VOTE WAS NEARLY UNANIMOUS

Both Houses of the Legislature Organized by the Goebel Men-The Bribery Sensation;

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1 -After three years of retirement J. C. S. Blackburn was chosen tought by the joint caucus of the democratic members of the legislature as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States sensie. Notvithstanding Blackburn's nomination was a foregone conclusion and his election morally certain, the proceedings of the caucus tonight were enacted in the pressnce of a galaxy of Kentucky beauty and a dense throng of Blackburn admirers.

The caucus convened at & o'clock, and was called to order by Senator Goebel, chairman of the joint caucus. There was a wild demonstration in the galleries when Goebel came into the half before calling the caucus to order, and the cheering continued for several minutes. Senators Alexander and Hays, democrats, and Mo-Connel, populist, stayed out of the caucus. Blackburn was placed in nomination by Benator Goebel, who said that the longest and bitterest fight ever fought for senator in this state, which began four years ago, when Deboe defeated Blackburn, was about to reach its just termination. The

state capitol rang with cheers as he placed Blackburn in nomination. Senator Harris made a short seconding. speech and was followed by other mem-bers, who sulogized Blackburn and congratulated the party on the union of all the democratic members in returning him to the senate. Senator Thomas asked that the roll be called, so that every democratic member might have an oppor-tunity to go on record for Blackburn. ded when he voted for Blackburn,

said that the state election, when purged of fraud, would show that every democratic candidate for state offices had been fairly and honestly elected. He said he believed the democrats won the fight in November, and he believed that a democratic legislature would not fail to carry the contests to a successful conclusion and give the state offices to the democratic some struck by a wave, which broke the glass and doors on her lower deck. A rush was made for life-preservers, and it was some time before the more nervous could be assured there was no danger. that the state election, when purged

The Legislature. Both houses of the legislature today at

house South Trimble, for speaker, received the full is democratic votes, and J. P. Haswell all of the 42 republican votes. For president pro tem, of the senate, Sen-ator Goebel was elected. The four demo-cratic senators who boited the caucus last night voted for the caucus nominees today. Governor W. S. Tavier submitted a mer-Governor W. S. Taylor submitted a mes-sage of over 7000 words, covering state affairs and presenting elaborate reasons for the repeal of the Goebel election law, which he called the "infamy of 1898 that has demoralized, disturbed and disgraced the state." He recited at length how many citizens had been disfranchised, and claimed that even after the ballots were cast there was injustice in counting the returns. He pointed out the great danger to the commonwealth or all the power at elections being vested in any bite party to the exclusion of all other parties. The gov-ernor recommends a new state capitol

and all mobs, and the prohibition of the use as well as the sale of cigarettes. The republicans o the house caucused session this morning. Representative J. P. Haswell, of Breckinridge county, was nominated for speaker. Sen-ntor Deboe, ex-Governor Bradley and others were present and and went over, with the members, the general policy of

building, stringent laws against lynching

In the Franklin circuit court the motion of the democratic election commissioners Poynts and Fulton, for injunction against Governor Taylor's appointees, Mackay and Cochran, was postponed until Friday. After the caucus last night, &

ator Harrell made a statement, in which he said he, was approached shortly before Christmas at his home in Russellville, by a man who asked him if he could be persuaded to vote against Senator Goebel. He told him he might, and an appointment was made "to go to Leuisville next morning and see John Whallen." Harrell then described his trip, saying he and a companion met Whallen in a room on Jefferson street. He

"After some preliminary conversation, ballen asked me what was my price for agreeing to stay out of the caucus, against Goebel, etc. I said I wanted \$5000, He replied that \$5000 was an outrageous price, and suggested \$2500. I would not consent, and gradually be raised the

Harrell says Whallen then went to the Pidelity Trust Company, after which the two went to the Louisville Trust Com-pany, where a box was rented and the money, four \$1000 bills and five \$100 bills, was deposited. Harrell continued:

Whallen then said to the vault clerk: 'Now let the doctor register the box in his name. We have gone into an agreement that he is to keep both keys, but he is not to open the box unless I am present. The number of the box is 550, as shown on. the keys I turned over to the caucus,

Senator Harrell said when he reached Frankfort he was invited to a meeting of anti-Goebel men at the Bleming hotel, where a statement of reasons for oppos-ing Goebel was presented for signature by those present. He excused himself, however, and entered the democratic cau re he made the charge of attempted

Colonel Whalien telegraphel Common-wealth Attorney Franklin that he would arrive from Louisville this afternoon and surrender to the rount. He telegraphed to his friends denying the charge brought against him by Schafor Ratrell. The Goobel leaders promise very sensational developments when the trial of Whallen comes on, and also when the legislative committee goes so hearing evidence on the gubernatorial confest.

