PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON FRAINS

# LONG STRUGGLE

In the House Over the Confested Election Cases.

### THE REPUBLICANS RESISTED

The Attempt of the Democrats to Prejudge the Matter.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME

Carried out-A Disposition Manifest ed by the Special Committee to Rush the Matter-It is Said a Report Favorable to Logan and Dent has Already been Made out, and that the Committee Hearing is Nothing but a Matter of Form.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.-The special committee on privileges and lections appointed by the house to-day to report on the contested cases from Monroe and Taylor countles met to night and adjourned without coming to final conclusion, but the final decision s foregone. It will be by a party vote in the committee favorable to the Democratic claimants.

The committee chose Delegate Mor ow (Dem.) as chairman, and the attorneys for each side appeared. Judge and ex-Attorney General Riley, were for Logan, the Democratic contestant, and Joseph H. Gaines, Attorney McClintic and Attorney General Rucker, were for Via, the Republican con-

lourn the meeting until to-morrow on the grounds that the resolution introduced by J. W. Davis, of Harrison ounty, providing for the investigation as not passed by the house until late in the afternoon, too late for them to prepare their arguments. When the motion for all ournments. When the motion for all ournment was put it was lost. Judge Holt moved to proceed to read the papers in the cases and began to present the case to the committee. The attorneys for Via are to respond to-morrow. After Holt's argument At-

torney-General Rucker desired to pro-ceed with his argument, but on account of the late hour, the committee ad-journed till 7 o'clock to-morrow even-

journed till a defect to a ling.

An important feature of the meeting developed carly in the meeting. It was that the Democratic members have practically prepared their report (of the house unseating Via and seating times.)

Every evidence was manifest that the case has been prejudged, and that the proceedings of the committee so for a the Democratic members are concerned are but a mere form. Some more in teresting developments may be in store for the Republican members at to-mor row's caucus. It was nearly midnight when the committees adjourned.

To-night the combination of Republicans known as the Third and Fourth district club held a meeting in the interes trict club held a meeting in the interest of the movement to advocate the claims of the Third and Fourth congressional districts to the United States senatorship. Their claim is that they are entitled to name the senator. About 75 persons were present, but very few of them, only three, were members of the legislature. The remainder of the conference was composed of Republicans prominent in the districts referred to. They appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public presenting their claims, and to select a candidate for an address to the public presenting their claims, and to select a candidate for the senate. These gentlemen have no intention to oppose a Republican senatorial caucus nor to boit one when held. They will abide by the action of the caucus when held, but they propose to present their claims. Their main purpose is to build up an organization for the future, if they cannot gain their purpose at present. They are for a Republican senator and claim there is no purpose to embarrass the choice of one. pared it cannot be predicted what the precise effect of the movement will be. The senatorial situation in general is about what I telegraphed last night. There has been no change to-day. To morrow is more likely to develope new features, and deather. morrow is more likely to develope new features, as to-day the main interest has been centered in the struggle that is taking place in the house. No legista-tion is possible until all these ques-tions are settled. G. A. D.

# TIME WASTED

By the House Over Monroe and Tay lor County Election Cases - The Democratic Programme Carried

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.-The second day of the legislature ended without finding that body a working institution, in the sense that it is organ-ized and ready for business. This is owing to the fact that the house of delis still an unorganized body and until it is ready to transact business, the hands of the senate are fied. An entire day was consumed in the house in a wrangle ever the question involved in the reference of the Taylor county and Monroe county contested election cases to a special committee on privileges and elections. While it cannot be said there was any large amount of partibattle of parliamentary champions and a close sparring for the points. It all grew out of the early showing of the Democratic hand, and the manifest intention to carry out the plan which the Intelligencer forecasted. The Republicans desired these contests be referred to the regular committee on privileges and elections, which has not been appointed, and which, the Democrata hold, cannot be appointed until the other regular committees are named. The Democratic should cannot be appointed until the other regular committees are named. The Democratic scheme was a "special committee" and that scheme was a success. Then came the Democratic proposition from Mr. Davis, of Harrison county, in the shape of a resolution, the preamble of which prepludged the case in the Monroe county contest.

A Prejudged Preamble.

