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SENATE IS CERTAIN TO RATIFY THE TREATY.

Journal's Poll Shows That the Peace Document Will Have at Least 60 Votes.

The Opposition Cannot Muster More Than 29 Votes, Only One Being in Doubt.

Senator Berry's Resolution for Open Sessions Withdrawn for Lack of Support.

HOW THE SENATE STANDS ON THE PEACE TREATY.

For Ratification	60
Against Ratification	29
Doubtful	1

Washington, Jan. 24.—The peace treaty occupied the attention of the Senate today in executive session for over three hours. All of the time was devoted to a discussion of the resolution proposed by Mr. Berry to have the treaty considered in public session, but the opposition to this was so strong that it was finally withdrawn without having come to a vote.

Those Senators favoring the ratification of the treaty were the ones who objected to opening the doors, while the opposition supported Mr. Berry's motion. One of the reasons advanced for insisting on the discussion proceeding in secret was that our relations with certain foreign countries would probably have to be talked of, and it would not do to let this part of the discussion become public.

The discussion during the day and inquiry among Senators developed the fact that the treaty has sufficient supporters to ratify it whenever it can be brought to a vote.

The opposition can rely on only 29 votes, not counting that of Senator Jones, of Nevada. While he is confidently listed as an opponent of the treaty, he himself has told his most intimate friends in the Senate that he has not yet made up his mind, and may vote for it. Even if he should vote against it, the opposition would still not be strong enough to defeat the treaty, to do which requires thirty-one votes.

These figures concede every Senator who is at all likely to vote against the treaty, while it is practically certain that many of the twenty-nine, when brought to the final test, will help to ratify it. There were thirty-five Senators who want to amend the treaty or to secure a declaration by Congress of the purpose of the United States to eventually enable the Filipinos to establish an independent government of their own.

Failing to accomplish this, six of these will vote for the treaty whether it is amended or not. This gives the treaty sixty sure votes, which is two-thirds of the Senate and enough to ratify it.

The following poll of the Senate is believed to be accurate. It has been submitted to leaders on both sides of the question, and has their approval:

For Ratification—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Clay, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Teller, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—Total, 60.

Against Ratification—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Jones (of Arkansas), McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Murphy, Pasco, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White—Total, 29.

Doubtful—Jones, of Nevada.

The six Senators who want to amend the treaty or to secure a declaration of policy are Messrs. Clay, Daniel, Harris, Kenney, Mason and Wellington. They will vote for the treaty whether they carry their point or not. Mr. Clay made an anti-expansion speech to-day, but has nevertheless declared his intention of helping to ratify the treaty. Mr. Turpie, though counted in the poll as against ratification, will, it is believed, range himself on the other side when the final vote comes.

The discussion on the treaty itself will begin in executive session to-morrow.

DEWEY WAITS FOR TREATY OF PEACE TO BE RATIFIED.

Aguinaldo Fast Losing His Strength, He Writes, and Can Be Disposed Of in a Hurry.

Albany, Jan. 24.—At a Dewey dinner given at Keller's Hotel this evening, the feature of the evening was the speech of William T. Dewey, of Montpelier, nephew of Admiral Dewey, who responded to the toast, "Admiral Dewey."

He declared that affairs in the Philippines could and would be settled speedily if Congress would stop bickering over the matter and promptly ratify the treaty of Paris.

In support of this statement he quoted from a letter received only a day or two ago from the Admiral, who stated that **Aguinaldo was fast losing his strength with the natives and could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry** were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty and that in some way he will personally benefit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition.

There was no mistaking the sentiment which followed this statement, and it is safe to say that the Dewey family is in favor of the United States keeping the island group which Dewey wrestled from the Spanish Kingdom.

GIRL STRIKER CROSS-EXAMINES AND UTTERLY CONFOUNDS A MILLIONAIRE.

Girl Striker Cross-Examining Her Millionaire Employer.

More than two hundred girls, striking weavers from the carpet factory of E. S. Higgins & Co., presented their grievances before the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration yesterday. One of the leaders cross-examined her employer, much to his discomfort. Their complaint is that they were ordered to work two looms at once, which to them is a physical impossibility.

Rose Cain Hopelessly Tangles Up E. S. Higgins, at Whose Carpet Looms She and Her Fellow Strikers Used to Work.

