

COLOMBIAN REVOLUTIONISTS ATTACK THE CITY OF PANAMA.

Brisk Naval Engagement Between Liberal and Government Fleet Occurs in Bay—Gen. Alban Killed and His Ship, the Lautaro, Sunk.

Panama, Colombia, Jan. 21.—Making their long-expected attack on Panama from the sea Monday morning, the Colombian liberals, or revolutionists, precipitated within the sight of the citizens a naval battle greater than Panama has seen in many years. They set on fire and sank the Lautaro, a government ship, and one of their vessels the Darien, was beached. There was a heavy loss in killed and wounded, especially on the government side. Sailors from the United States cruiser rescued many of the wounded.

Gen. Alban Killed.

More far-reaching in effect perhaps than the naval fight is expected to be the death of Gen. Alban, the civil and military governor of Panama and the northern coast of Colombia and practically dictator in his district. He was killed leading his men in person on the steamer Lautaro, which only a few days ago was seized from a Chilean company. Standing on the quarter deck, encouraging his men after the ship was afire, he was struck by a bullet from a rebel-gunboat. He died quickly, and not long afterward his men were in full retreat from the burning ship. She was deserted by her crew within an hour after they lost the inspiration of Gen. Alban's leadership.

Taken by Surprise.

Slipping into Panama bay Monday morning at six o'clock, the revolutionary vessels Almirante Padilla, a Salvadorean gunboat, the Darien and the Guiteau practically surprised the Lautaro, the largest of the government ships. The Padilla, which has an excellent equipment of rapid-fire guns, went close to the Lautaro, and before that ship could make effective reply to the fire killed or wounded scores of the Lautaro's crew.

The Darien and Guiteau started in the direction of a long government sea wharf near the city. This wharf had been fortified by Alban as the result of the capture recently of a letter that outlined the insurgents' plan.

With the Boyaca, which had been

chartered from the Panama Canal company, absent getting troops at Chiriqui, the only other government vessel effective was the Chicuito, which had been chartered from the Pacific Steam Navigation company.

The Chicuito attempted to cut off the Darien and Guiteau, and the Padilla sent three shots from her heaviest guns at the Chicuito. This vessel replied with rapid-fire guns, and the Padilla moved away a little, evidently inconvenienced.

Moving off, the Padilla got within range of the guns of Las Bovedas, a fortress, and several shots fell close to the ship. So far as could be seen there was no evidence that the vessel was struck, except that she moved slowly after the exchange with the Chicuito. There was a great deal of maneuvering, without any damage being done.

Fire appeared on the Lautaro about ten o'clock, or one hour before Gen. Alban was killed on her decks. The vessel was practically deserted afterward and by 12 o'clock many of her dead were being buried in Panama. The fire grew in strength rapidly and within an hour after the general's death drove the last faithful ones off the ship. It was rumored here that the Lautaro was fired as the result of treachery.

The News in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Only meager details of the fighting between the vessels of the Colombian government and those of the insurgents in Panama bay were received in official circles Monday. They consisted of a dispatch from Consul General Guder, at Panama, and another from Capt. Mead, the commander of the cruiser Philadelphia, which is lying in Panama bay. The dispatches were as follows:

The Revolution in Venezuela.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Jan. 21 (Via Haytian Cable).—Venezuelan advices received here Monday say the government forces had the best of the fighting at Maracaibo on Saturday last, although Col. Peralto, Col. Fuenmayor and 50 men were seriously wounded. The government troops, these advices add, are pursuing the revolutionists.

SOUTH MAKES STRIDES.

Keeps Pace with North in Population Increase—One-Fourth of People in Cities of 25,000.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The director of the census gave out a statement regarding the growth of urban population north and south, which shows the following facts: The large cities, taken collectively, are growing nearly twice as rapidly as the rest of the country; the per cent. of the population of northern states living in large cities is nearly three times as great as the corresponding per cent. in the south; the north has a rate of increase no greater than that of the south. The statement shows that in the north the proportion of the population living in large cities is more than three times as great as it is in the south. The population living in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants increased 41 per cent. between 1890 and 1900, partly by the growth of the 124 cities of that size in 1890, and partly by the addition during the following ten years of 36 other cities to the list. Of the total population of 75,994,875 in continental United States, 19,718,312, or 25.9 per cent. live in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more.