Notice of Contest.

Notice of contest by Senator Goebel and J. C. Beckham against Governor Taylor and Lieutenant-Governor Marshall was served late this evening. Nine different grounds of contest are embraced in the notice, the substance of which are as fol-Pirst-Alleged use of tissue ballots in 49

Second Multiple Interference with the election and intimidation of voters in Jer-ferson county by troops under the orders and personal command of Governor Brad-

Third-Alleged unlawful issuance of mandatory injunctions by Judge Toney in Louisville election describe which the election officers were compelled to sign false

Fourth-Intimidation of railroad en ployes by the chief officers of the Louis-ville & Nashville railroad in several coun-

can party corruptly entered into a conspir-acy with the Louisville & Nashville rail-road, the American book trust and other corporations and trusts; by which these corporations furnished large, sums of money for the purpose of defeating the

Sixth-Alleged unlawful issuance of man-

counties, compelling county election boards to certify to faise returns. Seventh-Alleged interference of United States, marshals in the elections, which was the result of a conspiracy between the marchals and the republican leaders to intimidate the voters.

Eighth—That before the meeting of the

state election commissioners, December 4, the Louisville & Nashville railroad, through its paid agent, John H. Whallen, entered into a conspiracy with the repub-lican leaders to bring to the state capitol large bodies of desperadoes to intimidate and overawe the election commission into giving, the certificates of election to the republican candidates. That Governor Bradley had here, for like purpose, soldiers in citizens' clothing, etc.

Ninth—That the Jefferson county elec-tion commissioners were forced, through threats of personal violence and incen-diarism, inspired by the Louisville & Nash-ville railroad, to sign returns which were not true.

The notice avers that any one of the grounds of contest is sufficient to change the result of the election.

John H. Whallen arrived here this afternoon and gave bond in the sum of \$10.

Pledged to Bryan. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.-The state cen-INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—The state central committees representing the people's party, the wing recognized by the national committee, and ithe free-silver republicans, met today together. As a result of the conference the representatives of both organizations pledged themselves in favor or is to 1, and the renomination of Hon.
W. J. Bryan. They also indersed the Chicago platform and condemned the gold-standard policy of the republican party.

Mississippi Legislature. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 2.—The Mississippi legislature organized today. Hon. Judd Russell, of Lauderdale, was elected epenker-

STORM AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Severe Gale on the Bay-Heavy Rain in Northern Counties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 .- An unusually beavy southeast wind and rain storm prevailed here today. From 8 A. M. till neon the maximum velocity of the wind Senators Alexander and Hays falled to noon the maximum velocity of the wind respond to their names, otherwise, the was 48 miles an hour. On the water front vote was unanimous. Goebel was up the gule was especially severe. Collisions between several large vessels were nar-After the ballot was announced Black-burn was brought into the hall by a com-mittee, headed by Senator Triplett. In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Blackburn ship Adams dragged her anchors and went ship Adams dragged her anchors and went ashore on Goat island. Tugs pulled her

Reports from the northern and central counties of the state are to the effect that no m organized by ejecting the nominees of heavy rain fell. A small amount of rain house South Trimble, for speaker, received more is predicted, and in the mountains along the Oregon railroad there was a heavy rain, the precipitation at Delta being 3.5 inches. At Castella, Siskiyou county, there was a slide of mud, which covered the railroad track for a distance of 50 feet to a depth of six feet. A steam

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

clear the track.

Booker T. Washington Opposes the Emigration Scheme.

shovel had to be sent to the scene to

MACON, Ga., Jan. 2.-Booker T. Wash ngton spoke on emancipation here today, opposing the emigration scheme of Bishop Turner. In part he said:

"The North does not contain all the white people, nor are they any better friends to the negro than can be found in the South. For every negro that is sent to Liberia, a negro baby is born in the cotton belt, so that scheme is a failure. As we came to this country at the urgent solicitation and expense of the white man, we would be ungrateful to run away and leave him now, and we are not going to do it. I was asked the other day in New York what the negro can do to get his rights. I answered, 'Make himself useful.' His citizenship will be recognized and valued in proportion as he is worthy.

Industrial education is the key to the situation. The negro must keep pace with progressive civilization. The negro must have education and thrift. They must know how to apply their education. have enough ministers and professional

men for the present."

A large number of white people were in the audience.

THE DAYS RACES.

