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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WALL STREET WILD

ALL RECORDS FOR STOCK DEALING BROKEN IN YESTERDAY'S TRANSACTIONS

BROKERS CRIED FOR QUARTER

Transfer of a Million and a Quarter Shares—One Lamb Netted Twenty Thousand Dollars More Than He Expected Because of Delay in Executing a Selling Order—Wild Fluctuations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The stock exchange was speculation mad today. The trading volume was the heaviest ever known in Wall street, and many speculative stocks scored prices above the point which they have touched at any previous time. Total transactions in stocks reached 1,620,000 shares, while bond sales piled up the unprecedented aggregate of $9,064,000. Trading was furious at the opening, and the highest prices were reached in most stocks on the initial bulge, with advances of 5 to 10 points in some cases. There were subsequent violent breaks on enormous realizing of profits. The market then became quieter, until another exhibition of strength came in the afternoon, when the coalers and Gould stocks went to the best. The bank statement, which seemed to assure easy money, was the mainspring in the market's strength.

The extent of the public's interest in the market was reflected by the congestion of business on the stock exchange by commission houses. For instance, it was announced to a broker's customer today that all orders would be taken, subject to delay, as their representative on the floor was unable to attend to all of their business, and that floor brokers were refusing orders, as they had more on their hands than they could execute. It was the usual thing to refuse to accept stop loss orders, as the trading was too violent to guarantee their execution. Another incident conveying an idea of the extent of the early advance was furnished by a customer who had given an order to sell a block of an active issue and who received $20,000 more than the order called for, owing to the violent rise while the order was being executed.

Large operators are believed to have realized heavily in the early dealings, but there was said to be considerable taking back of stock in the afternoon that had been sold earlier, and round amounts of stock were covered by the traders.

Some of the more sensational movements of the early bulge were an advance of 19⅝ in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis to 88, a decline of 18 and a net gain of 4⅝. Canada Southern advanced 10½, reacted 10 and gained 3½. C., C., C. & St. Louis rose 3½, dropped 4 and closed within 1 of the best. New York Central advanced 3⅛, fell back 5¼ and ended with a net loss of ⅞. Manhattan rose fractionally, broke 3 points, rallied 4½ and closed ⅞ up.

At one time or another in the trading there were extreme advances in the following stocks, not previously enumerated: Reading first, preferred, 7¾; seconds, 3; Pennsylvania, 6½; Twin City Rapid Transit, 5¼; Ontario & Western, 5⅜; General Electric, 4¾; Lackawanna, 4½; American Malt, 4½; Lake Shore and New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred, 4 each; International Paper, 3¼; New York Central, 3⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred and Delaware & Hudson, 3½, and Northwest and Western Union, 2½ each.

REALIZING CUT PRICES.

After the early rise the heavy selling movement dropped prices rapidly. Brooklyn Transit, Union Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central and many other stocks yielding from 2 to 5 points.

The market became dull in the early afternoon, but livened up later under the leadership of the coalers. Enormous purchases of Reading carried the price up 7¾, and other coalers were lifted from 1½ to 4½. The movement spread to Ontario & Western, which jumped 5⅜ on transactions of over 200,000 shares. The belief seemed to be that the company would benefit by the better conditions which were said to exist in the anthracite coal trade. It was said that a plan for harmonizing the conflicting interests in the trade had reached a preliminary stage.

The grangers were rather quiet in the afternoon. Speculative interest centered in the specialties. Notwithstanding the undertone of strength in speculation, many shares closed notably lower. The more prominent were Union Pacific preferred, Omaha, Federal Steel, Brooklyn Transit, Consolidated Gas, New York Central and Glucose, which were off from 1 to 1⅞, while New York Air Brake suffered a loss of 3¼. The strength in Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis was said to be founded upon confidence that the legal position of the minority stockholders would lead to the declaring of dividends within a comparatively short time, or in the sale of minority holdings in blocks. The extraordinary spurt in C., C., C. & St. Louis was on a statement that the Vanderbilts had acquired the property. In some quarters the denial of the reported plan of the controlling interests in New York Central as far as they relate to other railroad properties were regarded as technical. The market closed strong.