The aim is to unseat Mr. Via, the Resan bitterness shown, it was a still

The aim is to unseat Mr. Via, the Republican, who was listed by secretary of state Dawson, and Mr. Davis, resolu-

tion had a preamble in which was a

partisan recital of the case on the Democratic side. A substitute from the Republicans simply called for an investigation by the committee, providing that all papers, court records and evidence in the case should be available to the committee and that each contestant should be permitted to be represented by an attorney. This created an issue which precipitate a debate between the brilliant young J. W. Davis, Democrat, of Carksburg, who discussed at length the technical and constitutional points involved, Major E. A. Bennet, Democrat, and delegates Martin, Republican, of Kanawha, Cutright, Republican, and Oldfield, of McDowell Republican. Many points of order were raised, calling for skillful and quick decisions from Speaker McKhney, who raised, calling for skillful and quick de-cisions from Speaker McKinney, who in the absence of house rules (the or-ganization not being completed), was obliged to apply general parliamentary rules. This gave rise to an amusing ep-isode much to the entertainment of ev-erybody, and a great deal of good hid-mored Joking at the expense of leader Cutright, on the Republican side. When the latter asked the speaker where he got the authority for his decisions Mc-Kinney held up his manual, and an-nounced that it was Speaker Thomas B. Reed's manual of parliamentary tac-tics.

### The Democratic Programme.

In the Monroe case the Democrats carried their point with the Republican amendments as is detailed in the roueginning to end, and the Democratic majority of three carried every point. Among matters forced by the majority the case with Secretary Dawson, in which he certified Via us entitled to the seat, against Republican protests. I review these circumstances to show

how completely the Democratic programme to unseat Via, of Monroe, and Brohard, of Taylor county, was carried out in its first stage. In the afternoon the identical procedure was adopted with reference to the Taylor county repeated with a few variations. This is the first chapter of the struggle for supremacy. The first day was wasted on a matter which might have been settled in one-half the time. The sole issue was whether a Democratic effort to have a summary investigation by a special committee created by a resolution pre-judging the cases in its preamble, or a Republican resolution which would give all power to try to case fairly into the hands of the committee. The consumption of time was due to too week letter. so that the speaker was obliged to strict them to the case in point. the situation stands.
The two disputed cases which have

been the principal bone of contention, if decided in favor of the Demerous, will narrow the Republican majority on joint ballot down to three.

In the senate the Democrats filed their protests against the seating of Getzendanner and Pierson, the two "war senators." The case was disposed of by referring the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, when it shall be appointed. In this ators are rather nervous as to their prospects for holding their seats, and are bringing pressure to bear on their brethren in the house not to go too far in the matter of unseating delegates. For this reason it is quite likely that the Republicans are not only not likely

the Republicans are not only not likely to have their majority of Joint bailot further reduced, but will in all probability retain their five majority. It is freely conceded by the Democrats that the Republicans will elect the United States senator, and they are growing to be quite as much interested in whom he will be as the Republicans are. The McGraw men are keeping pretty well in line, but the opposition is quietly getting in its work, and it is possible that the Democratic caucus will be anything but harmonlous. Whether McGraw sees a chance in the present or not, he certainly is trimming his salis for full control of the Democratic situation two years hence, and hold the prestige which his skillful management has won him at present. But neither Colonel McGraw nor any other Democrat will be elected a senntor this year.

# Republican Cancus.

been called, but the call, which I described in yesterday's dispatches, is in circulation and being signed. Due an-nouncement may be made to-morrow or Saturday. The special committee and elections appointed by Speaker McKinney to pass on the con tested election cases from Monroe and Taylor counties was called to meet this evening.

It was announced by a Democratic member that the proposal was to have a report on the cases ready by to-morrow morning. This would seem almost impossible, considering the fact that there are points involved that learned lawyers and courts took days to consider. If the cases should be rushed through, a decision on matter so important would be suspicious, at least. But that is hardly probable. The three Republicans, one of whom is our sturgly lighter, Harry McLure, on the committee may be trusted to protest against everything which has not the element of fathress. The committee is made up of admittedly good men, however, and the Democratic member who made this announcement may not have realized the importance and the magnitude of the work involving so many points of law and such vital issues, to say nothing of the creation of important precedents.

