stronghold, his last resort, and the strongest place in the possession of the insurgents. If the insurgents who were driven from there have concentrated in Malabon the shells from the Charleston and the Monadnock will soon reduce the town and Aguinaldo will have to take refuge in some of the towns further inland. These villages cannot be fortified, and the American forces, which seem now to be acting on the offensive, could easily reduce them.

The term "refused" used in today's dispatch in reference to the Otis brigade has a military significance, which differs from the ordinary meaning of the word. It means in this case that the brigade under General Otis instead of proceeding directly against Calococan in a line from Manila, swung back from the main division until it formed two sides of a triangle in which formation it made the assault. The military interpretation of the word refused is to swing back.

No News From Holo.

Nothing has yet been heard from Holo, which is believed now to be in possession of General Miller, who was instructed to demand its surrender at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Hardly sufficient time has elapsed, however, for news from there to reach Manila, but the department expects to hear something definite tonight or tomorrow at the latest.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

Report From General Otis on Today's Fighting.

The following additional casualties were reported to the War Department late this afternoon by General Otis at Manila: First North Dakota—Wounded: Sergt. William H. Lock, Company G. Third Artillery—Wounded: Private D. L. Putzker, Battery K. Cash Artillery—Wounded: Corporal Andrew Peterson, Battery D. First Montana—Wounded: Second Lieut. William Gardenheir, Company F; Private William Kennedy, Company G; Harry Slack, Company D; G. W. Boardman, Company A; J. M. Box, Company M; Frank Gott, missing. Twentieth Kansas—Wounded: John O. Morsberg, Company K; Sidney Morrison, Company M. First Idaho—Killed: Private Harry McClure, Company H. Wounded: Capt. T. R. Hamer, Corporal Howard Barkley, Company E.

THE BATTLE OF CALOCCAN.

Incidents in Yesterday's Rout of Aguinaldo's Forces.

Manila, Feb. 11.—11:25 a. m.—The troops which attacked and captured the town of Calococan yesterday comprised the left wing of General Arthur's division, supported by troops drawn from the division of General Anderson's brigade. The American loss was three killed and thirty-two wounded.

The Kansas and Montana boys in their magnificent charge through a wooded ravine suffered the principal losses. Nothing could surpass the fearlessness of their advance across an open field on the right, directly in the face of the enemy's strongest entrenchments. Captain Dyer's guns of the Sixth Artillery on the left, and Major Young's Utah Light Artillery kept pouring shrapnel into the enemy's lines at a range of 2,000 yards with great accuracy, almost every shot telling, and ceased firing only when the infantry approached close to the town. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, in command of the infantry, advanced with his troops, establishing his headquarters in Calococan immediately after its capture. Last night our lines extended from west to east beyond the town. Entrenchments were thrown up and outposts picked to meet any possible attack from the enemy who had retired toward Malabon.

Yesterday's fighting was witnessed from General Arthur's headquarters on Binondo Cemetery Hill by Capt. King Hall of the British warship Narcissus, British Consul Ramsden, and other foreigners who unite in bestowing the highest encomiums upon the courage of our troops and the splendid generalship displayed by our commanding officers. John F. Russ, of "Harper's Weekly," was wounded in the arm in yesterday's fighting.

The American possessions in the east now include Hays and Calina, fifteen miles from Manila and north to the shore of Lake Laguna and Debra. These towns which have about 1,500 inhabitants each surrendered to Colonel Stoenburg, of the First Nebraska Infantry, on Thursday without a shot being fired.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. February 11 and 12, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited. 165-21-2m

INTENTIONS TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES

Mr. Chandler Wants a Vote on Pending Resolutions.

General Remarks in the Senate on the Proposition.

Mr. Stewart Will Present His Views on the Question of Expansion.

In the Senate today Mr. Chandler asked that an agreement be made to take the vote on the various resolutions pending that relate to the Philippines. He suggested that they all be taken up at 3 p. m. Monday and that they be disposed of before the adjournment that day. Mr. Cullum hoped these matters could be deferred for a few days. He insisted that the appropriation bills ought to be first disposed of.