Railroad bonds showed considerable strength during the forenoon, and record prices were obtained in many issues. In the subsequent dealings the market displayed considerable irregularity, which continued to the end. United States old fours coupon and the fives coupon advanced ⅛ in the bid price.

WHEAT IS A FACTOR.

Rumored Buying in Wall Street Sends the Cereal Up.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The wheat market felt the effect of the stock speculative craze today. There was an advance of 1¼ to 1½ cents, attended by more active speculation, especially in the last hour, when the top notch was reached. The prominent part taken by outsiders in buying options led to the natural conclusion that the public was at last getting interested in wheat and would become the foremost factor in regulating prices, in face of the well known bearish attitude of foreigners, or any other consideration calculated to affect adversely the level of values. To-day's sharp rise was therefore largely a sentimental and speculative one. Rumors for some time current to the effect that Wall street was buying grain again cropped up today. For some time wheat has been nervously awaiting just such a development, and the trade, if not already long of the staple, is in a position to load up at first signs of a good advance. In the regular market May sold at 76c and later on the curbs at 76⅛@76¼c, against 76¼c, the high water mark of the season. Exporters only bought eleven loads of cash wheat today.

UNIVERSAL LIVELINESS.

American Stocks Boomed in London From the Opening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "There was universal liveliness in the market here today. Americans boomed from the start, and there was heavy London buying. Dealers say it was the most exciting day in them ever seen here. The public was undoubtedly in them. A lull came in the middle of the day, but there was a further spurt when the New York prices came. This was followed by a sharp slump led by Union Pacific preferred and New York Central. The market had overlooked Mr. Depew's denial of the consolidation story, which was concealed in an obscure corner of the Times. The chief demand was for Ontario & Western, Erie preferred and Reading first preferred and fours. There was a very large business up to the finish. The big banks are not taking bills, while brokers also are hesitating."

WILD FLUCTUATIONS.

Heavy Dealings in Stocks After the Close in London.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—On the street today after the close of the stock market prices fluctuated wildly. There was heavy dealing in Ontarios and Eries, good dealing in others and weaker prices. Union Pacific preferred, which closed at 83 on the exchange, advanced on the curb to 88½, but finally dropped off to 82½. New York Central fluctuated from 141 to 145. Atchison preferred, which closed at 64¾, advanced to 66¾ on the curb.

The report of the prospective amalgamation of the New York Central, Northwestern and Union Pacific was current here, but was considered fictitious and a stock exchanbe maneuver. Rumors were also afloat of a proposed fusion of Baltimore & Ohio and Atchison. Later prices improved. Union Pacific were quoted at 84⅛; Louisvilles at 68¾, and Readings at 12.

WARSHIPS COLLIDE.

Cruiser Curacoa Is Struck Below the Water Line.

DEVENPORT, England, Jan. 23.—The British first-class battleship Collingwood, driven by the strong currents, today collided with the British third-class cruiser Curacoa, driving a hole in the cruiser below her water line, sweeping off her boats and damaging a gun sponson. The Curacoa filled rapidly and began to list. A scene of the utmost excitement followed on board, but the inrush of water was finally stopped by collision mats, and a number of tugs assisted the cruiser into the harbor, where she was docked. The damage to the Collingwood was not serious.

PRISON AND GRAVE.

Tragic Separation of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Snure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Louis J. Snure, the clerk who forged for $20,000 and who spent the money trying to cure his wife of consumption, today pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. He was remanded until February for sentence. The deferring of the sentence was to enable Snure to see his wife once more before she dies. She has no chance of life, and her death is expected at any hour.

PAUL JONES VICTIMS.

Body of a Richly Dressed Woman Taken From the Gulf Stream.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23.—The richly-dressed body of a young woman, probably that of one of the party lost in the wreck of the naptha launch Paul Jones, was found by Capt. T. M. Rickardo, about 10 o'clock Sunday morning, at Boca Ratone. The gulf stream swings in close to the shore at that point. The dress is of soft woolen materials, with narrow stripes, grey, red and black; jacket is striped in blue and purple. The underskirt was of red flannel, the stockings black and the boots laced.