(For voutine proceedings of legisla-

(For routine proceedings of legisla-ture, see sixth page.) G. A. D.

# The Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.-Th first part of the executive session was spent in considering the motion of Senspent in considering the motion of sen-ator Berry, of Arkansas, to have the discussion of the peace treaty take place in the open sessions. Senator Berry opened in behalf of the motion. Senator Vest supported Mr. Berry in ils contention.

Senators Frye, Hale and others spoke in opposition to the motion. Senators in opposition to the motion. Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, all members of the peace commission, united in saying that their experience in formulating the treaty had convinced them that much would come up in considering it in the senate which should not be given to the public. Their united verdict had an appreciable effect upon other senators, and it soon became evident that the chances of success of the Berry amendment had been considerably impaired.

# EGAN'S EXHIBITION

Of Anger Before War Investigating Commission

REIGNING SENSATION

In Army Circles-One of the Most Remarkable Attacks in the History of the Service - He Calls Miles a Malicious Liar Without any Reservations-A Very Undignified Proceeding for a Military Officer, Tend-

ing to the Destruction of Good Order and Discipline-General Miles Refuses to State What Action he will Take-Three Courses Open to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-Commissary-General Charles P. Eagan to-day reappeared before the war investigation commission to answer the charges of General Nelson A. Miles, concerning the commissary supplies furnished the army during the recent war. Genersation of the war commission's history and was regarded by old army officers as one of the most remarkable attacks

General Eagan's statement to the ommission was a bitter personal attack upon General 'Miles, so entirely unupon General Mies, so entirely un-qualified, both as to scope and lan-guage, that the war commission on hearing its conclusion ordered a brief executive session, after which the doors were reopened, the witness was recalled and business resumed in the usual way. The subject in controversy was Gen-eral Miles's already famous "embalmed The subject in controversy was General Miles's already famous "embained; beef" testimony and the letters and documents supporting it. General Miles had charged that the canned and refrigerator meats sent to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico were unfit to use, that they were preserved by the use of chemicals and that they had "been bought and sent to the army under the pretense of an experiment." This reflection upga-both the ability and honesty of the commissary department had angreed General Eagan and caused him to request to be recalled to reply to General Miles' charge.

Not a Sudden Passion.

That his statements concerning the ommanding general were not the result of a sudden outburst of passion was very clearly shown by the fact that General Eagan read his refact that General Eagan read his remarks from a carefully prepared type-written copy. Not the least remarkable phase of General Eagan's statement was the language in which it was couched; there was scarcely a phrase that would not have been characterized as sensational in an ordinary affichal utterance.

General Eagan, after the hearing was over, refused to say whether he had any further move in prospect in forcing an issue between himself and General Miles. "I have said all I intend to say for the present," he repiled, "and if any one wants to bring the matter to a court martial I am ready for that, too, as I have already stated before the commission."

As soon as the nature of General

As soon as the nature of General Eagan's statements became known attention was directed to army head-quarters to ascertain what hove would be made by General Miles. The latter through Coi. Milichter, his chief aide, beyond saying that he had stood for the soldiers, declined to make any statement, saying that now was not the time for talk and that before taking any action it would be only proper and necessary to wait until he had had an opportunity to receive through the regular channels and to consider the testimony furnished by General Eagan. He would not talk about a court martial.

Action Open for Miles.

# Action Open for Miles.

Altogether the intimation conveyed was that General Miles would act with deliberation if he decided to take any action at all; and there was a faint suggestion that he might decide to ig the statement altogether.

Of course a decision to that on the part of General Miles would on the part of General Miles would terminate the incident, but should he decide to take hotlee officially of the attack the next step would be for him
to prefer charges with the President
against the commissary general. These
might be based on several technical
grounds, such, for instance, as conduct
tending to the destruction of good
order and discipline. It would be for
the President to pass upon the demand,
and he might adopt one of three
courses—refuse it, grant it or instead
order a court of inquiry. In this latter
case the body would have the power
to go into the question of veracity
which has been raised, and, in fact, the
conduct of both generals would be practically under examination.

