FOR TAGAL AND BOER

Senator Turner Arraigned the Administration's Policy.

ANOTHER DAY OF ORATORY

Pritchard on the Race Question in the South—Proceedings in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—This was another day of oratory in the senate, little beyond routine business being transacted. Pritchard delivered a long and carefully prepared address on the race question in the South, his remarks being addressed particularly to the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if enacted, he said, would disfranchise a large mass of voters, both white and black.

He was followed by Turner of Washington, in a speech on the Philippine question, in which he arraigned the administration's policy as set out in the president's message, and the speech of Beveridge. Turner was given close attention by his colleagues.

The house was in session only 40 minutes today, and nothing of public importance was done except to refer to the speaker for settlement a dispute between the appropriations and military affairs committee over jurisdiction of the estimates for the appropriations for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield arsenals. A few District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.:

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Pritchard on the Negro Question—Turner on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Soon after the senate convened today a joint resolution was offered by Platt (rep., N. Y.), authorizing the president to ask the government of Great Britain to join in the promotion of an international commission to examine and report on the division of waters that are the boundaries of the two countries. It was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Hoar (rep., Mass.), chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back the resolution of Rawlins (dem., Utah), for an inquiry upon polygamy, with a recommendation that the first and last paragraphs of the resolution be adopted. The report was accepted and the resolution as amended was adopted. The resolution as passed reads:

"To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places where they have jurisdiction. What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which it has jurisdiction."

Allen (pop., Neb.) offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate with all the information, consisting of correspondence and verbal communications, he may have had with A. P. Hepburn and other officials of the National City bank, of New York, concerning the transmission of the custom-house of New York to the National City bank. It went over under objection.

At the conclusion of the routine business, Pritchard (rep., N. C.) called up his resolution relating to the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, which, if adopted, it is alleged, will disfranchise a large class of voters of the state. After reading the resolution, Pritchard addressed the senate, his address being in answer to that delivered several days ago by Senator Morgan. Pritchard said the question involved the peace and welfare of the nation and the stability of our institutions. The constitution guaranteed to each state a republican government. If Senator Morgan's contention prevailed there would be pure nullification. He said the democrats of North Carolina were attempting to deprive certain citizens of guaranteed rights, just as the democrats of Louisiana had done. Pritchard said that if Senator Morgan was right, then the democratic party ought to have the courage to propose the abrogation of the 15th amendment, which gives the negro the right of franchise. He said the adoption of the proposed amendment to the North Carolina constitution would sound the death knell to the aspirations of every Zeb Vance democrat in the state. While it is claimed that the object of the proposed amendment was to secure white supremacy, said Pritchard, the real purpose is to disfranchise thousands of white and colored citizens, and thus create an office-holding class. There could be no fear of negro domination in North Carolina, declared Pritchard, because the whites outnumbered the blacks by two to one. He regarded the attempt to amend the constitution as an effort to legalize fraudulent methods of the democratic party.

In the course of his speech Pritchard said the cry of "negro domination" was the answer given to every proposition made by the republicans.

He was interrupted by Tillman (dem., S. C.), who said that little else was to be expected when the administration continually thrusts negro postmasters on the privilege of the South.

Pritchard—There you have it. If I should read the ten commandments to the senator he would cry "negro" back at me.

Tillman—We say nigger in the South, not negro. Let us stick to the facts.

Pritchard—The senator may use whatever expression he likes. I'll use mine.

Pritchard, on resuming his speech, referred to the small vote in the state of Mississippi as compared with the population.

Money (dem., Miss.) interrupted to explain the point Pritchard had made, when he, in turn, was interrupted by Chandler (rep., N. H.), who asked if an election had been held in Mississippi last year. Money replied evasively.

Chandler—Well, I wish the senator would examine and tell us if an election was held in his state last year.

Money replied that an election was held in Mississippi last year, and intimated that he had replied evasively to Chandler's question because, as he said, "I am as afraid of the senator (Chandler) as I am of a monkey in a powder magazine with matches. I've been the victim of his wit before, but I'm glad to give him any information I have."

In accordance with notice previously given, Turner (dem., Wash.) addressed the senate on the Philippine question. His discussion took a wide range.