Rose Cain is a weaver. E. S. Higgins is a carpet manufacturer and millionaire. Rose Cain is only twenty, and has worked at a loom for eight years. E. S. Higgins is the senior member of the firm, a man learned in the ways of the world.

On a simple question of fact, concerning the limit of work that can be imposed on one girl's pair of hands, Rose Cain questioned E. S. Higgins yesterday, and cross-questioned him, and admonished him, and confounded him with facts and figures, and made him contradict himself, and caused him to look miserable and unhappy, all in the presence of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

E. S. Higgins & Co.'s girls are on strike. Rose Cain and a hundred others flocked yesterday to Adelphi Hall, Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue, to tell their grivances to the State Board of Arbitration, of which body there were present Henry C. Johnson, chairman; W. H. Webster and William Purcell, commissioners; and Thomas A. Braniff, secretary. Ernest H. Crosby, of the Social Reform Club, attended the inquiry in company with the Rev. Dr. Sleicher.

There is nothing the Board can do for the striking weavers except offer advice to them and their employers. Mr. Higgins presented himself at the hearing with the air of one extending a reluctant courtesy. From the first he refused to receive advice. To give testimony was evidently distasteful to him.

One Girl, One Loom.

Rose Cain was the first witness. The members of the Board leaned forward to catch every word of hers, so eager were her eyes, so shrewd her rasoning, so well chosen her words, so modest her monner.

She gave a lucid narrative of the causes leading up to the strike. Eight years at the looms had not dulled her understanding or robbed her of any of her native wit. In a few words, reinforced with figures, she put the case of herself and her comrades in a nutshell.

"We are willing to work," she said. "We are anxious to work. There is no question of wages. We have managed to exist on the few dollars we earn a week, and we can still manage to exist on them.

"But one girl cannot work two looms. We would like to be able to, but we can't. Mr. Higgins thinks we can, but he is mistaken. We will give him all the work our hands can do, but we cannot given him the impossible. To attend to one loom is all that a girl is physically capable of. Mr. Higgins threatens that if we do not wish to attend to two looms apiece we must lose our places. And here we are."

Mr. Higgins went on the stand, with a protest in the lines of his face. In brief sentences he told his side of the story. His point of view was simple enough, too. It was his will that each girl in his factory should handle two looms in the future, and that settled it. He did not think they had any right to be aggrieved.

"May I ask Mr. Higgins some questions?" interposed Rose Cain, eagerly.

Cross-Examined Her Employer.

The members of the board assented, and Mr. Higgins tried to look as if he did not mind.

The factory girl arranged alittle bundle of typewritten papers and began to question her employer about agreements he had made in the past with the weavers in his factory. The matter of this examination was of too technical a character to bear repetition. It was the manner that counted.

Without the least trace of vanity or self-consciousness, Rose Cain took the manufacturer in hand with all the address of one versed in the ways of courts. Her very sincerity prevented her from feeling the slightest embarrassment. She rapped out her questions with the prettiest air in the world, some times raising her forefinger in admonition, when she pressed a particularly important point.

And, although she was only a factory girl, and he a man of great consideration in the world, she never overstepped the bounds of respect. For all her severe cross-examination, it would have been impossible to take exception to her manner. She was simply availing herself of the right which the very nature of the inquiry gave her, equally with her employer.

It was not a comfortable quarter of an hour for Mr. Higgins. His air of large assurance left him under the searching inquisition of the girl who had worked humbly at his looms. When Rose Cain asked him about agreements he had made with the girls he boldly denied that any such compacts had been made. Thereupon, with the triumphant air of a lawyer who has hopelessly entangled a hostile witness, she confronted him with the documentary proof of what she had said.

The Millionaire Confused.

And the manufacturer flushed to his temples, and cracked his fingers, and shifted about in his chair, and looked in any and every direction rather than into the frank, sincere eyes of the factory girl.

Deeply impressed by Rose Cain's championship of the weaver's cause, Chairman Johnson made an earnest effort to prevail on Mr. Higgins to come to an amicable understanding with his employes. But the manufacturer would listen to no arguments.

"I am determined to try the experiment of having each of them work at two looms," he said.

Other girls were caleld upon to testify. One of them was a highly intelligent Scotch lassie, who had worked as a weaver in her own country. Lizzie Irvine is her name.

"I wouldn't mind working one loom for half what I get now," she said, "but I won't break down my health trying to work two looms at the same time. It isn't in flesh and blood to do that!"