CUMMINS INAUGURATED.

New Governor of Iowa Takes Oath of Office—Ceremonies Attending the Affair.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 17.—The inauguration of Gov. A. B. Cummins took place at 2:30 p. m. Thursday afternoon with imposing ceremonies at the Auditorium and in the presence of 5,000 people. The parade, which took place from the state house through the principal streets of the city and to the Auditorium, was escorted by five companies of the state militia and consisted of the full membership of the legislature, state officials, ex-governors, United States Senators Allison and Dolliver in carriages. At the Auditorium the exercises were opened by Lieut. Gov. Milliman. Bishop Morrison, of the Episcopal church, delivered the invocation and was immediately followed by the administering of the oath of office to Gov. Cummins by Chief Justice Scott M. Ladd. The governor then delivered his inaugural address. At the conclusion the governor was escorted by the members of the legislature in carriages to the state house, where he formally took charge of the office.

Comparisons in Population Between the United States and Canada.

The population of Canada, as reported officially by the census department at Ottawa, furnishes figures for interesting comparisons with the data recently compiled by the census department of the United States. The 14 states with a population of more than 2,000,000 each are used to show the marked difference in the rate of progress of the two countries. The comparisons as compiled by the Chicago Tribune are as follows:

	1901 population.	1890 population.	Total increase.	per cent. increase.	Area, sq. miles.	Density, per sq. mile.
Canada	6,289,666	4,833,241	1,456,425	30.1	3,652,946	172.3
United States	75,512,437	62,822,250	12,690,187	20.2	3,821,225	35.6
New York	7,288,894	5,997,383	1,271,511	21.0	63,719	13.6
Pennsylvania	6,302,116	5,258,014	1,044,102	20.0	45,928	14.0
Illinois	4,821,529	3,338,251	1,483,278	44.4	48,354	38.1
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	485,229	13.2	41,464	30.2
Missouri	3,146,665	2,679,184	467,481	17.5	69,127	45.2
Texas	3,048,710	2,235,263	813,447	36.4	266,011	11.6
Massachusetts	2,845,246	2,238,943	606,303	27.1	8,546	245.9
Indiana	2,516,492	2,192,494	323,998	14.8	36,587	70.1
Michigan	2,420,882	2,093,880	327,002	15.6	97,990	25.2
Iowa	2,221,553	1,911,836	309,717	16.2	62,570	40.2
Georgia	2,216,321	1,837,353	378,968	20.6	69,426	37.5
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	288,539	15.5	40,322	58.7
Wisconsin	2,069,013	1,686,880	382,133	22.6	68,865	28.0
Tennessee	2,029,616	1,767,518	262,098	14.8	42,656	48.0

It is interesting to note that in addition to the above each of the following 13 states has more than 1,000,000 population, or practically one-fifth of the total population of Canada: Alabama, 1,828,617; Virginia, 1,854,184; New Jersey, 1,853,669; Arkansas, 1,511,564; California, 1,485,053; Kansas, 1,470,495; Louisiana, 1,381,025; Maryland, 1,188,044; Minnesota, 1,751,394; Mississippi, 1,551,270; Nebraska, 1,066,300; North Carolina, 1,893,810; South Carolina, 1,340,316.

To Represent President in Spain.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Dr. J. L. M. Curry has been appointed special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to represent the president at the coming of age of the king of Spain. Dr. Curry is a native of Virginia and was formerly minister to Spain.

Spread of Religion.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Religious statistics for 1901 show that the gain in church membership in the United States during the year was 2.67 per cent., while the total gain in population was only 2.18 per cent.

Death of a Jurist.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 20.—Judge William H. DeWitt, a distinguished member of the Montana bar, is dead of acute heart trouble. He was associate justice of the Montana supreme court for several years and in 1900 was a member of the national republican committee for this state.

Buyer Big Vessel.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—The steamship Celtic, of the White Star line, the largest vessel ever built, has been acquired by the American syndicate of which J. Pierpont Morgan is the head.

CHAFFEE REPORTS.