Winners on Tanforan and New Or-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.- The weather was rainy at Tanforan, and the track sloppy. The results were:
Five and a half furlongs—Wallenstein won, Rachel C. second, Florinei II third;

time, 1:09%. Six furlongs, selling-Good Hope Maud Ferguson second, Jennie Reld third;

time: 1:161s.

Seven furlongs, selling—White Fern won, Monda second, O'Conner third; time, Five and a half furlongs, selling-Antoinetta won, Mandamus second, Tizona

third: time, 1:10. Six furlongs, selling-Vassal won, Isa-line second, Nora Ives third, time, 1:174, One mile-Malay won, Marcato second, Zoroaster third; time, 1:44%.

Ruces at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 .- The results

oday were: One mile, selling-Tewanda won, Yub dam second, Judge Quigley third; time, 147%.
Mile and a sixteenth, selling-Sir Fitz.

hugh won, Jode E. second, Badle Burn-ham third: time, 1:53%... Mile and an eighth, selling-Jimp won, Our Nellie second, Klondike Queen third

Six and a half furlongs, handleap, selling-Strangest won, Watercrest second; Sandurango third; time, 1:24. Seven furlongs-Flying Bess won, Mo-roni second, Silver Set third; time, 1:23%.

Flendish Murder in Alabama.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 .- A special to the Chronicle from Birmingham, Ala., says: The mutilated remains of Mrs. Jennie Jones were found in a ditch near Rosser, Choctaw county. The arms and legs had been hewn from the trunk with an ax, and the head had been severed with a knife, a brulse on the head indicating that death had been inflicted with an ax. All portions of the body had been partially burned, and it was with difficulty that the identity of the dead woman was estab-

Suspicion pointed to an old negro woma who had formerly worked for Mrs. Hacket and she was arrested and placed in fall at Butler. As an incentive for the crime it is suggested that the alleged murderess was discharged by her former mistress a

Used as a Razor. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—During a quarrel in a music hall on Kearny street last night, Edward Byrnes, a recent gr-rival from Seattle, slashed Charles Wil-liams, a bartender, with a ragor, inflicting

a wound which may prove fatal. Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 .- Today's state-

ment of the condition of the treasury shows:

PRESIDENT WILL SUBMIT HIS PLAN TO CONGRESS TODAY.

It Recommends Medals That Will Carry an Increase of Pay for Sampson and His Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The president has again taken up the question of re-warding the naval officers who participat-ed in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, and his final conclusions will be embodied shortly in recommendations to congress, either in the form of a renew-al of the advancement of Rear-Admiral Sampson and the officers under him by numbers, with perhaps some modifications—the scheme that the senate refused to ratify last spring-or according to some

other method.

The secretary of the navy, in his report, recommended as an alternative proposition legislation on the line of the bill introduced last spring (senate bill 5005). which provides for three classes of medals—one for conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism and one for

prima facie right of being sworn in. It is expected, therefore, that Thursday will be given to Mr. Roberts for his argu-ment. A vote is likely to follow the lat-ter part of the week.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Work of Distributing Them Among

the Banks Goes On.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Ellis R. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, announces that the distribution of the in cording to the original plan, and prob ably will be completed to the first group of additional depository banks in eight

days. He says:
"Every application for a share of these deposits has been accepted, and no re-striction has been set on the amount of bonds placed as security by any appli-cant. When the depository bank was al-ready the recipient of internal revenue col-lections, it has been permitted to retain the deposits up to the amount of its pledged bonds. In cases where the rate of exchange rendered transfers to New York a burden, the funds have been assigned to banks in the same city or in neighbor-ing localities. With these exceptions the internal revenue collections have been conrevenue collections have been con-centrated in the National City bank, New York, for convenience of distribution. Every day these collections have been dis-tributed in installments of \$50,000 to the for extraordinary heroism and one for general meritorious service—the first to their bonds to the total amount pledged. Carry with it a percentage of increase of By this process the smaller banks first pay, based upon the rank of the recipient received their quota, and funds remained

LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, VOLUNTEER FOR THE BOER WAR.



Lionel Walter Rothschild, who has just volunteered for service in the Anglo-Boer war, will be compared with John Jacob Astor, the wealthiest of the volunteers in the Spanish-American war. Young Rothschild is the son and helr of the first Baron Rothschild, and is a member of parliament for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire. He was born in 1868, and was educated at the university of Bonn and at Magdalene college, Cambridge. He is famous as a naturalist, and possesses the finest existing private collection of roological epscimens. His museum is situated at Tring Park, his residence at Hertfordshire. Mr. Rothschild's wealth is enormous. On his scientific museum slone he spends not less than \$100,000 annually. His immense fortune enables him to be a most generous benefactor to his favorite science. His gifts to the natural history department of the British museum have been unequaled. He has frequently purchased very valuable collections and has presented them to the national museum in

in addition the thanks of congress to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron and the officers and men under his command, as they were given to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squad-ron and the officers and men under his command. There also has been a suggestion for the creation of the grade of vice-admiral, for the benefit of Rear-Admirals

Sampson and Schley.