Mr. Chandler said the public business would not be expedited by sidetracking these declarations in the interest of the appropriation bills. At this juncture Mr. Allen asked that a vote be taken on his resolution reaffirming the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Allison remarked that he would be in favor of voting upon this proposition at once and without the agreement on the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stewart desired to know the reasons for reaffirming at this time the Declaration of Independence. It would take several days to explain.

Mr. Mason interrupted to insist that the reaffirmation of the Declaration of Independence was for the purpose of telling the Filipinos that they had no right to demand that we will show them the blessing of liberty.

Mr. Allen said he voted to ratify the Treaty and he thought the agreement would make a declaration should be carried out.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) asserted that if any agreement had been made he was not a party to it, and did not feel bound by it.

Mr. Chandler also denied that he had entered into any agreement. But he admitted that it was only fair that all these resolutions should be called up and let them stand upon their merits. A vote ought to be taken, he said.

Mr. Tillman asserted that possibly Messrs. Chandler and Lodge were managing this business in the absence of Mr. Aldrich, who has gone to Europe; and he wanted to know of Messrs. Lodge and Chandler if any resolutions or promises were made by Mr. Aldrich in consideration of their votes for the Treaty.

Mr. Tillman directly asked Mr. Mason if he regarded himself as bound by the agreement, inasmuch as he had stated there was an agreement.

Mr. Mason said he understood there was an agreement, but he had kissed his resolution good-bye.

Mr. Bacon insisted that whatever resolution was passed should be considered with great care, as it would be a declaration by the Senate of the permanent policy that should be pursued with reference to the Philippines.

Mr. Bacon denounced the McNary resolutions as being vicious, and that no one who did not want a permanent colonial possession in the Philippines should vote for them.

Mr. Carter deprecated that such discussions should take place in the Senate while the Philippines were under the management of the United States Government. The American people would not be driven. He thought the proposed declarations were unwise and imprudent. It was a hanging out of a flag of truce and begging terms from the people who fired upon the United States forces. Let the question be settled by arms in the island of Luzon. Then would be time enough to pass resolutions.

The discussion about bargains, deals, and deals did not comport with the dignity of the Senate. He was not prepared to vote on any resolution, but he would not object to consideration.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that when the resolution came up he intended to discuss the greater portion of it.

The American people were not, in his opinion, in favor of acting upon this question, and they might not want to give up any of the territory.

Mr. McNary resented the reference made to his resolutions by Mr. Bacon. He said his resolutions were identical with those passed by the Senate. There was nothing in the resolutions calculated to alarm anyone.

Mr. Vest said action upon any of the pending resolutions was not being considered for an eminent physician after the patient was dead.

PAY FOR OVERTIME. The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress a recommendation for pay for overtime work for a number of employees in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

The work was done in connection with bond issue, during the months of June, July, August, September, and October last. The greater portion of the overtime was performed during the intense heat of the summer months, at a time ordinarily given to relaxation from the heavier labors of the year. Many of these workers day after day until near midnight and on many Sundays. The temporary force employed at that time was compensated for any work done after the regular office hours.

LICENSE FOR THEATRES. Mr. Babcock's bill to regulate the same in this city. Representative Babcock of Wisconsin has introduced a bill providing that the proprietor of any theatre or place having a stage is to pay a license of \$100 annually. Licenses for one week will cost \$20, or for less than one week \$10.

Other exhibitions will pay \$3 per day, \$10 for the first week and \$5 for each subsequent week. The bill also provides for successive weeks a license for the year will be granted without extra cost. Charitable entertainments will pay nothing.

Lots in Brookland. Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of lot 11, in block 13, of the subdivision of Brookland, in the District of Columbia, and for the erection of a suitable fence about the same. The lot is to be used as a school yard. One-half of the cost is to come from the Treasury and one-half out of the revenues of the District.

Loss of the Steamer Red Jacket. Long Branch, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The British steamship Red Jacket, from Smyrna with a general cargo, ran ashore near the Lookout Life Saving Station early this morning. The crew, numbering twenty-two men, was saved, but the men suffered severely from the cold. Ice and surf are pounding the Red Jacket to pieces.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 per term. 169-21-2m

ALMOST DEAD FROM COLD

George Wagner Found Unconscious in the Ball Park.