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ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Bovic, Liverpool. Sailed: Aragonia, Antwerp; Phoenicia, Hamburg.
GIBRALTAR—Sailed: Aller, New York. Arrived: Trave, New York.
HAMBURG—Sailed: Palatia, New York.
MARSEILLES—Sailed: Burgundia, New York.
BALTIMORE—Sailed: Weimar, Bremen.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Haverly's Minstrels, 8:15 PM.
GRAND—Joseph Hart's Vaudeville company, 8:15 PM.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 PM.
Dedication of tablet to Capt. Hale, at Fort Snelling, 3 PM.
St. Paul Union of Congregational Women, Olivet church, Merriam Park, 3 PM.
Eighth ward Democrats, Albachten's hall, Dale street and University avenue, 8 PM.
Lecture on "The Santiago Campaign," by Ralph Russell, U. S. A., St. Peter's church, Dayton's bluff, 8 PM.
Daughters of the American Revolution, Dayton Avenue church, Dayton avenue and Mackubin street, 2:30 PM.
Lecture by Ignatius Donnelly, Clinton Avenue M. E. church, Clinton avenue and Isabel street, 8 PM.

DEFINING OF ISSUES

DEMOCRATS DEMAND IT BEFORE THERE IS A VOTE ON THE TREATY

HARD ROW FOR ARMY BILL

Its Consideration in the House Certain to Stir Up Every Scandal Which Has Come to Light Since the Close of the War—Hawaii Hardly Likely to Be Reached This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—The treaty lingers reluctant in the lap of other pressing matters, and the delay is not chargeable to the Democratic party. What the Democrats in the senate want, and what, under the skillful guidance of Senator Gorman, they seem likely to get, is a defining of the issues and their proper presentation to the minds of the American people. The great question of the future, unless the Republicans recede from their designs, will be forcible expansion. When the sheep are separated from the goats and the line between right and wrong is clearly drawn there will be no filibustering against the treaty. But before ratification, there must be a plain understanding of what the responsibilities and consequences of that treaty will be.

Meanwhile the Republicans are shuffling if not receding. Even Senator Nelson, in his speech when brought to the point, qualified his rampant imperialism.

"Then the senator is willing to protect the Philippines from foes within and without and give them independence?" asked Senator Mason.

"Certainly," replied Senator Nelson. "When they are fit for it."

No one, however, is deceived by such indefinite promises, any more than they are by the words with which the senator concluded. "The best Bible for us to take to the Philippines," he said, "is American liberty and our free institutions," and he seemed to think that the glow of patriotism would hide the sovereignty string attached to these gifts. The fact is that shuffle and generalize, as they may, the ultimate purpose of aggrandizement, so dear to the pocket and protection policy of the Republicans, remains unchanged; and Gorman is doing well in his determination to free it from the clouds of equivocation and delay.

The Democrats in the house, also, are showing a united purpose of action. They will fight imperialism whenever it shows its head. They will fight the corruption and abuses of the war, refusing to allow them to be thrust aside as the necessary but petty evils incident to a great and glorious movement. Only the other day they defeated the grab of the cramps for over one million dollars for work done on certain warships, although they had received and acknowledged payment in full. During the war there was a commendable feeling that the party in power should be sustained, but now there is a realization that that party must answer for the wrongs done under the cloak of patriotism.

The week promises to be a stormy one. In the senate the treaty and possibly the Sampson-Schley controversy will continue to be the fighting points. In the house the army reorganization bill will be under consideration day and night. Pandora's box never contained so many evils as will fly out from this bill as the successive sections are read. Almost every flagrant lapse of the administration will be germane to the discussion; Algerism, Eaganism, decayed beef, transportation, medical stores, hopitals and the army staff are a few of the topics on which outraged public sentiment at length will express itself.

OMINOUS GROWLING.