# DETAILED PROCEEDINGS.

General Eagan's Testimony Before the War Commission, in Which He Makes a Bitter Attack on Miles, and in a Typewritten Statement Calls Him Several Kinds of a Liar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.-At to-day's session of the war investigation commission. General Charles Engan, commissary general of subsistence was recalled to answer regarding the charges of General Miles that "emhalmed" and processed beef was fur-nished the troops in the field. General Eagan had prepared a typewritten the case and was allowed to read it. General Eagan referred to the fact that General Miles had refused to be sworn and comment ed on the fact that he was the only one

had then called on the department to put \$30,000 more in the hands of Major Black and this General Eagan declined to do, putting \$10,000 to Major Black's credit in New York.

General Eagan referred to the mesterious manner in which papers disappeared from the files of the war department. He said that while Major General Miles was at Tampa, Fia, he wired to the commissary general to know what stores and supplies were on hand at Tampa and some other points, General Eagan replied in the usual way, though the railroad tracks at Tampa were piled with millions of rations.

General Eagan said he was astounded the following morning to see in the reports of certain papers that General

reports of certain papers that General Miles had severely reprimanded the commissary general and the chief of ordinance on the condition of their respective departments.

General Miles had no right in law to deliver such a reprimand, and witnesses at once had enclosed the clipings to the adjutant general's office, requesting an inquiry as to the authenticity of the veport. No such reprimand was ever received by him and the general commanding had taken no notice of his inquiry nor ever taken the trouble since then to declare the unauthorized character of the pressetatements. It was such indifference as this that had "given il-cense to the yellow journalistic knaves who had misrepresented and hounded government officials throughout the war." General Eagan subsequently had tried to get his letter of inquire government officials throughout the war." General Eagan subsequently had tried to get his letter of inquiry and press clipping from the adjutant general's office, but it had disappeared and was nowhere to be found. Witness charged General Miles directly with disarranging and hampering the administration of the war department, of the calling off of officers from duty where their presence was absolutely necessary. This was the case in taking Colonel John Weston away from Cubato serve with the Porto Rican expedition and in putting Major A. L. Smith a very efficient officer assigned as depot commissary in Porto Rico, to work on "some transport duty" when his services were demanded on shore. General Eagan said the commanding general went clearly outside his power in doing this and intimated that General Miles was moved to do so by the ignorance and inefficiency of his ow appointee, Major Black, who was supposed to be the chief commissary officer on General Miles staff. General Eagan reterred to General Miles estaff. General Eagan reterred les' staff. General Eagan referred General Miles' testimony that he Porto Rico for complete and proper rations" and said that if the commisrations" and said that if the commissary general's office had received any such message, he should have considered it the request of a "very ignorant and ill informed person." Continuing, General Eagur referring to General Miles' expressed preference for native beef, of which he said there was plenty, asserted there were no cattle whatever in the neighborhood of Santiago. The native beef General Miles referred to General Eagan characterized as stags, runts, bulls, and overworked cattle. The use of such animals the department would never allow.

### The Lie Passed.

General Eagan quoting General Miles' allegations that in his judgment there were some serious defect in the refrigerator and canned beef sald General
Miles would not say this was anything
more than his judgment. "Whoever,"
said General Eagan, "calls it embalmed
beef is a liar." Noticling the reports
submitted by General Miles in corroboration of his charges, General Eagan
submitted whether or not his course of
securing these reports would not be
constructed as seeking adverse reports.
He cited Generals Merritt and Shafter
as approving the beef, "Newspaper
statements cananaling from General
Miles that 199,009 pounds of the beef
were condemned there or elsewhere."
Witness said Surgeon Daly's report that
beef apparently was infected with
chemicals to aid in preservation, was a were some serious defect in the refrig-He denounced the assertion that

cioth. He denounced the assertion that chemically prepared beef had been issued and said he did rot believ Surgeon Daly had that belief, then, since or now. "Why," he asked, "did he shirk his duty? Why not make chemical analysis and why keep this information to himself and then spring it suddenly on the contmission and the whole country and imply that packing houses have been cheating the government and violating their contracts. At no time did he inform the commissary general or the secretary of war of these things. "This," continued the viltuess, "is a a seandal calculated to ruin thousands of people and discredit and put infamy "This," continued the viltness, "is a a scandal calculated to ruin thousands of people and discredit and put infamy on one of the greatest industries of the world. General Miles in testimony refers to the beef as sent out under prefense of an experiment. This implies corruptions; a serious charge not to be made lightly. Already the press almost wholly has accepted this view and some have demanded my dismissal. It was not an experiment nor prefense thereof, General Miles lies in his throat, in his heart, in every part of his body. He should be druimmed out of the service and imprisoned. I wish to force the lie back in his face. Unless he should be avoided by everybody, disbarred out of every club."