"Neither the stately periods of the president's message, nor the fervid oratory of a senator's address," said he, "can change the facts of history, or metamorphose the proposed course of action already partly accomplished, which involves a shocking and perfidious breach of the national faith into an act of policy, defensibe on grounds of justice, morality and national duty. Perfidy and bad faith were involved in the pretensions put forth by the administration of either a legal or moral right to absorb and govern the Philippine islands without the consent of their people. The people of those islands were a brave, resolute, liberty-loving people and their struggle ought to win them the admiration and respect of every member of the American senate."

Turner then related the oft-told story of the alliance formed between the United States forces and the Filipinos for the subjugation of Manila and the expulsion of Spain from the islands, and expressed the opinion that had our army been delayed for a few weeks, the Filipinos themselves would have captured the city. He declared that the Filipinos believed they were fighting for their independence, yet the president's message set up the claim that independence was an afterthought, founded on the sinister ambition of certain of the Filipino leaders. This assertion, Turner said, was unfounded, and he quoted extensively from official documents in maintenance of his declaration.

"Our action has no parallel in the history of the old world from the beginning of time down to the present moment," said Turner. "I venture to say there is not one American voter in a hundred who would not have repudiated the pretension of the administration as perfidious and dishonorable, if called on with full knowledge of the facts to sanction them in the beginning and before the present war began."

Turner controverted the president's statement that the islands are ours by every title of law and equity, because, he said, the Filipinos have assumed that sovereignty by the God-given right of revolution. If the United States has any rights at all in the Philippines, they have been gained purely by purchase, and cannot, in Turner's opinion, be fixed in law by the treaty of Paris, because the Filipinos were not a party to that treaty.

Referring to the speech of Beveridge as a rhapsody, Turner said it lacked the majestic harmony which can be evoked only when the nobler chords are struck. He maintained that the Filipinos knew that the function of a government is to preserve the life and liberty and property, and believes they are abundantly able to maintain such a government.

"Already our Philippine experiences are beginning to have the boomerang effect predicted by the senator from Indiana," said Turner. "There is a primitive people in South Africa—a mere handful, pious and simple, brave and heroic, but careless of the great wealth lying under their hands, indifferent to its civilizing influences and disposed to live throughout their simple lives in their own simple way. They are the last link that connects us with one of the great heroic epochs in the world's history. A great nation having racial tendencies similar to our own has seen the present deplorable condition of affairs among this South African people and has determined to improve and civilize them in the same way we are improving and civilizing the simple and brave Filipinos. They are not succeeding so well, unfortunately, in their self-imposed task as we are. The Afrikanders are proving themselves to be worthy sons of heroic sires. They are making an heroic fight and one which has become the wonder and admiration of mankind throughout the world. Because of what we, in common with mankind, owe to their blood, because they are bravely fighting a ruthless invader of their homes and firesides, because they are fighting for liberty to govern themselves and their affairs in their own way, because when they go down another republic will have perished; they undoubtedly carry with them in their struggle the profound sympathy of the American people. In other days our sympathy would have been expressed through governmental channels. But now the ghost of liberty, murdered in the Philippines, stands in the way. We cannot even preserve a decent neutrality between this heroic people and their assailants. It is yet permitted to us, however, as individuals, to avert our eyes and, as these noble men go down to death and oblivion, to say to them, as I now do, 'Thou last survivors of a heroic age, hail and farewell!'"

Turner, after a brief legal and constitutional argument bearing upon the status of the United States in the Philippines, made the point that annexation of the Philippines would debauch the citizenship of the country.

"The Filipinos," he said, "will have all the privileges of citizens of the United States to themselves and their products. This would be to pauperize the labor of the country, to put the 10,000,000 underpaid and underfed Filipinos against the mechanic, the artisan and the laboring man of this land."

Turner in conclusion said that everybody knew a declaration by congress of its purpose to confer self-government on the Filipinos would stop the war instantly, and eloquently urged the adoption of such a declaration.

"If we now give them justice, we will have done more for their mental, moral and political regeneration and for all other kindred races than we could do in a hundred years of political communion and association."