George Wagner, a brother of Earl Wagner, the Washington baseball magnate, was found in an unconscious condition at the ball park about 9 o'clock this morning. He was immediately sent to Freedman's Hospital in No. 8 patrol wagon. He was in a very precarious condition, having been almost frozen to death. Stimulants were administered, but at a late hour this afternoon the patient had not regained consciousness. No reason can be assigned by the members of the Wagner family for his being at the park at such an hour. He had evidently been there some time when discovered.

The physicians at the hospital stated that death would have undoubtedly resulted in a short time had he not been found when he was.

COMING HOME FROM CUBA. Third United States Volunteers to Be Mustered Out of Service.

The Third United States Volunteer regiment, Colonel Sargent commanding, now on garrison at Santiago de Cuba, has been ordered home.

It will sail about March 15 for Savannah, Ga., and from thence to Macon, Ga., preparatory to being mustered out of the service.

TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Horace A. Taylor Will Succeed William H. Howell.

President McKinley has decided to appoint Horace A. Taylor to succeed William R. Howell, who was recently appointed General Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Taylor is editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, and resides in Madison, Wis.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Changes Shown in the Figures From the Last Report.

New York, Feb. 11.—The bank statement for the week shows the following changes: Loans, increase, \$8,516,700; deposits, increase, \$8,036,500; circulation, decrease, \$68,000; legal tenders, decrease, \$1,225,200; specie, increase, \$1,235,200; reserve, increase, \$63,200; reserve required, increase, \$2,065,150; surplus, decrease, \$1,549,550; banks hold in excess of legal requirements, \$5,511,825.

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER. Charges Brought Against an Aged Negro in Greenwich, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 11.—John Ambrose, colored, aged sixty-three, is locked up here charged with murdering his wife, whose charred body was found last evening in the ruins of their shanty at Sound Beach. Ambrose and his wife were arrested yesterday at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

At noon it was 8 degrees above, and at 7 o'clock last night the mercury dropped to 3 degrees below.

Choptank Navigation Stopped. Denton, Md., Feb. 11.—The Choptank River at Denton is frozen up tight, stopping the channel, and all boats have stopped running. The ice is six or seven inches thick.

The thermometer registered 8 degrees below a 6 o'clock yesterday morning. There is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the cold on fruit. George T. Redden thinks that much of the wood of the trees is frozen and is apprehensive the trees will blossom only partially. Others believe the weather will prove advantageous.

Fires in Seneca, Pa. Seneca, Pa., Feb. 11.—A fire started early this morning on the west side which damaged over \$50,000 worth of property. Seventeen buildings were totally or partially destroyed. The blaze was caused by an overheated stove in Mrs. Timothy Jones' saloon. Twenty persons were obliged to flee from the burning buildings in their night clothes which caused much suffering on account of the intense cold.

Cleveland Clothing House Burned. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The firemen had to fight fourteen fires yesterday of more or less magnitude. The biggest one occurred last night in the Globe Clothing House building. The building was destroyed but the goods were saved. The fire was caused by a gas stove which exploded.

New Jersey Troops Reach Home. Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 11.—Companies C and E, Third New Jersey Volunteers, arrived here this morning. The soldiers numbered in all 168 men. A great crowd greeted the soldiers at the Pennsylvania station. The field and staff of the regiment will arrive next week.

Fighting Flamed in New York. New York, Feb. 11.—Six fires aggregating a loss of less than \$4,000, kept the firemen on the jump during the early hours of this morning. Overheated flues and attempts to thaw out frozen water pipes were responsible for most of them.

Plumbers Caused a Fire. A local alarm was sent in to No. 5 station at 10:30 o'clock this morning for fire in the home of Col. Frank Jones, at 2103 P Street. The company quickly responded and extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The water pipes running from the basement to the dining room were frozen last night and plumbers were engaged in thawing them out when the fire broke out. The water pipes run in damage to the extent of \$10.