The witness denounced in the most sensational terms "his (Miles') scan-

sensational terms "his (Miles") sca dals, libels and malicious falsehoods." Eagan's Words in Full.

General Eagan's testimony on this point, follows:

committee how tinned fresh beef became a part of the army ration. His answer is "You had better ask the secretary of war or the commissary general. I think they can tell you. I know it was sent to the army as food and the pretense is that it was sent as an experiment." General Miles in saying that this food was sent to the army as 'a pretense for experiment,' says that which implies corruption, which ulnety-nine out of every one hundred people will understand to mean corruption, because it was 'a pretense of experiment, he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, but that I furnished it under the 'pretense of an experiment.' This is a serious charge, should not be made by any men lightly nor without ample evidence to support it. Taking the statement in the sense that will be accepted by the country at large, the sense that already the press almost committee how tinned fresh beef had refused to be sworn and commented on the fact that he was the only one
of five hundred witnesses who had so
refused. General Eagan said he himself preferred to be sworn.

General Eagan began by calling attention to General Miles' appointment
of Major John D. Jilack, a civilian, as
his chief of staff and said that this was
harkely responsible for the trouble that
followed. He said Major Black had
been furnished \$5,000 before starting for
Porto Rico and that he lind apparently
not known enough to provide himself acheck book and had not left his signature with the secretary of the treasury
nor made any other preparation for
availing himself of the funds at his
command. There were experienced
disbursing officers in the Island who
had in the aggregate over \$400,000 in
their possession and yet General Miles
had complained that there were no
paymasters in the Island who
had complained that there were no
paymasters in the Island so that the
soldlers had no money with which to
buy food for themselves. General Miles

had complained that there were no
had money with which to
buy food for themselves. General Miles

had complained that there were no
had money with which to
buy food for themselves. General Miles

had complained that there were no
had money with which to
buy food for themselves. General Miles

had corplained that there were
had been furnished that the said had the said who were
had been furnished that there were
had a s'a pretense of experiment, hor a serious chart the lies in
his chivat, he lies in his heart, he lies in
his chivat, he lies in his heart, he lies in
his chivat, he lies in his heart, he lies in
his chivat, he lies in his heart, he lies in
his chivat, he lies in his heart is the
had complained that there were no
had money with which to
buy food for themselves. General Miles

had corplained that the were
had been furnished the sense that will be
had by any ma

the army and incarcerated its state's prison. If his statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be dremmed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libelers. His statement is a scandalous libel reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the commissary general—myself. In denouncing General Miles as a liar when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphaitle and as coarse as the statement itself, I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with the contents of a camp latrine. I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it and unless he can provehis statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so estrucised that the street bootblack would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous. Helolous, malicious faisehood, viz: That this beef or any! scandalous. libelous, malicious good, viz: That this beef or any has scandards. Heroos, day-dalsehood, viz: That this beef or any-thing whatever was furnished the army under 'pretense of experiment.'"