Turner was accorded unusual attention throughout his speech.

The senate passed a bill to create two additional judicial districts in New York state.

Depew (rep., N. Y.), from the committee on international expositions, favorably reported a joint resolution authorising the president to appoint a member of the Daughters of the Revolution as a representative of this government at the unveiling of the statue of La Fayette at the Paris exposition, and to represent the government at the exposition.

Cockrell (dem., Mo.) called attention to the fact that there was an understanding that no women should represent the government at the Paris exposition, the French government having objected to women representatives.

Depew replied that he knew of no such restriction, but Allison (rep., Ia.) said such a restriction was made.

The senate, without acting on the resolution, went into executive session, and at 4:38 P. M. adjourned.

In the House.

This was District of Columbia day in the house. Before the day was claimed for business relating to the District, some minor business was transacted. The question of a change of reference of the estimates for the Rock Island and Springfield armories from the committee on military affairs to the committee on appropriations was taken up. This question involved the appropriation for the construction of small arms, and the matter was held in abeyance pending an attempt to compromise the controversy.

The house then proceeded to consider the District matters. Several minor bills were passed. It was agreed that the estimates for the Rock Island and Springfield armories should be referred to the speaker for reference, as an original proposition. Then, at 12:40 P. M., the house adjourned until tomorrow.

TWO NEW BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Colonel George M. Randall and Colonel James Bell Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate today:

To be brigadier-generals—Colonel George M. Randall, Eighth infantry, U. S. A.; Colonel James Bell, Twenty-seventh infantry, U. S. V.

To be second lieutenant—U. S. V. Sergeant Charles McG. Switzer, company B, Forty-fifth infantry, U. S. V.

To be paymaster, with rank of major—Captain Alfred S. Frost.

Hawaiian Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The house committee on territories today gave a hearing upon the subject of the disposition of the public lands of Hawaii. Mr. Hermann, commissioner of the general land office, favored placing the lands under the public land office, and his attitude was opposed by William O. Smith, attorney-general of Hawaii, and other Hawaiians.

Cost of Collecting Customs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary Gage has sent to congress an estimate of $7,872,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year.

An Extraordinary Record.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, was never before approached. Its quality cannot be excelled at any price, and their 1895 vintage now imported was seldom equaled.

THE ELECTION OF CLARK

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR SAYS HE WAS OFFERED A BRIBE.

President of a Helena Bank Noticed No Unusual Financial Activity at the Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held but a brief session today, on account of the non-appearance of witnesses. President Smith, of the Montana National bank, and Representative Murray, of the Montana house of representatives, were the only witnesses on the stand. Mr. Smith's testimony was immaterial. Mr. Murray testified that he was offered $10,000 to vote for Senator Clark by persons whom he considered representatives of that gentleman.

When the committee began its session today ex-Senator Faulkner informed the committee that the Ecfor letters had not yet arrived. He said they had left Butte last Monday night, and were expected here today.

The first witness of the day was A. L. Smith, president of the Montana National bank, of Helena. Evidently the purpose of calling Mr. Smith was to show transactions for the bank involving Senator Clark or members of the last Montana legislature. Mr. Smith could recall the names of only a few members who had accounts at the bank last winter, and these had, he said, been depositors at the bank for several years. He also said that neither Clark nor Wellcome had transacted any business in the bank during the last session of the legislature, except that Clark had opened an account with the bank just prior to the close of the session. He had then given him a personal check for $50,000, and he had never drawn upon the account since. Smith said the bank kept no record of $1000 bills passing through it, and he did not remember but one or two cases, which cases were not connected with the legislature or the senatorial contest. He also said his bank and the bank of Clark & Bro., of Butte, exchanged business.

Patrick W. Murray, of the Montana legislature, from Butte, testified that he had several times been approached and his vote solicited for Clark for Senator. He detailed the particulars of two interviews with a Mr. Gallick, a supporter of Clark, who had on both occasions held up his hands and spread out his fingers and thumbs, saying that he (the witness) could have that for his vote if cast for Clark for the senate. He said George Casey had come to him to buy a piece of mining ground which the witness owned, but that the condition of the sale was that he should vote for Clark for senator. He had refused all the propositions because Clark had opposed the election of the ticket on which he made the race for the legislature. He had not been employed by Daly for 14 years, and was under no obligations to that gentleman.