Were it not for the ominous growling of volunteers, retained unduly from their homes and duties, it is doubtful whether the administration would risk the exposure and castigation which the consideration of the bill must cause. But something must be done; unwilling people cannot be coerced without soldiers, and it is hard to turn citizens into mercenaries. Already there is talk of temporary legislation, should the reorganization bill fail to pass, continuing the authority granted during the war to keep the regular army at a maximum of 60,000 men. For, whatever may be its fate in the house, there seems little hope that the reorganization bill will be passed by the senate. Lucky, indeed, will it be if it escapes alive, though so bethumped that its fond parent is unable to recognize it. In all probability one of the reasons for that extra session, which now seems so inevitable, will be the necessity of military legislation.

Republican jingoes, who have been hoping to ape English nabobs by returning from the colonies with rupees galore, will find cold comfort in the words of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn that none but natives will be appointed to the civil offices in the islands now in the possession of the military forces of the United States. What an argument this will be with the Pecksniffs against militarism and to hasten the rule of civil commissioners who shall bear to the heathen that "best Bible," of which Senator Nelson spoke.

The industrial commission is planning an exhaustive inquiry into transportation, which, if properly conducted, should be of great interest and advantage to the Northwest. The commission has prepared questions to be submitted to those deemed competent, and arranged them generally into three parts. Part 1 deals with the relation of labor to transportation by land. Part 2 takes up the relations of the public to land transportation and covers such points as ticket brokerage, unjust discriminations, pooling contracts, tariff associations, federal court injunctions and government ownership. Part 3 deals similarly with the subject of water transportation.

The house committee on labor, of which Mr. McCleary is a member, strongly urges the extension of the anti-contract laws to Hawaii. Its report on this subject says: "If the extension of our anti-contract labor laws is not speedily made, approximately 10,000 contract laborers will get into the annexed islands before our laws are extended over them." There is no probability that Hawaii will be reached in the senate this session, which is another argument now used for an extra session.

MR. M'KINLEY—"WHAT! GROANING ALREADY? AND YOU'RE NOT HALF LOADED."

—Chicago Chronicle.

SAMPSON VS. SCHLEY

DISCUSSION OF THEIR PROPOSED PROMOTION LEADS TO A DELAY OF ACTION

SENATE WANTS THE FACTS

Senator Wellington Zealously Advocated the Cause of Admiral Schley, and Denounced the Policy of Favoritism in the Navy Department—Friends of Mr. Schley Undismayed by Threats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The entire executive session of the senate today was devoted to the discussion of the promotion of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers engaged in the Santiago campaign, over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank. The controversy was then postponed for twenty days, after a vote had been taken, to call for the records of the navy department bearing on the conduct of all affected by the advance. Little discussion arose over the resolution, of which Senator Butler was the author, calling for these documents. As originally offered, it asked for the reasons for the advancement, but the resolution was modified so as to request the record only.

The first vote was on a motion made by Senator Hale to lay the motion on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were taken, resulting, yeas, 27; nays, 35. The resolution was then allowed to pass without further division. Previous to this, however, the senate had been engaged in an animated discussion, participated in by a large number of senators. The main question was first over the general policy of promoting officers over others, and, second, as to the relative merits of Admirals Sampson and Schley.

Senators Gorman and Wellington, of Maryland, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, united in a fierce attack upon the navy department for favoring Sampson over Schley, while Senators Lindsay, Pettigrew, Perkins and Money attacked the whole system of promotion as a "species of favoritism which was not warranted by the facts." The method of the administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Lodge.

FAVORITES EXCORIATED.

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

After the presentation of this side much was said in upholding the claims of Sampson in preference to those of Schley, and the friends of the latter officer were warned that if they insisted upon pressing the investigation too closely some facts would be developed that would not be agreeable to them. The charge was made that Schley had voluntarily left Santiago after reaching the vicinity of that port and after Cervera had entered the harbor, and also that when the Spanish fleet had sailed out through the narrow mouth of the channel Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had made a reverse movement with the Brooklyn and gone in a direction opposite to that taken by the Spanish squadron instead of boldly attacking the enemy in the beginning. It was asserted that these facts were among those which the archives would reveal.