Presents an Interesting Statement of Military Situation in the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 20.—Gen. Chaffee, in the annual report which has just been issued, sums up the situation from the military point of view by saying that the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, in southern Luzon, and the islands of Samar, Mindoro and Cebu constitute the disturbed area in which bodies of insurgents in force are to be found.

Gen. Chaffee says the prolongation of guerrilla warfare is due to the physical character of the country and to the nature of the warfare carried on by the insurgents, who in the same hour pose as friends and act as enemies; to the humanity displayed by the American troops, of which the insurgents take advantage, and to the fear of assassination on the part of those natives who are friendly disposed toward the Americans should they give the latter information concerning the movements or whereabouts of the insurgents. Municipal and provincial governments are being organized. These governments have not yet received a practical trial. They constitute the only certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the Filipinos toward self-government.

A report has been received here that a dug-out canoe, in which 11 men of company I, of the Second infantry were traveling, is missing and is probably lost. It is believed the men either perished or were captured.

Gen. Wade has cabled from Cebu that 365 insurgents surrendered on the island of Bohol last Friday. The authorities here say that this statement is astonishing if accurate, as the secret service had failed to learn of the existence of any such body of insurgents on Bohol.

An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth infantry captured a woman insurgent named Aqueda Kahabagan. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles, while 500 were armed with bolos. For six years past she has been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans.

GAS EXPLODES.

Disaster in Colorado Mine in Which Six Men Are Instantly Killed.

Walsenburg, Col., Jan. 21.—A courier has just reached here from Picou, a coal mining camp located three miles from Walsenburg, bringing news that a terrible explosion occurred in one of the mines operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at that place Monday morning in which six men were instantly killed and ten or more wounded, many of them perhaps fatally. The mine immediately caught fire and is now a seething furnace.

Among the dead are Frank Marquis, Jr., son of a well-known business man of this city, and Harry Phipps, a brother of Superintendent Phipps, of the Proctor mines. The explosion was caused by a large amount of gas which had accumulated in the mine during the night. At five o'clock Monday morning a number of miners entered one of the changes in which the gas had accumulated. The men had unprotected lamps and a terrible explosion followed.

Four Buildings Collapse.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—Four buildings, each four stories high, located in the heart of the wholesale district of this city, collapsed at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, without any apparent cause, and all that now remains is a smoldering heap of ruins. The buildings were a part of the block bounded by Jefferson avenue and Shelby and Griswold streets, and were occupied by five concerns, and their stocks are a total loss, which is estimated at \$152,000, exclusive of the loss on the buildings, which amounts to \$50,500.

A Great Combination.

New York, Jan. 20.—Within a few days announcement will be officially made of the Anglo-American alliance, so to put it, of the steamship lines which carry the bulk of the freight and passengers between this country and Europe. The ultimate plan is said to be a combination of the American, Cunard, White Star, Red Star, Anchor, Holland-America, Atlantic Transport, Allen and Leyland steamship lines. The combination will represent a united capital of nearly \$500,000,000.

British Parliament Opened.

London, Jan. 17.—King Edward opened parliament Thursday with a ceremonial in all essential respects similar to that of February last. The procession to the house of lords was of the same character as that witnessed on the occasion of the opening of the first parliament of King Edward's reign, while within the upper house were seen the same state pageantry, the same historic dresses and the same revival of ancient forms.

Tung Fuh Siang Executed.

London, Jan. 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says that, according to trustworthy reports received from Peking, Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, the notorious anti-foreigner, whose execution was recently ordered by the dowager empress, was executed January 15 at the yamen of the governor.

For Statue of McKinley.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A bill to appropriate the sum of \$50,000 for a statue in Buffalo of the late President McKinley has been introduced in the assembly.

DEFEAT AND THEN SUICIDE.

William H. Hoffmeister Falls Reelector in Legion of Honor and Kills Himself.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—William H. Hoffmeister, of St. Louis, ex-supreme recorder of the Legion of Honor, committed suicide at the Planters' hotel Tuesday by shooting himself with a revolver.

The only witness to the suicide was George M. Ackley, of Kansas City, Deputy Coroner Boogher was notified and took charge of the remains. Mr. Hoffmeister was defeated Monday night for reelection as supreme recorder of the Legion of Honor by C. P. T. White, and an entirely new supreme council was elected after a sensational contest.