At this point the prosecution announced that they had no more witnesses on hand, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

The Missing Witness.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—It has developed that John Murphy, of Butte, Mont., the missing witness in the Clark senatorial investigation, at Washington, was in this city last week. He was at the European hotel, paying his bill and presumably leaving the city Saturday. While here he discussed the Clark case with the hotel clerk.

PROSPECTS FOR CANAL BILL.

Favorable Canvass of Members of the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—According to the Herald's Washington correspondent, the Hepburn-Morgan Nicaragua canal bill will be passed during the present session of congress. Speaker Henderson is in favor of the bill and of prompt action. Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, wants action by the senate, and expresses the belief that the bill will be passed at an early date. The measure will receive the approval of the president. There is an overwhelming majority in both houses of congress in favor of the pending bill, and in favor of passing it without waiting for the report of the Walker commission. The Herald's poll shows:

In favor of action this session:	
Senators	62
Representatives	254
Total	316
In favor of delay:	
Senators	1
Representatives	28
Total	30
Noncommittal or not canvassed:	
Senators	23
Representatives	67
Total	90

Many men in the house classed as noncommittal are strong inclined to favor the Hepburn bill, but are unwilling to commit themselves before they have seen the report of the committee. Some of those who are opposed to action at this time, will, when confronted with the necessity of getting on record, vote for the bill. It is said that at least four-fifths of both houses will vote for the measure. Senators who express no decided preference, one way or the other, are largely administration men, who will be influenced in their votes by the desire of the president and the administration leaders. The knowledge that President McKinley is anxious to see the canal bill passed by this congress, will, it is believed, insure the votes of these senators for the measure.

ROBERTS CASE IN THE HOUSE.

How the Matter Will Be Considered Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, today issued the programme for the consideration of the case in the house. It will be called up tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal. Tayler of Ohio, chairman of the committee, will open the debate in favor of the majority resolution to exclude, and will be followed by Littlefield of Maine, who will present the argument in favor of seating and then expelling Roberts. Roberts will then be given an opportunity to address the house. He will be allowed as much time as he desires, within reasonable limits. The vote will be taken at 4:30 P. M., Thursday.

Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The report filed today on the house bill for election of United States senators by the people reviews the arguments made in favor of this change and refers to the unfortunate conditions which have occurred in Kentucky, Idaho, Delaware and other states under the present system. The bill, as reported, leaves it discretionary with the legislature to continue the present system or adopt the system of choice by the people.

To Reconsider Samoan Treaty Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the executive session of the senate today Jones of Arkansas gave notice that at the next executive session he would call up his motion to reconsider the vote on which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

Masters and Pilots in Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels began its annual session in this city today. Members are present from almost every port in the United States, and a number of matters of importance to the shipping interests are to be considered, notable among which are efforts to secure legislative action prohibiting the towing of rafts in the Pacific ocean and abolishing the smoke nuisance, which is making traffic in New York harbor dangerous. Only preliminary business was transacted today.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Pope Leo XIII Warmly Praises Its Work.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Archbishop Keane, who is engaged in increasing the endowment of the Catholic university at Washington, says the pope warmly praises the work of the university. In an interview the archbishop says:

"Pope Leo XIII expressed the importance of the proposed university, for he knew full well that the intellectual contest of the future will be, not, as hitherto, one of sectarian controversy, but a great struggle between Christianity and agnosticism, for the control of the world's intellect. He knew that the struggle was to be fought out, and especially in the universities of the world. Therefore he said he wished a university of the highest order to be established in America, and he wishes that established in the capital city of our republic, in order that it might not be local, but national in its character and influence.

"For five years the university had only a department of divinity. To this were sent the picked young clergymen of the country for post-graduate divinity studies. This school of divinity aimed at further development, so as to make the Catholic clergy of the future the most thoroughly cultivated body of men in the United States.