The friends of Admiral Schley declared they had nothing to fear from having all the facts known.

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

After the decision to send for the records was arrived at there was a general understanding that the whole matter should be postponed long enough to permit action by both houses upon the naval committee's bill providing that these promotions "shall not interfere with the promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion."

The subsequent effort of the senate in open session to pass this bill was the result of the agreement.

War Inquiry Board Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The war investigating commission held two sessions today, but both were largely executive, considering the coming report to the president.

WAS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Count Esterhazy Examined by the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The court of cassation today examined Maj. Count Esterhazy, who entered the palace of justice without being noticed.

FIGHT FOR A TITLE

LONDON ORGAN GRINDER IS THE ACTIVE CLAIMANT OF AN EARLDOM

DENIED BY HIS FATHER

That Will Be the Claim the Son of the First Wife of William Henry, Earl Poulett, Will Set Up—Death of the Aged Nobleman Brings Out the Sensational Story of His Matrimonial Adventures.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—William Henry, Earl Poulett, died in this city yesterday in his seventy-second year.

It is probable that the succession to the title and estates will be disputed. The deceased earl was thrice married. According to gossip, he made a wager, when a harum scarum youth and traveling about, that he would marry the first woman he met on landing in England. Accordingly, at Portsea, in 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Virginia Newman, daughter of a Landport pilot. In a few months she gave birth to a son, whose paternity her husband denied. The couple from that time lived apart, the wife dying in August, 1871. The child, who calls himself Viscount Hinton and claims the succession, has long been living on the streets of London as an organ grinder, and his pretentions were always stoutly denied by the deceased earl.

About six weeks after the death of his first wife, Earl Poulett married Miss Emily Sophia Johnson, who died in 1875, without issue surviving. In 1876 he married Miss Rosa De Melville, daughter of Arthur Hugh De Melville, and their son is generally recognized as the rightful earl.

The long-standing quarrel between the late Earl Poulett and the London organ grinder has furnished material for many a scandal. Only a short time ago the claimant to the succession made an appeal to the public to take a philanthropic interest in the condition of the poor, among whom he has lived and earned his living. He prefaced it with a brief biographical statement, which is interesting just now as likely to form the basis of important litigation between him and the son of the late earl by his third wife. In the course of the appeal "the noble organ grinder," as he is known in London, said:

I am Viscount Hinton William Turnour Thomas Poulett, eldest son of Earl Poulett, of Hinton St. George, Somerset; hence my title. On the death of the present earl, against whom I held no enmity whatever, I expect to inherit Hinton St. George, still a magnificent domain of 20,000 acres. The estate is worth £12,000 per annum, which I am soon to enjoy.

The late Earl Poulett involved himself in debt, sold every family possession he could sell, and mortgaged the remainder up to the limit in order that the "noble organ grinder," in the event of ultimate succession to the title and entailed estates, might benefit as little as possible. At one time the courts refused him a petition for relief in bankruptcy on account of extravagant living. He made no secret of his prodigality. The old earl's hatred for him whom he called the "usurper" was intense, and his animosity extended to the wife of the claimant, who has invariably accompanied him with the piano on the streets of London. Some years ago the claimant and his wife were in the habit of taking the organ each day to a position in front of the earl's town residence at 60 Queensgate and playing airs, which, whether the organ grinder intended it or not, had a peculiarly maddening effect upon the earl.

Lord Poulett died uncertain as to what would be the outcome of his lifelong efforts to defeat the aspirations of Elizabeth Newman's son. The child was born in wedlock, and the claimant's legal advisers have all along assured him that his claims to the succession cannot be defeated.

PEORIA'S DEATH PROPHET.