Mrs. Hodges Buried. Funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Susan O. Hodges, whose death occurred on Thursday, were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas R. Young, 1521 Twenty-eighth Street. Interment was in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Coasting Victims Are Better. The injured victims of the coasting accident at Thirtieth and P Streets north-west, on Thursday night, were reported to-day as somewhat improved and all will undoubtedly recover. Miss Lee, who was thought to be seriously injured, is better and her friends and physician now confidently expect her recovery.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL REPORTED

Carries Less Than Five Million Dollars.

Chairman Cannon's Policy of Economy Made to Preval.

War Department Estimates Exceeded \$12,000,000, Which Was Reduced Almost One-third.

The fortifications bill was reported to the House this morning. It carries \$4,744,798, against estimates of \$12,151,898. Chairman Cannon is evidently insisting on his policy of economy in the most dangerous places.

The report says: "The Committee on Appropriations, in presenting the accompanying bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the armament

thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, submit the following in explanation thereof:

"The estimates on which the bill is based aggregate \$12,151,898, of which sum there is recommended in the accompanying bill appropriations amounting to \$4,744,798.

"During the fiscal years 1887 and 1888 no appropriations were made on account of fortifications for the maintenance or armament, and for the twelve fiscal years 1875 to 1886, inclusive, the appropriation by Congress on this account averaged only \$40,750 per annum, and only \$485,500 per annum for the fourteen years, including 1887 and 1888, for which two latter fiscal years no specific appropriations were made, as stated in the report of the committee.

"The bill reported herewith contains appropriations in continuance of the policy adopted by the Fifty-first Congress in the passage of the act approved September 21, 1888, and March 2, 1889, by the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses in acts approved March 18, 1889, February 21, 1891, July 23, 1892, February 18, 1893, August 1, 1894, March 2, 1895, June 6, 1896, March 5, 1897, and May 7, 1898.

"The appropriations by said acts for the eleven fiscal years 1889-1899 aggregate \$48,761,747.50, or an average of \$4,428,886.13 per annum.

"Of the whole sum, \$48,761,747.50, covering the fortifications acts approved by Congress during the eleven fiscal years 1889-1899, the sum of \$28,272,225 was appropriated in the three fortification acts enacted by the last and present Congress.

"The fortification appropriation act enacted at the last session of the present Congress appropriated \$2,877,494. Subsequent to its enactment sums aggregating \$8,674,898 were provided in deficiency appropriation acts for fortifications and the further sum of \$12,865,540.60 was allotted for the same objects from the general appropriation of \$60,000,000, made for the national defense in the act of March 3, 1898, making, in all, \$31,913,232.60 available for fortifications and the armament thereof under appropriations made at the last session of the present Congress.

"The total appropriations made for fortifications and other works of defense since 1888, and when the recommendations of the 'Endicott Board' of 1885, including the appropriations made in deficiency acts at the last session and allotments made from the national defense fund amount to \$70,392,486.13.

"The scheme of seacoast fortifications contemplated by the Endicott Board, and which has been followed by Congress in the appropriations made since 1888, is the most extensive and costly ever undertaken, not estimated will cost in the aggregate \$112,197,287, of which sum there has been to date appropriated \$70,392,486.13. The Endicott Board, having received \$19,154,681.83 and the Ordnance Department \$22,827,560.

"The difference between the sum, \$42,822,113.25, already provided toward the scheme of the Endicott Board and the sum total of appropriations, \$70,392,486.13, for the fortifications since 1888, is represented in expenditures for erecting and equipping the gun factor at Watervliet; the Ordnance and Fortification Board; purchase of land for fortification sites; torpedoes for harbor defense; providing ammunition for service and for tests; manufacture of field guns, and for surveying other objects incident to providing and maintaining a system of seacoast defenses.

"The following shows the aggregate amount appropriated under each natural subdivision of the accompanying bill, namely:

Guns and mortar batteries	\$1,000,000
Site for fortifications	300,000
Preservation and repair fortifications	100,000
Plans for fortifications	5,000
Sea walls and embankments	2,500
Expenses for harbor defense	50,000
Armament for fortifications	1,132,808
Proving ground, Sandy Hook	60,000
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.	1,400
Ordnance and Fortification Board	100,000
Total	\$4,744,798

OTIS REPORTS REBEL FORCES SCATTERED BEYOND RECOVERY

Further Official Details of Friday's Successful Engagement at Calococan.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department from General Otis, dated Manila today: "Manila, Feb. 11.