"Four years ago departments for laity were opened. They comprise schools of letters, philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, etc. In a word, the organization of the university now lacks only a school of medicine for its completion. There are several professorships already endowed but there remain 15 more not endowed. It is for the accomplishment of this work that I have been recalled from Rome by the bishops of the United States. The assurances already given me make me feel confident that before the end of two years, which I am consecrating to this task, nearly $1,000,000 will have been added to the endowment fund.

"Nearly every one feels sorry that the number of our colleges is under the risk of being temporarily diminished by the decision of the gradual elimination of classics from the colleges hitherto conducted by Christian brothers. This occasions only temporary difficulties. The number of colleges will be increased and their excellence will not be impaired, but enhanced as time goes on. Ways and means will surely be found.

"The intellectual outlook for the next century has its dark side, but the brightness in it predominates. The 19th century opened under the influence of the sneering, atheistic policy of Voltaire. It closes with Voltaire buried in the contempt which his superficial sneering deserved. The 20th century opens with agnosticism as the chief enemy of Christian religion. Agnosticism does not sneer, and it is far more respectable than Voltaire. But it doubts. It says, 'I do not know.' It is a philosophy of not knowing. It acknowledges itself ignorant concerning all those mighty problems which affect the welfare of mankind.

"Ignorance can never be the guide for the human race. The philosophy which says 'I do not know' can never meet the requirements of humanity. It is folly to boast of knowledge when one has no light, but it is worse folly to close one's eyes to the light and say that all is dark, when light is abundant for all those who have eyes to see."

COURSING IN CHICAGO.

Humane Society Puts an End to the Practice.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Times-Herald says:

"That coursing is doomed in Chicago was emphatically made manifest yesterday. At the acknowledged headquarters of the enthusiasts, men and dogs had gathered, the jackrabbits, imported from Wichita, Kan., at an expense of $2 50 apiece, were there, and all that was necessary was to start the game going. But the agents of the Illinois Humane Society and blue-coated officers detailed by the city came also. And there was no coursing.

"The coursers came early and brought their hounds, eager for the chase of the festive jackrabbits. It was all to no purpose. Two detectives sent by the Humane Society were on the ground early, and hobnobbed with the bluecoats detailed thither by the city authorities. The ukase promulgated against coursing a week ago was evidently still in force. President John J. Shortall, of the Humane Society, had this to say today of the action of the organization in stopping the coursing:

" 'We sent out officers to arrest any persons who might attempt to have coursing. We have no quarrel, nor has the state of Illinois, with any person who destroys mercifully a life that he owns, but to torture an animal to death is forbidden by the laws of Illinois. It is certainly great torture and an unnecessarily cruel act to cause the death of an animal through the agency of the teeth or claws of any other animal set on simply for so-called sport. It is a lawless, demoralizing sort of entertainment, and ought not to be countenanced.' "

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The weather was fine at Oakland and the track fast. The results were:

Five furlongs, selling—Saul of Tarsus won, Corolla second, Gundara third; time, 1:01¾.

Seven furlongs, selling—Tom Cromwell won, Mike Rice second, Faversham third; time, 1:27¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Merops won, Scotch Plaid second, David Tenny third; time, 1:46½.

Follansbee handicap, purse $1500, seven furlongs—Yellow Tail won, F. W. Brode second, Ventoro third; time, 1:28.

Six furlongs, selling—Bessie Lee won, Lost Girl second, Cormorant third; time, 1:14.

One mile—The Fretter won, Headwater second, Catastrophe third; time, 1:39¾.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The results were:

Selling, six furlongs—By George won, Lexington Pirate second, Cotton Plant third; time, 1:15½.

Six and one-half furlongs—Alex won, Magic Light second, Sidney Lucas third; time, 1:22½.

Selling, mile and one-eighth—Admetus won, Frank McConnell second, King Elkwood third; time, 1:57.

Handicap, one mile—Wolhurst won, Laureate second, Sandurango third; time, 1:42½.

Seven furlongs—Belle Ward won, Matchbox second, Free Lady third; time, 1:30.

Selling, six furlongs—Diggs won, Gorlais second, Jim Gore II third; time, 1:15½.