His Accuracy Brought Him a Severe Beating.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 23.—Peoria's death prophet, Meier Goodman, who created so much excitement last week in predicting the death of Israel Block, visited William Faerger, who is sick with the grip. A number of Faerger's friend's were present, several of whom were included in his death list. His entrance created a stir among the friends of the sick man, and when he began to speak one of the spectators, the date of whose death is set for June 15, and whose child died on the date fixed, nearly fainted. Some of the sterner-nerved of the party, after a moment's pause, broke the spell by falling upon the prophet, beating him and thrusting him out into the street, but his influence remained behind, and consequently there is a good deal of anxiety among those who were present.

COULDN'T CATCH SAM

SHERIFF DICKMAN SPENDS THE AFTERNOON TRYING TO ARREST THE GAME WARDEN

FULLERTON WAS TOO BUSY

Left the Capitol at One Entrance While the Officer Entered It at Another—Then He Was Tracked to Raspberry Island, Where He Again Eluded the Wabasha Gentleman, Who Is Still Hustling.

Sam Fullerton and the sheriff of Wabasha county played a game of hide and seek yesterday. The fun began at the capitol. The strong arm of the law entered the Wabasha street entrance armed with a warrant for the game warden's arrest, while the winner of the Consolation trophy hurried down the Cedar street steps with a swinging Scotch gait. Fullerton and the sheriff did not make connections at the state house. Sam didn't intend that they should. It was a narrow escape, but the same lucky star that kept Sam from getting scalped by the Indians while in the performance of his duties as executive agent, served him once more.

Sheriff Dickman then went on a wild chase all over town after Fullerton. Being an agent of the people as well as the law he came to St. Paul yesterday with Senator Greer with a warrant which had been sworn out by one of the owners of the seine nets confiscated by Fullerton at Lake City last week, where the warden also, according to report, demolished the mud huts of the alleged illegal fishermen. The warrant was issued at Lake City for Fullerton's arrest on Saturday.

Mr. Fullerton did not like the idea of being arrested by an unimportant official like a sheriff when he himself wore a star of authority, so he laid his plans accordingly when he heard that the sheriff was on his trail. And he didn't do it any to soon, for shortly after 2 Senator Greer and Sheriff Dickman strolled up Wabasha street after dinner at the Windsor, and called at Fullerton's office at the state house. But just about that time Fullerton was making good time towards Raspberry island.

Sheriff Dickman at the state house was told that Fullerton had taken the 2:15 train for Duluth, and would not be back for three days. But the Wabasha officer had been in the business too long to follow a wrong steer, and after lingering around the capitol a while he started for Raspberry island. He made a perilous trip down the steps to what seemed to him to be the center of the earth.

The sheriff soon got mixed up with a large bunch of excited curlers who were discussing the results of some of the contests, and after he had got himself sorted out, he inquired if S. F. Fullerson was around. Some one pointed to a rink in the north end of the building where Fullerton was yelling "Soop 'er up." Dickman didn't know Fullerton, so he accosted him with an inquiry if he were Mr. Fullerton.

Sam looked wise.

"You want to see Fullerton?" he asked; "he is over in that room making up scores," blandly concluded the executive agent.

Fullerton waited until the sheriff had become lost in the crowd in the warming room when he made a break for the door, and by the time the sheriff discovered that he had been duped Sam was speeding along down town on an electric car.

By this time Sheriff Dickman was considerably on his mettle. He went back to the state house, but, of course, Sam wasn't around anywhere. He made a tour of the hotels and some "stores" on Wabasha street, but Fullerton was evidently far ahead on the trail. Up to a late hour last night Dickman was still after the game warden, but did not find him. Fullerton was said to have really taken the night train for Duluth.

Sheriff Dickman said to a reporter for The Globe yesterday that it was the intention of the owners of the fifty nets to bring a test case to find out if he had authority to demolish people's property in the manner they claimed he did. He says there is considerable feeling against Fullerton among the river people, who are determined to make a test of his authority.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

In One Village Fifty Children Were Among the Injured.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—There were fresh earthquakes today in the province of Peloponis, particularly in the districts of Kyparissia and Philiatrat, in the department Messenia, on the Ionian coast. In the town of Kyparissia a number of houses, which were damaged by yesterday's shocks, collapsed this afternoon, injuring many. In one village fifty children were injured.