"Only public opinion can force the employers to yield," said the Chairman.

After lasting nearly all day the hearing was continued in the evening, when grave facts were brought out concerning the unsanitary condition of the Higgins factory, Forty-third street and Eleventh avenue. George Biger, formerly employed as a section hand, was the first to touch on this point. Tessie Fitzpatrick and other girl weavers said that the factory was without wash rooms or retiring rooms, and that the girls were compelled to change their outer clothing in the rooms where they worked, while factory men passed to and fro. There were not even stools provided, they said, for them to sit on while removing their shoes.

One girl, who said that she was an expert at the weaving trade, gave her hours as from 7 in the morning until 8 in the evening. She earns $8.40 a week.

The Board will inspect the Higgins factory to-day.

STIRS UP THE SCANDAL OF THE PERTH FAMILY.

A Relative of the Woman Who Eloped in 1871 with Young Lord Drummond Makes Strange Inquiries.

London, Jan. 24.—Inquiries are being made by Mrs. Cowdry, of Peabody avenue, West London, concerning her relative, Lady Drummond, who eloped to America years ago with a grandson of the Earl of Perth.

This revives the scandal connected with the Perth family. In 1871 Lord Drummond, then a mere boy, went to America with his nurse, a woman older than himself. They were married there, but led a life of poverty in New York.

Young Drummond worked as a laborer in various places till he died in 1887. His body was placed in a vault in Trinity churchyard by a friend of the family. The widow afterward married a man named Masters and went to California.

Mrs. Cowdry is not related to the Perth family, and her inquiries are made in connection with some property belonging to her own family. The Earl of Perth never recognized his grandson.

Baby Dies of Grief for Its Mother.

It is believed that grief over its mother's continued absence caused the death of Dora Engelhardt, a sixteen-months-old child, yesterday, in the home of its grandmother, Mrs. Kate Bowling, at 253 Hopkins street, Williamsburg. The mother of the child was removed to the Flatbush Hospital for treatment about six weeks ago, and the child, left to the care of its grandmother, became melancholy. It would sit in one position for hours at a time and neither laugh nor cry. It never called after its mother, but constantly looked at the door. Every time the door was opened the child's face would brighten up and then relapse into an apathetic stare.

RICH WOMAN IN BEDLAM BY FORCE.

Miss Georgiana Wendel Sent to Bellevue by John E. Parsons.

SHE CALLS IT AN OUTRAGE.

Is Able to Pay for the Best of Care, and Her Doctor Says She Is Sane.

JOHN G. WENDEL HER BROTHER.

She Refuses to Part from a Photograph of the Eminent Lawyer on Whose Advice She Was Placed in the Pavilion.

In the rain last night a coach containing two men—one a policeman in uniform—and a woman of refinement drove up to Bellevue Hospital. The men sprang out, and the policeman, with a mildly authoritative air, commanded the woman to alight. She refused to leave the coach. The man in plain clothes, who was Detective McElroy, of the Park Avenue Hotel, took her gently by the arm. "This is the place," he said, "where Mr. Parsons said we were to bring you. Now you can trust Mr. Parsons, can you not?"

"Oh, yes; I would trust Mr. Parsons with my very soul," she said as she got out and leaned on the arm of the detective, who conducted her toward the insane pavilion. At the entrance the woman stood still. "I shall go no further. This is outrageous treatment. I am being kidnapped," she cried. "I am being kidnapped," she repeated again and again.

When they had persuaded her to enter the reception room she protested against what she termed was outrageous treatment, and said that if her friends, Justice Martin J. Keogh, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Justice McLean, were informed of her predicament they would hasten to aid her at once. She declined at first to give her name, saying: "Give my name? Why, every one knew my father."

The patient was Miss Georgiana Wendel, who come into possession of a vast amount of property on the death of her father. Her brother, John G. Wendel, is a speculator in real estate. He lives at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street.

Three days ago Miss Wendel and her maid put up at the Park Avenue Hotel. She had been staying wita Mrs. John S. Farrell, at No. 19 Harmen avenue, White Plains, but had quarrelled with Mrs. Farrell, after acting strangely for several days.