Almost a Centenarian.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 22.—Dr. Robert H. Dalton died suddenly in this city yesterday, while in his chair. He was in his 94th year, and had been in usual good health. The day before his death he wrote an epitaph for his own tombstone.

Edward M. Brown, a member of the First Washington volunteers, is dead in this city, the result of disease contracted in the Philippines.

The Craving for Stimulants.

This question has lately attracted a great deal of attention from the medical profession. The use of stimulants seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of the nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It brings all the energy of a stimulant with no injurious effects. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

SAYS BOERS ARE COWARDS

OPINION OF A LATE RESIDENT OF JOHANNESBURG.

Fritz Mosenthal, a German, Says the Burghers Are No Match for the Britons.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Fritz Mosenthal, for 25 years a resident of South Africa, a member of the Johannesburg Relief Committee of 58, which was concerned in the Jameson raid, all of whom were apprehended and were compelled to pay fines of $2000 each, and who is also a gold mine director, has arrived in this city from Germany. Mr. Mosenthal, although a German, has a rather poor opinion of the Boers, and says they are cowards. Speaking of the Boers as a people, Mr. Mosenthal said:

"The Boer has no personal courage. He will fight when he is under cover, but in the open, man to man, he is no match for either the Briton or any other white antagonist.

"The Boers do not, as a class, possess any education and do not wish to possess any. The moment a Boer becomes changed from the simple farmer to the city resident and his financial condition is enhanced thereby, he becomes a British subject and renounces the Boer traditions.

"Personally, I believe that the war situation now centers in the district around Ladysmith, and I believe that the British will gain a decisive victory soon, in which case the trouble will virtually be at an end."

Regarding the Delagoa bay situation, Mr. Mosenthal said that in case of its being closed by England, which has the first claim on it by existing treaties with Portugal, there would be no inlet or outlet for Boer munitions of war, the distance from points in the interior being entirely too great to admit of sending supplies of any kind from that direction.

Regarding the right of franchise denied to the British previous to the declaration of hostilities, Mr. Mosenthal said it was quite true that Kruger had offered to the Uitlanders a franchise after five years, but always with the reservation that each case should be passed on by the older citizens of the commonwealth. Mr. Mosenthal said that while it was generally believed that Oom Paul was wealthy, there was no means of knowing just how rich he is.

Mr. Mosenthal left South Africa in September, some time previous to the declaration of hostilities.

DEFENSES OF JOHANNESBURG.

Great Battles of the War May Be Fought There.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—"Even if they are driven out," said Samuel Stockton, of Johannesburg, who is in this country waiting for cessation of hastilities, last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, "I do not believe that the Boers have as yet fought the great battle of the war, or even that this fight will occur in the mountain passes into their country. Not even Laing's Nek is more impregnable than Johannesburg, or, rather, than Johannesburg can easily be made to be. I do not know that it would be strictly correct to say that Johannesburg is naturally defended, and yet her impregnable condition is not due to any effort or intent to make her so, but has come accidentally and as an incident to the mining that has been carried on there.

"The Rand belt of mines stretches for a full 30 miles between Johannesburg and the invading force, at intervals of between a quarter and a half-mile apart. At each mine are tailing heaps—that is, the mounds of ground-up rock and debris, from which the gold has been extracted. These mounds of tailings, which are of tremendous height and breadth and much resemble in size and contour waste piles outside anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania, are each especially impregnable natural forts, while the short distance they lie apart, with cannon mounted on them, would make it absolutely impossible for the British to penetrate between.

"On the other hand, they cannot be battered down, and to attack them with artillery would be simply to waste ammunition, for the shells would be lost. Let them explode in any part of the mound, the shifting slag would immediately fill up the hollow thus made, and the pile would be as before. Absolutely no advantage would accrue to the attacking party. Just to give you an idea of how great a quantity of these tailings there must be, take the following calculation:

"There are mills with, say, 5000 stamps in the Transvaal, which have been running steadily for five years. They, or a large part of them, have really been running longer, but for the sake of argument we will put it at five years. That means there are sufficient tailings adjacent to Johannesburg to construct a fortification 20 feet wide by six feet in height from that point to Cape Town, and even further."

NOT A FILIBUSTER.