POLICY OF FILIPINOS

DESIRE ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE, AND BELIEVE THEY WILL GAIN IT

CANNOT LOOK TO SPAIN

Any Alliance With Aguinaldo by the Madrid Government Would Be Regarded as a Serious Offense, Says Secretary Alger—Senor Agoncillo Does Not Expect to Be Called From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Alger this afternoon said while he would be pleased to hear that the Filipinos had liberated the Spanish prisoners held by them, he had no official information to affirm the report to that effect coming from Madrid. Gen. Otis has been cabled for accurate information respecting the number of these prisoners, but so far he has not given the information. The government is pledged to endeavor to secure their release, and it will use every proper effort to do so, but it cannot be held to the performance of the impossible, must be allowed its own time, and the use of what it deems the best means to accomplish the task. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Spanish government, no matter how desirous of securing the release of the prisoners more speedily than could be accomplished through the efforts of the United States government, will enter into any alliance with the insurgents. Technically the war is still in progress, although active hostilities are suspended, and any conduct on the part of the Spanish government that would tend to increase the difficulties of the United States in dealing with the insurgents may have to be reckoned for. This statement might not be held to apply to a simple effort on the part of the Spanish government to secure the release of their subjects, but it could not be tolerated that they should enter into any sort of an alliance with people who are in rebellion against the United States.

The officials here are not moved by the reported threat of the Filipino junta in Europe to withdraw Agoncillo and his fellows from Washington if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Agoncillo has been well treated informally he has not been recognized by the government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be.

NOT READY TO TALK.

The Filipino representatives here are not prepared at this time to state when their efforts to obtain recognition for the Aguinaldo government are to cease. This is a question, they say, that will depend entirely on circumstances that may develop as a result of their attempts to be diplomatically received here, and the action of the senate on the peace treaty.

Senor Agoncillo, the chief agent of Aguinaldo, said tonight that the reports he had received from his government showed no change in the condition of affairs in the islands, and there was no particular news to communicate. The revolutionists have a regular form of government and are carrying out its functions. He and his associates here would use every proper effort to obtain recognition for them, and he hoped they would be crowned with success. Up to this time, however, no reply had come from the state department to their letters asking for the recognition desired.

Senor Agoncillo evidently discredited the reports that he would be recalled to Manila in a few days if his efforts were not successful, as he stated that there had been no word from Aguinaldo to return home. The envoy made it very clear that the Filipinos would not provoke hostilities with the United States, but every attempt would be made to reach a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties.

Mr. Ralston, one of the attorneys who has been engaged by the envoys as counsel, said in an interview today that the Filipinos have come here to do all they can to secure their recognition as a nation. Their case, he declared, is a good one, as the Filipno government has won for itself the practical control of all the Philippine islands. Mr. Ralston said the Filipinos wanted independence, and they would be prepared to defend it against any other foreign power, which would find them as difficult to subdue as would the United States. "The envoys," he stated, "are here not to form a junta, not as agitators, not to prevent ratification of the treaty, but as diplomatic representatives of their government. The natives do not favor annexation, and only a certain class in Manila desire it. Even those are less than they were six months ago. The delegates are here to secure the recognition of absolute independence, and less will not satisfy them. Within a week they will be able to make an official statement as to their claims and policy."

WITH FILIPINO GIRLS.

Many American Soldiers Said to Be Contemplating Matrimony.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Filipino junta here has received dispatches saying that, if Agoncillo, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States, "thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding."

The junta's advices also assert that "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

MRS. BOTKIN'S CASE.

Her Attorneys Are Now Arguing Against Their Own Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The attorneys for Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., and recommended for life imprisonment, appeared before Judge Cook today and asked for a continuance on the ground that Mrs. Botkin had been convicted of the crime in a state which lacked jurisdiction in the matter. It will be remembered that when the extradition proceedings were in progress with the possibility of Mrs. Botkin being sent to Delaware for trial, her attorneys fought strenuously for the trial to be held here, arguing with success that the state of Delaware lacked jurisdiction.