One feature of the struggle was the arrest of Otto A. Overbeck, candidate for supreme chancellor, the highest officer in the order, leader of the opposition to the administration. Mr. Overbeck was arrested by a detective as he was entering the Holland building on his way to the meeting where the election was to be held.

At the four courts complaint was lodged against Mr. Overbeck for carrying concealed weapons. Friends of the Overbeck ticket, however, procured Mr. Overbeck's release on bond and hurried with him to the meeting hall, where they arrived in time to vote, his one vote being necessary to win.

George M. Ackley, of Kansas City, former supreme overseer of the Legion of Honor, who shared the room with Hoffmeister Monday night, stated that he was in the bathroom adjoining the sleeping compartment when Hoffmeister shot himself with Ackley's revolver.

Ackley was held by the police for the coroner's inquest, which commenced shortly before noon.

Ackley says that Hoffmeister killed himself, as he believed, because he was defeated in his candidacy for reelection to the office of supreme recorder.

George W. Teasdale, an intimate friend of the dead man, said: "I wish to contradict a rumor which has already become current relating to Mr. Hoffmeister's accounts. His accounts were investigated by the executive committee and the auditing committee of the supreme council and were found to be in good shape."

After hearing the testimony of Messrs. Ackley and Teasdale and S. I. Banard the coroner rendered a verdict of suicide.

Mr. Hoffmeister was 40 years old. He had held the office of supreme recorder of the order for 13 years. His wife is at present in New York city, where she is visiting a sister.

DENIED BY GERMANY.

Foreign Office Declares That No Overtures Were Made for Intervention in Spanish-American War.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The foreign office here makes the following written statement:

"The foreign office declares with all positiveness that Germany, neither before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war nor during its course, proposed intervention to other powers. Neither did Germany support such a proposition made by other powers. It is true that in several instances suggestions were made to the German government from another source, in the sense of intervention. But the German government without exception maintained a negative attitude toward such suggestions, and made known its negative standpoint whenever occasion offered. It must further be remarked that it was not from an Austrian source that such suggestions reached the German government."

The interpellation in the British house of commons Monday to which Lord Cranborne replied is here considered to have been gotten up especially to give the opportunity of saying something in parliament, which might be taken as a basis for reviving stories adverse to Germany in the matter of German relations with the United States.

Vienna, Jan. 22.—Inquires at the Austro-Hungarian foreign office confirm the essential points of the statement made by Lord Cranborne, the British foreign under secretary, in the house of commons Monday. The dynamic relations of Austria with Spain, the queen regent being an archduchess of Austria, led Austria before the declaration of war between Spain and the United States to begin a peace propaganda, which was carried on not only in England but throughout Europe. France was ready to second the efforts of Austria. Germany and Russia maintained a passive attitude. Great Britain was at first disposed to sign the proposed note, but after a confidential report from Washington declined either to sign such a note or to take any further steps. Afterwards Austria and France made direct representations at Washington, but ceased their efforts after the declaration of war, from that time forth relying on the efforts of the pope, who was backed by the tacit approval of all the powers.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The state department will not be drawn into the controversy which has sprung up between the European powers respecting the efforts made by them to prevent the United States from going to war with Spain.

Senators Elected in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 22.—The vote for United States senator taken Tuesday afternoon stood as follows: In the senate: Allison, 36; Thayer, 10; Dolliver, 36; Seerley, 10. In the house the vote was: Allison, 82; Thayer, 14; Dolliver, 82; Seerley, 14.

Convict Hanged.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 22.—J. L. Craft, a convict of the state penitentiary, was hanged in the county jail here Tuesday for the murder of Henry Spieker, a member of a posse who tried to arrest him after he had escaped from prison.

CALM AFTER BATTLE.

All Reported Quiet at Panama—Casualties of Revolutionists Are Heavy.

Panama, Colombia, Jan. 22.—All is quiet here. Gen. Herrera, the revolutionary leader, informed Capt. Mead, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, that he came here to prevent the Colombian government using the steamer Lautaro against the liberals. He had accomplished this, and therefore retired.