British Ambassador Thought He Found a Boer Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Only one complaint has been registered at the state department that a filibustering expedition was organizing in this country for the purpose of proceeding to South Africa. The complaint was filed two days ago by the British ambassador, who gave the state department notification of the impending departure of a vessel from Philadelphia, laden with an armed expedition in the interest of the Boers. An investigation by the treasury department disclosed that the vessel was a sea-going tug with about sufficient coal capacity to carry it from Philadelphia to the Delaware breakwater and back again.

Though the British ambassador understands that many men have been recruited in this country for service in the Boer army, he has found it impossible to stop the practice, as the American neutrality laws cannot be applied to unarmed men leaving the United States, no matter if their destination may be the Transvaal. It would not be surprising to the officials if the British government were also obtaining recruits here, but this, as in the case of the Boer agents, cannot be established.

Boers May Soon Sue for Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenco Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"News from the republics is extremely meager, but it is reported that Pretoria is much perturbed. This is confirmed from different sources, and today it is even hinted that the Boers are about to sue for peace. This is improbable until they have played their trump card, in the shape of an appeal for intervention. It is an undoubted fact that they are bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the Continental powers."

Offers of Rough Riders.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 22.—Applications for enlistment in the Vancouver rough riders continue to come to the local military authorities by wire and by mail. A one-armed applicant from Kamloops believes that his dismemberment is no bar to his acceptability, as he offers also his own trained horse, which he can guide by verbal command, while he is said to be a crack shot. H. Ballard, of San Luis Obispo, Cal., has also volunteered, offering to provide his own horse and equipment.

German Bark Marie Released.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here from Durban says that the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and taken to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

RHEUMATISM

IS CAUSED by an excess of uric acid in the blood, which excess should be, and is, eliminated when the kidneys are in good working order. Rheumatism can never be cured by outward applications; no case of rheumatism was ever known where the kidneys were well. Warner's Safe Cure will cure sick kidneys, thus enabling them to do their work of purifying the blood, and with pure blood rheumatism is impossible.

REV. I. VILLARS, pastor M. E. Church, Sandwich, Ill., says: "I owe it to others to say that for a year I suffered the most excruciating pain from rheumatism. I touched a point where my friends were very much alarmed. Seeing the serious nature of the case, I yielded to the solicitude of my wife and began taking Warner's Safe Cure. With the first three bottles the acute pain gave place to a milder form of the disease. I continued until I took nine bottles, and regard myself as cured. My relief is beyond expression."

Under date of Nov. 6, 1899, the pastor writes: "After a delay of months, to be sure that a cure of my rheumatism had been effected, I desire to say that I am well and am persuaded that Warner's Safe Cure did it. I believe the medicine will do all that is claimed for it if the patient will follow the instructions given."

THE GREAT POISON CASE

PROSECUTION IN THE TRIAL OF MOLINEUX WILL CLOSE TODAY.

Attempt to Trace the Tiffany Envelope to the Prisoner—Medical Experts on the Stand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Osborne announced at the close of today's session of the trial of Roland B. Molineux that the prosecution would close tomorrow.

The only new testimony introduced today was that of M. M. Dodd, a clerk in the stationery department of Tiffany & Co., who stated that Molineux had an account with the firm in 1898. This evidence is considered important, because a Tiffany envelope was found in the package of poison sent to Harry C. Cornish, and the box in which the poison was inclosed was a Tiffany box.

Dr. Henry P. Loomis, the expert chemist who performed the autopsy on the body of Henry C. Barnet, testified that there was no evidence that Barnet had died of any disease; that if he had died of diphtheria evidence of the disease would have been found in the body. Witness had no doubt that Barnet died of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. James C. White, a diphtheria expert in the employ of the board of health, who has seen between 2000 and 3000 cases and several cyanide of mercury poisoning cases, testified that Barnet could not have died from any cause except cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. Frank Ferguson, a pathological expert who made an examination of Mrs. Adams' body, testified that she died of cyanide of mercury poisoning.

Dr. E. S. Potter, who attended Mrs. Adams, testified to the circumstances of her death.