According to Detective McElroy, Miss Wendel showed signs of mental trouble soon after her arrival at the hotel. Her conduct, pronounced "queer" by those who observed her, was called to the attention of the managers who sent a message to Lawyer John E. Parsons, of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, at No. 30 East Thirty-sixth street. He called at the hotel last night and found Miss Wendel standing before the mirror decking her hair with paper flowers. She greeted him effusively.

A physician who had observed Miss Wendel advised that she be sent to Bellevue. Mr. Parsons acquiesced and leaning on his arm she walked quietly to the coach. Before leaving her apartments she snatched a photograph from her dressing case and insisted that she must take it with her. It was a portrait of Mr. Parsons. Miss Wendel said, "Nothing could induce me to part with the portrait." It had been presented to her, he said, by a daughter of Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Parsons stood on the sidewalk grasping the handle of the coach door. "Stop, stop!" commanded Miss Wendel. "Mr. Parsons is coming with us. Aren't you, Mr. Parsons?"

The lawyer apologized, saying he must attend a dinner, and, raising his hat, he banged the door and told the driver to go. "Mr. Parsons, Mr. Parsons!" came from within the coach as the horses swung toward the corner.

Miss Wendel clung to the photograph, and even in the insane pavilion the precious portrait remained in her possession.

"I do not understand this highhanded proceeding," she exclaimed to Dr. Robertson. "Why should you seek to detain me here? I refuse to remain. This is no place for me—for one accustomed as I am to comforts. I can well afford to pay and pay well for better treatment and accommodation. See here," and Miss Wendel drew from a silken reticule a roll of bills and a check for $500 signed by her brother, John G. Wendel.

Miss Wendel soon become reconciled to her surroundings, and was assigned to ward 39, where she will remain under the observation of the physicians.

Dr. Thomas M. Dillingham, of No. 8 East Forty-ninth street, who has attended Miss Wendel for ten years, was notified by telephone from the Journal office of his patient's plight. He hurried to the hospital, but Miss Wendel was sleeping calmly and he would not have her disturbed.

"I am not surprised," said the doctor. "Once before she was committed through the instrumentality of relatives, but I secured her release. It was a fight over money matters. I purpose, too, to get her out of her present trouble. She has never shown signs of insanity, and I have treated her for ten years. She was always the one way. I cannot understand why I was not notified that she was to be brought here. She has not been treated with any degree of reason."

Dr. Dillingham was indignant, and said he would call on Lawyer Parsons for his reasons for advising Miss Wendel's removal to Bellevue.

NINETY YEARS OLD; TO WED THE FOURTH TIME.

Millionaire Nash's Wedding Day Is Only Postponed by His Illness—His Bride-Elect Is His Nurse.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 24.—Millionaire Edward H. Nash, of Westport, is more than ninety years old and has been married three times. Despite his great age and his many infirmities, he is about to take a fourth wife. The prospective bride is the widow of the late Alfred Nash, of Norwalk, and is fifty years old.

The wedding was to have taken place this month, but Mr. Nash has been seriously ill. He has settled upon his fiancee a large sum of money.

Mr. Nash's first marriage was sixty-four years ago. His last wife died about three years ago. He believes he is destined to survive the century mark. The bride-elect, Mrs. Nash, is constantly at his side.

The old man's children are not elated over the contemplated union, but are powerless to prevent it.

EAGAN AND ALGER PARTIES TO A "SECRET PROCESS!"

Major-General Butler, One of Eagan's Judges.

Major-General Wade, of the Eagan Court Martial.

(Photo by Steffens.)
General Merritt, President of the Eagan Trial Board.

Remarkable Revelation of an Army Contractor on Gross Official Culpability.

Testimony Promised to Prove Miles's Assertion of "Pretence of Experiment."

Washington, Jan. 24.—An important witness will be called before the War Investigating Committee within a few days in the person of a well-known contractor of army supplies, who desires his name withheld for the present.

His testimony will tend to show definitely that General Eagan testified either in bad faith or bad memory when he told the committee that the beef purchased from Swift & Co. was not preserved by a secret process.

This gentleman said to-night to a Journal reporter:

"Last Spring, when the contracts for meat for the army were advertised, I made a bid as the representative of a Texas cattle syndicate. We proposed to furnish fresh beef to the Southern camps and to the armies in Cuba and Porto Rico. The plan we proposed to follow was to fit up sattle ships and deliver the beef cattle on hoof at Tampa and at the West Indian camp, slaughtering the beef as needed.

A Pretence of Experiment.