"Adjutant General, Washington: "McArthur's division is north of the Pasig River and yesterday his left wing, Otis' brigade, which had been refused, made partial wheel to right resting left of brigade on Calococan. Insurgents in considerable force were sharply driven, leaving good many dead. Our casualties are as follows:

"Killed: Private John A. Gibbons, Hospital Corps; Private Alonzo Ricketta, Company I, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and Private Fred Hall, Company I, First Montana Volunteer Infantry.

"Wounded—First Montana Volunteer Infantry: Lieut. Col. R. B. Wallace, Private Thomas Hall, Company K; Zeth H. Dibble, Company D; Everett Metcalf, Company B; Joseph Crafer, Company F; William J. Botwick, Company G; Clarence Briggs, Company H; Capt. W. L. Hill, Private Henry G. Reynolds, Company D; John B. Bullan, Company A; Joseph W. Kennedy, C. B. Bellon, Company D; Babcock, Company G; Carl Peterson, Company G; John W. Campbell, Company M. Third United States Artillery: Private Oscar Portwich, Battery G; Jeremy R. Cleveland, Battery H; Leo Heister, Battery H; Bert M. Dorton, Battery K; Corporal David C. McKelvey, Battery K; Private J. Cramer, Battery H; James Leonard, Battery K; Rufus B. Blume, Battery K. Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry: Corporal Edward D. Wilking, Company B; Private Harry S. Harris, Company B; James S. Mills, Company E; David M. Horkman, Company H; Private L. J. Howard, Company D; Elmer E. Usle, Company B; William C. Barber, Company E; Bert Sazan, Company K. First Idaho Volunteer Infantry: Private James R. Willard, Company D; Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry: Private Ben Ohlan, Company I.

"Troops in excellent condition. Supplied with all necessities. Hospitals, notwithstanding wounded, had fewer patients than before engagements of 4th and 5th instants.

"Yesterday's engagement most successful. Belief of old residents that Aguinaldo will be unable to gather in future any considerable forces. "Make total casualties, 292. OTIS."

RAIDING ENGLISH CHURCH LAW

Rosebery's Retirement as a Party Leader Involved.

London, Feb. 11.—A bill will shortly be introduced in Parliament for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. With the introduction of the ritualism question this sharply into politics there is a likelihood that the Liberals will make the disestablishment of the church a party issue. This would alienate some supporters, but would win others including the powerful non-conformist elements.

The matter is sure to evoke intense and bitter disputes and may develop new party leaders. On result will probably be the retirement of Lord Rosebery, whose high church leanings put him out of sympathy with an anti-ritualism movement.

ACCEPT THE CZAR'S INVITATION

England and Italy to Attend the Peace Conference.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—It is learned here that England and Italy have accepted invitations to the Czar's Peace Conference with reservations, which will further reduce the practical importance of the disarmament proposal.

It is predicted the conference will be a failure, similar to the anti-Anarchist conference.

RIOTOUS OUTBREAK AT LILLE.

Populace Excited by an Allocated Murder by a Monk.

Paris, Feb. 11.—A riotous attack was made upon the Christian brothers school at Lille last evening in consequence of the murder of a youth who was a pupil in the institution.

The murderer of the boy is believed to be a monk, who is alleged to have maltreated his victim and killed him to prevent his escape from the school. The windows of the convent of the Sacred Heart. Fifteen of the rioters have been arrested.

A CHINESE LEGATION TRAGEDY.

Attache in Paris Commits Murder and Suicide.

Paris, Feb. 11.—An attaché of the Chinese legation here shot his Chinese secretary this morning and afterward committed suicide.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE.

Three St. Michael's Oystermen and a Sloop in Danger.