The revolutionists had 17 wounded in Tuesday's engagement. The number killed cannot be precisely ascertained.

Of the government forces five men were killed and four wounded. The exchange of prisoners was responsible for Monday's disaster to the government. From the former the revolutionists heard of the plans of the government. The Lautaro's circulating pump was out of order and she had no steam up when she was attacked by the Padilla. The Padilla, which was recently painted white so as to deceive the government officers as to her identity, advanced unrecognized to a spot about 300 meters from the Lautaro. She then began firing at the Lautaro. The position of the latter prevented her from using her two big guns mounted forward, but she returned the Padilla's fire with her small after guns. Her gunner, however, was the first man killed. The foreign crew of the Lautaro refused to obey orders. Gen. Alban, who displayed great courage, was shot on the steamer's deck.

Gen. Garcia, a veteran officer, has been appointed military commander of the district in succession to Gen. Alban. Senor Arjona is the civil governor. It is believed that the revolutionary warships were damaged. The capture of Panama by the revolutionists is considered impossible, owing to the number of government troops there.

SEVEN PERISH.

Terrible Result of Burning of West Virginia Lumber Camp—Victims Unable to Escape.

Hambleton, W. Va., Jan. 22.—About four o'clock Tuesday morning camp 5 of the Otter Creek Boom & Lumber company, several miles from here in the forest, took fire and burned so rapidly that seven of the 40 men in there asleep in the building failed to get out and were burned to death. Following is a list of the dead: John Morrissey, John Riley, George Van Horn, Arthur Hedricks, Thomas Hickey, Mike Crannon and Forrest Manard. Bud Welch was so badly burned that he is in a critical condition.

It was not more than five minutes from the time when the alarm was given until there was no chance of escape. The camp was 22 by 50 feet and the upper part all in one room, and in this the 40 men were sleeping. Two very small windows and the narrow stairs afforded the only ways of escape, and those who went to the windows, a dozen or more, had to jump 12 or 15 feet, the others rushing down the steps like sheep, pushing and tumbling and falling over each other. After they were out some of the men inside could be seen in the flames, but not a cry came from the building. The dead were almost entirely cremated. There were scarcely 40 pounds of the flesh and bones of all seven brought here in a little box. The men who escaped lost their clothing and were compelled to travel through eight inches of snow almost naked to another camp a mile away.

SCHLEY'S APPEAL READY.

Admiral Returns to Washington and Reviews It Before Its Presentation to President.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived in Washington Tuesday morning after a ten days' visit to Savannah.

Messrs. Isadore Rayner and M. A. Teague, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, reached Washington Tuesday forenoon with the text of the admiral's appeal to the president which they had prepared in Baltimore and which they proceeded to submit to the admiral. The appeal is a long one, covering about 120 typewritten pages. Admiral Schley expects to leave Washington for Chicago Thursday.

After a conference lasting several hours with his counsel Admiral Schley approved the appeal from the findings of the court of inquiry and it was delivered to the president late Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Teague. The appeal sets out the grounds of error upon points of law and fact alleged by Admiral Schley and concludes with a lengthy argument in support of his contention that he has been unfairly dealt with.

Short of Funds.

Dublin, Jan. 22.—The recent and prospective retirements of nationalist members of the house of commons are attributed in some quarters to the depleted condition of the nationalist treasury. It is said that the parliamentary fund for 1902 thus far totals only £1,100, over half of which amount came from the United States.

Killed from Ambush.

Manila, Jan. 22.—Capt. J. M. Hartshorne, Jr., of the Seventh infantry, was shot from ambush and killed January 2 in the eastern part of the island of Samar. Capt. Hartshorne was recently transferred from the Ninth to the Seventh infantry.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 22.—John Lutz was hanged for the murder of his wife. The drop fell at 10:17. Lutz kept his nerve until the noose was placed over his head, when he gave way and would have collapsed, had he not been supported by the sheriff.

STIR IN MINERS' MEETING.