## LUMBER INTERESTS.

American and Canadian Lumbermen ences in Regard to the Tariff-West

Virginia Represented. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representatives of the American and Can-adian lumber interests met in conference here to-day. Among the American lumbermen present were W. C. McClure, of Duluth; S. T. McKnight, C. A. Smith and B. F. Nelson, of Min-ncapolis; William Irvine, of Chippewa neapolis; William Irvine, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; R. L. McCormick, of Hay ward, Wis.; Judge J. W. Cochran, of Ashland, Wis.; Walter S. Eddy, of Saginaw; J. H. Parker and W. W. Brown, of Pertland, Me.; C. W. Goodyeav, of Buffalo; Theophilus Tunis of Maryland; Mr. Thompson and Mr. Mason, of West Virginia; E. G. Ames, of Puget Sound; Ex-Governor E. E. Jackson, of Maryland; Alexander Stewart, of Warsaw, Wis.; and Mr. Dill, president of the Baltimore chamber of commerce, and William S. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the conference. The Canadians were represented by William C. Edwards, M. P.; W. Anderson, representing the J. R. Booth Lumber Company; J. H. Evans, A. Lumsden, O. D. Spain, R. W. Venning, Charles E. Read, Eugene D. Lafleur, and A. Gobiel, all of Ottawa, and George M. Clinky, of Montreal, There were also present United States High Joint Commissioner John A. Kasson, Congressmen Stewart, Broussard and Tawney, and Mr. Charlton, a member of the Canadian high joint commission. Mr. Charlton, the first speaker, was followed by Representative Tawney and he by Mr. Edwards.

Lumber, It is said, has been the rock upon which the United States and Canadian joint commissions have spill in every effort at agreement on a reciproc-Falls, Wis.; R. L. McCormick, of Hay

upon which the United States and Can-adian joint commissions have split in every effort at agreement on a reclproc-ity treaty. The Canadians have been willing to make any reasonable con-cessions for free white pine, and have hesitated to agree to any concessions without important reciprocal advan-tages on lumber. Free admission to Canada of American forest products and free export of saw logs and pulp wood are the concessions the Canadians of-fer.

# The Time is Ripe.

VANCOUVER B. C., Jan. 12,-Japan-se papers to hand by steamer Empress of Japan are full of interviews with Hon. John Barrett, recently United States minister to Slam, on the Chinese question. Barrett thinks the time is ripe for the adoption of an active far eastern policy by England, Japan and the United States, with, if possible, the co-operation of Germany. Russia and France, whose policy appears to be to gain gradually the exclusive control of vast areas of Chinese territory, and to close these areas to unrestricted trade, would thus be confronted by pressure impossible to resist, and would find themselves compelled to guarantee within their "spheres of influence" the maintenance of equal trade rights conferred by existing treatles between China and foreign powers. of Japan are full of interviews with

# A HIGH HONOR

Conferred on Hon. W. I. Wilson. Called to the Presidency of Yale University. pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 12.-Prof. Robert Carter Berkeley, of Morgantown, received to-day a letter from Hon. William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., telling him that he has Jexington, Va., telling him that he has been offered the presidency of Yale University by the board of trustees, and that he will accept the honor at the end of the school year.

The salary will be twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

There is a feeling of rejoicing here, because of the great personal popularity of Mr. Wilson. He was president of the West Virginia, University when elected to Congress from this congress.

of the West Virginia University when elected to Congress from this congressional district in 1882, and upon his retirement to private life at the close of the last administration there was an urgent demand by the alumni that he be re-elected to fill the vacancy then existing here

# Congressional Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12,-The house to-day passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill

consular appropriation bill without amendment. Seven budgets yet remain to be acted upon. The bill as passed carries \$1,705,533.

Little business was transacted by the senate in open session to-day. Sixteen bills on the private pensions 'calendar were passed and a joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross Society for their beneficient work in Armenia and Cuba was adopted.

Rather Gauzy. HONG KONG, Jan. 12.—The Filipinos here sag that ten American volunteers jumped overboard from the transports bound from Manila to Hollo, swam ashore and said they had not volunteer-ed to fight the Filipinos. The report is

Movements of Steamships. NEW YORK-Arrived: Mannhelm from Retterdam. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Majestic,

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylva-nia and Ohlo, rain; brisk southeasterly winds.

Local Temperature. 

# MANILA SITUATION.

General Otis Telegraphs Conditions are Improving.

## CITIZENS FEEL MORE SECURE

The City is Quiet and Business is Active - The Insurgents at Hollo, However, Continue Active - They Have Blockaded the Entrance of the River with Sunken Lighters Weighted with Rock-Refuse to Have any Dealings with the Ameri-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12,-Tho secretary of war was much gratified this morning by the receipt of the following cablegram at 7:20:

MANILA, Jan. 12.

Adjutant General, Washington. Conditions apparently improving, Citizens feel more secure. Many natives returning. City quiet and business ac-

(Signed.)