St. Michael's, Md., Feb. 11.—Last night the sloop Estella, which runs oysters for Capt. Edward Burrows, left St. Michael's harbor to go to the mouth of the river with oysters. The wind was blowing a perfect gale from the northwest and the thermometer down to zero. There were three men on board the boat, and shortly after leaving the harbor the vessel was caught fast in the ice, and the men were without provisions and fire to keep them warm. An effort was made to reach the unfortunate crew, and unless aid can be gotten to them speedily it is feared they will freeze to death.

Last night the river outside the harbor was not frozen, and the vessel is now surrounded by ice that is too dangerous to wait upon and which cannot be broken sufficiently to admit of the passage of a boat. The men were seen walking upon the deck of the vessel endeavoring to attract the attention of some one on shore, but up to the present time no one has been able to reach them.

OCEAN LINER'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

The Puert Bismarck's Struggle With Hurricanes.

New York, Feb. 11.—The Hamburg-American liner Puert Bismarck, arrived safely in port this morning. The ship was more than three days overdue, and some anxiety had been felt for her safety. The Puert Bismarck has over 500 passengers aboard.

The officers of the steamer report the roughest voyage in their experience. It took the steamer twelve days and seven hours to make the voyage from Gibraltar to New York, her average speed being not quite eleven knots. Ordinarily twenty knots is easy for this steamer.

The Puert Bismarck encountered terrific gales from February 1 to February 7. Enormous seas frequently swept over the vessel smashing rails, doors, and other woodwork, swept several ventilators overboard and damaged boats. On February 3, Otto Lohse, a seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

The hurricane force of the wind was so great that for five days this great and fast steamship could at times hardly hold her way. She rolled and labored heavily until the decks were flooded and many of the passengers were violently ill. For five days there was little rest or sleep on board of the vessel. On approaching the coast intensely cold weather was met and the spray froze as it fell, covering the hull, rails, boats, bridges and the rigging far up the masts with a heavy coating of ice.

When the Puert Bismarck entered the harbor she was met by a heavy fog and it was not until five o'clock that she was sighted. She was then towed to the pier by the tugboat "Hesperus."

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH GERMANY

Commercial Relations Discussed in the Reichstag.

Count von Bulow Expresses Admiration for This Country.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The Reichstag today discussed the matter of the commercial relations between Germany and the United States. There was a small attendance of Deputies, less than a hundred being present.

Count von Kanitz-Podagans, Agrarian, combated the contention made in industrial circles that an understanding with America was essential. America, he declared, would lose ten times more than Germany by an economic war.

America, he said, drains Germany's gold, and now that she has possession of Cuba the American importation of German sugar will shrink. He further asserted that German textile and other manufacturers export their products at a loss.

He believed that nothing could be gained by making concessions in the hope of hastening German industries.

America had not observed previous treaties and had refused to Germany the concessions which she granted to French products, although Germany had long previously given to America greater advantages than France had last year. Better instead, he declared, reduce the imports from America and produce at home or import from some other country.

Herr von Bulow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read a speech in reply to which he said Germany's complaint was of the non-application of the most favored nation clause to German products, especially sugar.

Dr. Lieber, the Centralist leader, discussed the question of economic and political, but feeling existing between the two countries which, he said, was due to the false reports that had been published in America stating that Germany was unfriendly to the United States.

Count Herbert Bismarck made a speech approving the government's attitude, which he hoped the whole Reichstag would endorse, silencing the present economic differences temporarily. He expressed high admiration for America.

Count Bismarck declared he had full confidence in the government and administered the orders not to hurl polemics at the United States, which, he said, was a highly-educated nation, loving right and justice at home, and would never commit an injustice on a foreign power. He said Germany's relations to America had been excellent since the time of Frederick the Great.

Herr von Bulow again addressed the chamber, following Count Bismarck. This time he spoke without notes and made the speech of the day. He discussed seriously the American press representing Germany as unfriendly to the United States; Germany's attitude throughout the war, he declared, had been absolutely loyal and neutral. German war vessels were sent to Manila only for the purpose of protecting German subjects and German trade and not with any more occult motive. The statements made in the American press concerning the honest neutrality of Germany and the absolute correctness of her