Charges Preferred Against President Mitchell and Other Officials of United Mine Workers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—Charges against President Mitchell, Secretary Wilson and the executive board of the U. M. W. of America were the first order of business before the convention Tuesday and the unsuspected announcement that the charges would be taken up caused a flurry of excitement in the convention. President Mitchell, in a voice full of emotion, addressing the convention said:

"Gentlemen of the United Mine Workers: The election of officers was to have been the first thing on the programme today, but I have to say with deep feeling and regret that charges have been made by Miss Maud Meredith, an ex-employee of the national office, affecting myself as president of the national body, against your national secretary, Mr. Wilson, and also against the national executive board. 'The time has come for the election of national officers. I am unwilling to have this proceed until these charges have been heard. I therefore ask the convention to hear these charges, and I ask Mr. William D. Van Horne, of Indiana, to take the chair while the charges are being heard.'"

When Mr. Van Horne took the chair Delegate Harrison, of Illinois, moved that Miss Meredith be sent for and asked to explain the charges.

Acting President Van Horne put the motion and it carried, and he appointed Delegates Nichols, of Pennsylvania; Reese, of Iowa, and Haskins, of Ohio, a committee to go to the Denison hotel to escort Miss Meredith to the convention hall.

Delegate Reese, on returning to the hall, bringing Miss Meredith, said she had prepared the charges in the form of type-written manuscript. Reese said Miss Meredith would read the statement and would be at the disposal of the convention.

The charges concern the shortage of ex-Secretary-Treasurer Pearce and allege that President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson did not give out all the facts concerning Pearce's actions and that they "willfully lied" to the miners' committee a year ago. An investigation of the books is demanded to see how much Pearce's shortage was. It is intimated that both Mitchell and Wilson sought to protect Pearce and for that reason did not give out all the facts. Miss Meredith charges that Pearce frequently presented bills for double the amount of purchases. She also says that Pearce's "extra money" amounted to \$2,000 a year, while Mitchell and Wilson reported that he had taken only \$160. Miss Meredith also says that Mitchell allowed Pearce to go away as a "sick man" and send in his resignation from French Lick Springs.

At the conclusion of Miss Meredith's statement Secretary-Treasurer Wilson arose and spoke at length. He denied the truth of the statement and said it was the outgrowth of spite. Miss Meredith was recently let out as an assistant secretary. She is the young woman to whom a gold medal was presented for discovering the Pearce shortage.

Mr. Wilson finished his denial at the noon hour. Then President Mitchell made it known that he wished to reply to the charges. The delegates were hungry and stood for adjournment but insisted that President Mitchell be heard, but after a parliamentary exchange the convention adjourned until 1:30.

When the convention reassembled, Mr. Mitchell addressed the delegates denying the stories contained in Miss Meredith's statement. The convention appeared to be with the president, as his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

President Mitchell made affidavit that the statement he made to the mine workers' convention a year ago was the truth, and the whole truth. He submitted the affidavit to the convention.

Following the conclusion of President Mitchell's statement there was a protracted discussion, many delegates being desirous of being heard at the same time. A resolution was offered during the confusion expressing confidence in President Mitchell and the other accused officials and condemnation for Miss Meredith, but it was voted down and National Organizer Evans submitted a substitute resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate all charges and report to the convention. This was adopted. President Van Horn appointed the following committee: J. H. Kennedy and Samuel Lynch, of Indiana, Districts No. 8 and 11; W. D. Ryan, of District No. 12, Illinois; T. D. Nichols, District No. 1, Pennsylvania; J. D. Wood, District No. 23, Kentucky; W. H. Haskins, District No. 6, Ohio; Richard Gilbert, District No. 2, Pennsylvania. Chairman Kennedy will call the committee together at once and the work of investigation will begin.

Ransom Money Forwarded.

Constantinople, Jan. 22.—Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep the matter secret, it has been ascertained that the money subscribed for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Talika, her companion, has been forwarded to the Americans who have been negotiating with the brigands for the release of the two women. The whereabouts of the negotiators is withheld by the officials here.

Asks Marconi to Release Her.

New York, Jan. 22.—Mrs. E. B. Hollman, of this city, announced Tuesday that her daughter Josephine had asked William Marconi, the developer of wireless telegraphy, to release her from her engagement to marry him, and that Mr. Marconi had complied with her request.

A Valuable Cargo.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 22.—The steamship Ping Suey, which sailed Tuesday for the Orient, carried a cargo valued at \$707,657. This is greater in value than