MANILA, Jan. 12.—The situation at Hollo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. On Saturday they loaded some . lighters with rock and sank them at the en-trance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels except launches. the lights have been extinguished. Or-

the lights have been extinguished, Order, however, is maintained with severily and offenders are promptly shot.
On Sunday one of the Arizama's boats
manned by soldiers, was carried by the
ebb tide to Quimarnes island and while
attempting to land there armed natives
assembled on the beach and compelled
the Americans to retire.
The Filiphos reture to have any dealings with the Americans, vegetables and
fruit are not obtainable, business is sus-

fruit are not obtainable, business is sus-pended and the warehouses are full of rotting sugar.
At Manila the situation is critical, but

At Manila the situation is critical but pacification is possible in spite of the unyiciding attitude of the Filipinos. It is reported that the rebel government at Malalos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the robels. The educated Filipinos will the robels. The calucated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble, and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recode before wises counsel.

In the meantime the tension is extreme on both sides.

# Aguinaldo's Threats. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Hong Kong

correspondent of the Times says: "The Filipino refugees insist that Aguinaldo will regard a landing of the Agericans at Hollo as a declaration of war and will immediately attack Ma-nila. He has already warned the for-eigners, including the Spaniards, of his intention, offering them a safe conduct into the provinces.

# GERMAN EXPLANATION

Of the Relations Between Admiral Diederichs and Admiral Dewey at Manila - Misleading Stories Pub-

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-Major Alphonse Von Sonnenberg, the German military expert, who was at Manila during the blockade by the United States navy after the battle of Cavite. and who is now in this city, speaking to-day about Rear Admiral Dewey.

erences between Dewey and the Ger-man admiral, Von Diederichs; there was man admiral, on Disderies; there was only a theoretical difference about the interpretation of one word in the expression, "Droit de Visite"—the right of search. What was the meaning of Visite, for the forms of search were different towards different kinds of vessels, toward merchantmen and ships of war. But after the friendlister. war. But after the friendliest exchange of letters by the two admirals an understanding was at once reached. To show you the spirit that was in it all, I will tell you the American squadron once received supplies of frozen mutton, and your admiral sent Admiral Yon Diederfehs a present of half a sheep The other returned the compliment by sending Dewey a living call, procured somewhere in the Islands. You see how stupid it is to think they wanted to begin shooting at each other.

"The English," said Major Von Sonnenburg, "were at the bottom of this story of a misunderstanding. All that the English in Mania could do to create suspicion and trouble between the two countries they did. They sent false stories to Hong Kong which from there were telegraphed over the whole world."

world.

"Here is another example of the great broad-mindedness of Admiral Dewey. When the consuls of various neutral countries became frightened for fear Manila would be bombarded, the Germann and the place of the contribution of the great production of the grea countries became frightened for fear, Manila would be bombarded, the German consul went to Dewey, at Cavite, and asked if he had any objection to, this proceeding: To chartering Spanish steamers then plying in the river Pasig, placing on board the neutral refuges, and anchoring those vessels in between the neutral warships. Dewey answered: 'Well, why not?' I do not make war against women and children.' Even the Spanish non-combatants were granted this privilege. The only condition made was that those steamers which being in a blockaded port, belonged to the government of the United States, should return to Dewey's hands after the surrender of Manila. Furthermore, he granted that in case of a typhoon all these steamers of refugees might come over and anchor with the American fleet at Cavite."

Asked if German military men who had seen the run of events at Manila, held the same opinion as that of Dewey, Major Von Sonnenburg replied they did.

The question was asked: "What are going to be the future relations of Ger-

did.

The question was asked; "What are going to be the future relations of Germany and the United States in regard to the possessions in the Eastern archipelago?" Major Von Sonnenburg replied.

piled.
"German and American interests
throughout the world run along parallel
lines, and parallel lines, you know,
never meet. I do not see how any
ill-feeling can arise between the two
great peoples."

Questioned about the attitude of the

native Filipinos towards the United States, Major Von Sonnenburg was em-

States, August on States, August of States, The Filipinos will fight," he sald, unless you give them what they want. I believe they will not lay down their arms until they get self government."