"General Eagan showed great interest in the matter, and I was ery hopeful of obtaining the contract. However, upon opening the bids I was informed that the Chicago firm of Swift & Co. had made a bid much lower than mine. I asked for particulars, and was told by General Eagan that the bid was for refrigerated beef.

"I called his attention to the climatic conditions to be considered. He told me that the contractors guaranteed to keep the beef sweet and fresh for seventy-two hours after leaving the refrigrating ship. I was naturally sceptical, having spent many years in Cuba, and knowing the difficulties in the way of keeping meats fresh in that climate.

"General Eagan explained to me at some length that Swift & Co. proposed to preserve the meat by a secret process, of which they were the sole proprietors. I remember distinctly that he said: 'Secret processes,' and that he also said that they agreed to execute a bond guaranteeing the quality of the beef for the length of time mentioned.

Alger Knew About It.

"Disappointed and doubtful, I expressed my doubts as to their ability to carry out any such contract. General Eagan then said: 'Well, it is a new thing, and we are going to try it for a while anyhow. If the boys don't like the beef, we will have to come to you folks, I guess. But we intend to give this process a trial.'

"I asked him whether his action in awarding the contract under these conditions was by order of Secretary of War. His reply was: 'Well, not under direct orders, but tat is what it amounts to.'"

These facts have not been made public before, owing to the unwillingness of the gentleman to take part in the controversy. General Miles's friends are determined to have this evidence brought to the committee's attention, and a summons will probably be served upon the possessor of it within a few days.

SEC. ALGER SUMMONED BEFORE THE COMMISSION

The Investigators Want to Discover the Exact Responsibility for the Departmental Errors Committed.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Secretary Alger has been summoned to appear before the War Investigating Commission. This is now considered as a necessity by the Commission, inasmuch as nearly all his staff officers and their departments have been attacked before that body. The Commission now wishes to discover the exact responsibility of the Secretary of War for the departmental errors which have been committed. From this standpoint the testimony of Secretary Alger will be most important as affecting his fitness for the position he occupies.

It will be an extremely difficult matter for General Alger to escape the responsibility, for the reason that he assumed to conduct the war without the assistance of army headquarters, and for the further reason that all important steps taken by the departmental chiefs were taken after full consultation with the Secretary of War. It is understood that when General Alger appears some of the Commissioners will extract from him what connection, if any, he had in the granting of such contracts as that for beef, the purchase of transports and war materials. It is expected also that he will be examined as to his conduct of the war, and more particularly on the points at issue between himself and General Miles about the bungling of the Shafter expedition at Tampa and at Santiago.

It is hinted by some of the officers that Secretary Alger has been requested by the President to make his personal defence before the War Investigating Committee, and

(From photo by Aime Dupont.)
Brigadier-General Gillespie, of the Eagan Court Martial.

General Young, Who Will Help Try Eagan.

that the committee, in its summons to General Alger, is acting for the President. General Alger was to appear to-morrow, but as the committee will not be in session formally to-morrow General Alger will not appear until Thursday.

It is reported to-night that General Alger has prepared a statement which he proposes to read to the committee, and that he expects no cross-examination. As stated, however, some of the members of the Commission will endeavor to get replies from the Secretary on any matter not fully set forth or touched on in his prepared argument.

POWELL DECLARES HIS BEEF STOOD THE TEST.

Notwithstanding This, the Government Did Not Grant the New York Man a Contract.

Alexander B. Powell, of No. 210 West Forty-second street, made the following statement concerning the report that he had preserved meat intended for army consumption:

"When the war broke out General Eagan, of the Commissary Department, sent me by telegraph an invitation to bid on fresh beef for the army.

"It was stipulated in this invitation that the beef must be good for eating seventy-two hours after it reached the headquarters of the army. It was left optional with the contractor whether he would use his own ships or those of the Government; in the latter event he would have to use his own refrigerating plant. The contractor would, under the invitation, have to do everything by which the meat was to be delivered sweet enough to be good for seventy-two hours after delivery.

Government Plans Not Feasible.

"When I read the invitation I knew that meat could not be delivered to the army under the conditions named unless some antiseptic or preservative were used. I then communicated with one of the large packing houses of the country, and it was agreed that I undertake to see if the Government would allow the use of my compound in case this packing firm got the Government contract. Accordingly I went to Tampa and introduced myself to Colonel Weston, the chief of commissary for the army in Tampa and the immediate subordinate of General Eagan.