The cross-examination evinced a desire by Attorney Weeks, for the defense, to show that Harry Cornish, who says he drank some of the poison, was not really taken sick, as he claimed to be.

William Williams, a colored servant, testified that he was formerly employed at 172 West Seventy-fifth street, where Molineux is alleged to have lived with Blanche Cheseborough, under the name of Mrs. Cheseborough, before he married her. Williams identified Molineux as Mr. Cheseborough.

The court refused to permit the testimony of Molineux at the coroner's inquest to be used against him.

THE MEEKS' LYNCHING.

No Steps Taken to Arrest Any of the Mob.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 22.—County Attorney Sheppard, addressing the court today regarding the lynching Saturday night of the Meeks brothers, said the officers were the public servants, and that the people had simply taken the enforcement of the law out of their hands. He said he could not censure them for it. The Meeks were to have been sentenced today. When their cases were called, Judge Simons said the men composing the mob were guilty of murder, and that they had cast serious reflections upon the city and county. He instructed the sheriff to protect Amos Philipps, the third of the murderers, whose life the mob also sought.

"If it is necessary to shoot, do so; that is your duty and that is the order of this court."

No action looking to the arrest of any of the mob was taken. A coroner's inquest into the death of the Meeks rendered a verdict of "hanging by unknown men." The bodies were shipped to Kansas City, where the widow of Ed Meeks will provide decent burial.

NEGRO RUN AMUCK.

Killed One Man, Wounded Two and Was Himself Shot to Death.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 22.—Two negroes were shot to death and two white men desperately wounded as the result of an attempt to arrest a negro murderer here today. J. H. Butler, colored, is the man who did most of the shooting, and who was himself shot to death. His victims were: Armstead Bryant, colored, shot through the heart; B. Seltman, white, shot through the stomach and will probably die, and John Reed, white, shot in the neck, and in a precarious condition.

Butler threatened to kill a negro woman, and when Policeman Peace attempted to arrest him he began to shoot. The negro ran up Fourth street, one of the busiest streets in Macon, pistol in hand, shooting at everybody in sight. His first victim was Seltman, then Bryant and last Reed fell beneath his aim. The sound of the shooting attracted a number of policemen and citizens. When Butler fell, five policemen and 15 citizens were shooting at him.

STOLE A BAG OF GOLD.

Clerk of the Chicago Subtreasury Is Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Clyde Wallace was today held to the federal grand jury in $5500 bonds, on the charge of stealing a sack of gold from the United States subtreasury in Chicago, in which he was a clerk. Government officers, who told of an alleged confession made by Wallace, declared that he had asserted that he received overpay of $5000 in gold when he made requisition on the vault clerk for $100,000 to be counted, and that while this was evidently an error on the part of the vault clerk, it had placed him in the way of temptation and he had secreted the extra sack. When he had taken out a few gold pieces from time to time and could not replace them, it is said he put the partly filled sack in his pockets and spent the money in gambling and on the races.

Farmer Stabbed His Daughter.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 22.—A. J. Honeycutt, aged 60, a farmer living near Center, attacked his wife today with a knife. Their children ran to the assistance of the mother, when Honeycutt stabbed Rosa, aged 16, killing her instantly. The wife and two sons, aged 10 and 12, were so badly wounded that they may die. Honeycutt is in jail, and precautions have been taken to prevent a lynching.

Colorado Convicts Escape.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 23.—A special to the Chieftain from Canon City, Colo., says Anton Wood, Thomas Reynolds, W. Wallace and —. Wagner, four convicts in the penitentiary, stabbed William C. Rooney, captain of the night watch, to death tonight, captured and bound two other guards and made their escape.

Fell Two Thousand Feet.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 22.—Two miners, named Kratt and Sweet, dropped nearly 2000 feet in D shaft of the Atlantic mine. Both were horribly mangled. Both leave large families.

"A Gentle Wind of Western Birth"

Tells no sweeter story to humanity than the announcement that the health-giver and health-bringer, Hood's Sarsaparilla, tells of the birth of an era of good health. It is the one reliable specific for the cure of all blood, stomach and liver troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

BLOOD POISON

PRIMARY, SECONDARY OR TERTIARY BLOOD POISON

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

1559 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.