"Before leaving I had treated, or processed, several 100-pound chunks of beef and put them in the same car with other beef destined for Tampa. When the car reached Tampa all the other meat therein except mine was taken out.

The Process a Success.

"Some of this meat treated by my process had been put aboard the Comal, and Colonel Weston and several other officers went to the front of the pilot house, where it had been hanging for eighty hours in heat which had often been as high as 130 degrees. The fat had fried out and dripped on the deck. The beef was cut up and found to be perfectly good.

"The packing firm which I represented did not get the contract, and of course the matter ended there, and the only meat treated by my process were the few pieces I have mentioned at Tampa. I am willing to tell my story about what happened as far as I am concerned before the board of inquiry

Commissary-General Prepared for a Bitter Fight at His Court-Martial To-day.

Will Aim a Blow at the Administration by Impugning the Investigating Committee.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Eagan court-martial will meet to-morrow morning at the Ebbit House. General Merritt, the president of the court, arrived in the city to-night. General Butler, General Comlon, General Wade, General Young, General Randall, Colonel Guenther, Colonel Gillespie and Judge Advocate Davis are also here. The full court is expected to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The speculation to-night is almost altogether on the two problems—what will be the defence of General Eagen and whom will he drag down with him?

It is believed that General Eagan, if he finds that the higher officials in the War Department do not work industriously and effectively for his vindication, will attack them bitterly in his testimony and involve seriously the heads of the War Department administration. Any evidence of treachery to him willinevitably be followed by compromising disclosures, both in reference to his contracts and to the true inspiration of his vituperation of General Miles.

Eagan's Line of Defence.

Army men who have acted on court-martials say that his better plan would be to plead guilty and put in his plea of justification for its effect on the sentence of the court. There is a growing impression, however, that he will not plead guilty until after the court has ruled on the pleas in bar to be submitted by his counsel, General Worthington.

It is stated to-night on good authority that the defence, before entering on the merits of the case, will set up:

FIRST—That the war investigating committee is not a court of record, that it had no authority to administer an oath, and that its records are valueless as evidence in this court-martial.

SECOND—That, granting it is a court of record, the essential proof of General Eagan's offence, is not now before the court, it having surrendered the original evidence to General Eagan, who cannot be made to produce it, as the accused cannot be made to incriminate himself.

THIRD—That, as long as the original is in existence, it is the only and best proof, and that uncertified copies of the same, or the recollections of members of the committee cannot be admitted as the best evidence.

An Attack on the Administration.

Legal questions on these lines are expected to be argued at length, and one by one will demand a ruling of the court. This kind of a defence is a direct attack on the Administration, because, although purely technical, it involves the lack of value and legal status of President McKinley's War Investigating Committee. It will find probably but little if any merit before the court.

This proposed attack on the integrity of the War Investigating Committee as a court of record is regarded here as a resentment by General Eagan of General Alger's failure to secure a court of inquiry for General Miles, or in some way to make him amenable to legal military process. It also serves the double purpose of an effort to quash the present charges and specifications.

Judge Advocate Davis has, however, foreseen this line of attack. He summoned to-night, as witnesses, the members of the War Investigating Committee who heard Eagan's statement. It is presumed that he has incorporated in the specifications only such language of the accused as can be verified under oath by the members of the committee who were present.

Eagan Will Fight Hard.

General Eagan will make a hard fight and before the close of the trial he will know what support he is getting from his friends of the War Department. If they fail him the impression here is that he will show that in making contracts for beef supplies he acted certainly with the knowledge, if not with the actual advice, of the Secretary of War. This will be the opening suggestion that the investigation of the army scandals has not heretofore been properly directed.

$27,627 JUDGMENT FOR EDWARD S. STOKES.

He Recovers This Amount from the Hoffman House Company for Expenditures as Receiver.

Upon the report of the referee, Wilber McBride, judgment for $27,627.44 was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday in the action brought by Edward S. Stokes against the Hoffman House Company.

Mr. Stokes was appointed receiver of the old Hoffman House, which was sold under foreclosure proceedings to the defendant. Mr. Stokes alleged that he had expended as receiver $16,223.27 and $4,232.40 upon customers, which the new company was bound to repay, but which he had been unable to recover. The judgment entered includes costs and interest.