As a result of the Sampson-Schley controversy, the reward of all the subordinate officers in the North Atlantic squadror has been blocked up to this time, and it is the urgent desire of both the president and Secretary Long that justice be done o them, and that they obtain the rewards they have earned.

Preliminary to a decision on his course of action, the president and Secretary Long today held a consultation with eight of the Santiago captains, at the White House. The naval officers present were Chadwick, of the New York; Cook, of the Brooklyn: Clark, of the Oregon: Philip (now rear-admiral), of the Texas; Evans, of the Iowa: Higginson (now rear-admiral), of the Massachusetts; Folger, of the New Orleans, and Lieutenant - Commander Walnwright, of the Gloucester, Rear-Aumiral Sampson was not present. These commanding officers were especially invit-ed by the president, who desired to hear from their own lips the story of the bat-tle of Santiago, the general movements and difficulties of the campaign, including the cruise of the flying squadron in search of Cervera's fleet and their own ideas as to the method of conferring the rewards. For two hours the captains talked with the president, who manifested keen interest in their personal accounts of the stirring events off the south coast of Cuba. Some of the controverted ques-

The consensus of opinion of the naval officers, as developed at the conference, seemed to favor the method of reward recommended by Secretary Long, the con-ferring of medals that would carry with them a percentage of increase of pay in-lieu of advancement by numbers. This would compensate for actual promotion, both by giving increased pay and by giving to the recipients distinction that would mark them for future service.

At the same time, in some cases, it would work hardship; as, for instance, in the case of Captain Clark. Despite the heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous styre and the gallant services of the Oregon in the Santlago fight, Captain Cark today is two numbers below his position at the opening of the war. This is due to the advancement of the Manila captains, whose promotions were confirmed by the Captain Clark, at the conf today, however, was willing that Secretary Long's plan should be adopted, in order that justice might be done to the

The president, shortly after the reconvening of congress tomorrow, will trans-mit his recommendations. It is not improbable that in doing so he will accom pany them by a special message, calling attention to the grave injustice which has been done to the commander-in-chief, of-ficers and men of the North Atlantic squadron in so long withholding from them the rewards to which their gallant

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Majority Report Will Recommend That He Be Excluded. WASHINGTON, Jan, 2.- The report of the committee of the house of represen-tatives, which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, will be made soon after congress reassembles, and there is reason to believe the majority report will recommend that Roberts be excluded from the house and be not permitted, the interest of under his credentials, to exercise any ing of Cuba.

and calculated to take the place of the in the National City bank only as the increase which would be the result of promotion, were that the form of reward given. Either method would contemplate, is now taking form, and will be treated in which guns and prisoners were taken by in all respects in the same way and will egin receiving moneys soon after Janu-

> The first group of depository banks num ber 68, and the amount of bonds pledged by them is \$17,846,000. The only bank in the far West in this group is the National Bank of Commerce, of Tacoma, which pledges \$50,000.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Some Measure Will Probably Be Pre-

sented at This Session. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-Chairman Hull, of the house committee on military affairs, says some measure of a general character relating to the organization of the army probably will be presented at this session of congress, Mr. Hull con-ferred with the war department officials prior to the holldays for the purpose of reaching an understanding of what was ficeded in the way of military legislation, and it is understood bills are being matured for submission later. He says the present law will do as a temporary measpresent law will do as a temporary measure, but as it specifically provides that the present organization of the army shall cease July I. 1861, it is important that this congress do something in the way of army organization. He holds the view that conditions are too unsettled in the Philippines and elsewhere to say definitely as to the number of troops needed in a permanent organization, but is confide here never will be a reduction of the regular army back to 29,000.

PROGRAMME OF THE HOUSE.

Early Adjournments Until the Ap-

propriation Bills Are Ready. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-Speaker Hen erson said today that no exact programme of business in the house on the reassen bling tomorrow and during the remainder of the week had been made up. The speaker and his associates on the rules committee expect early adjournments un-til the appropriation bills and measures before other committees are ready for ac-

tion by the house. There is some prospect of a sharp cor troversy over the consideration of resolutions of inquiry relative to the treasury department. Several members are said to have prepared resolutions of this charac-ter, intending to claim immediate consid-eration for them as "privileged." It is said, however, by those who are authority on house procedure, that this "privilege" would not permit the consideration of resolutions tomorrow, but if it did they would be referred to a committee for onweek, after which they could be called up for immediate consideration.

GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII. Senate Committee Will Meet Today to Consider the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The senat

ommittee on foreign relations will meet or a government of the Hawalian islands Senator Cullom, author of the bill, said today that he hoped it would be reported soon, and added that as soon as possible after the action of the committee he would ask the senate to take the hill up for consideration. So far as has been made known there is no general opposition to the bill, though some of its features will be antagonized. A few senators are urging that the measure be amended so as amount due to the claimants. to leave the customs laws applying to the Islands as they now stand, to omit the provision for a delegate in congress for the present, because of the possible effect of this provision on the constitution in the interest of Puerto Rico, and possibly in the interest of the Philippines, to say noth-

DELAGOA BAY SEIZURES

PRELIMINARY STEP TAKEN BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

mbassador Choate Reports the Progress Made-No Undue Haste Will Be Urged,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The state department today received from Ambassa-dor Choste, at London, by cable, a state-ment of the facts he had developed in connection with the setzure by British warships of American goods on the three merchant vessels, Beatrice, Mashons and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour, but miscellaneous articles of common trade. They were shipped for Lorenzo Marquez in British and German ships, but our officials contend that they were not subject to seizure. They could not, however, lodge representations on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts, and as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to hand to-day an instruction was cabled to him to inform the British government that we could not admit the right of the seizures

This is the preliminary step usually taken in such negotiationa. Next in order will be a report from our consular reprewill be a report from our consular representatives at Lorenzo Marquez respecting the present condition of the seized or detained goods and the damage sustained.

The state department is not yet fully instant and proportionally undoubtedly exists, the land of the present condition of the seized or detained goods and the damage sustained. Russian statesmen are thought to be intended to the land of the The state department is not yet fully informed on these points, necessary to the further presentation of the case. It is not known just where the goods are, or if they have all been selzed or only in part. It will be the duty of our consular agent at Lorenzo Marquez to ascertain and report these facts, and he is now engaged in doing this under the original instructions of the state department. While the interfere somewhere eige in their own interfere. tions of the state department. While the interfere somewhere else in their own indepartment is acting as it promised in terest. The St. Petersburg press is conthe beginning to protect firmly all American rights of trade, it is showing no unseemly haste in the presentation of the case. Today's instruction to Mr. Cheate was not a demand for the release of the goods nor yet for indemnity, but rather a precautionary notice to the British gov-ernment to save all our rights in the It will be sufficient to initiate the settlement of the matter by negotiation, the state department having not the slightest doubt that the British authorities will make full amends to the owners of the goods, when the facts are all laid

VALUE OF FRENCH'S VICTORY. An Object-Lesson of What British

Generals Can Do. NEW YORK, Jan. 2 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: In advance of the arrival of Lord Roberts and the concentration of the Sixth and Seventh divisions for a march upon Springfontein, the most strategic point in the Orange Free State, General French's occupation of Colesburg is a distinct gain for the British cause. Even if it was brought about cheaply and without a pitched battle, it is of the highest value as an object lesson of what British gen-erals can do when they go about it in the right way, and with a mobile force adapted for operating against mounted infan-

try. General Gatacre attempted to surprise the enemy at Stormberg by a night march, but was entrapped in ambuscade because he did not have a mobile force capable of good scouting. General French attempted the same tactics with a mounted force and succeeded in entrapping his wily en-emy, who had fallen back from one enemy, who had taken back from the en-trenchment position only to be surprised at daybreak on the second line. Since the week of disaster military cronkers have been calling loudly for some heavenborn general who would point the way to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. General French's success in outmaneuvering the enemy is proof that supernatural powers are not required for this campaign, but mobile forces led by generals who know how to direct them with wary skill.

the British. That battle was planned and won by General French, whose staff coltraining came out brilliantly econt operations from Nanuw-to Colesburg. He has been lege poort constantly maneuvering, and with in 48 hours has compelled the Dutch with to evacuate two good positions by turn ing movements in place of frontal attacks. His success is due to good leadership and to the mobility of his forces; and it illustrates what might have been done by other generals if they had not been bent on frontal attacks, and if the headquar-ters staff in London had adapted the army corps to the requirements of the cam paign, instead of carrying out a prear-

ranged mobilizing scheme, without any de gree of flexibility. From Modder River there is a series o press dispatches indicating renewed activity. The Boer position on the left is redrawal of the burghers from the trenches but this is explained in the midnight dis-patches by the heavy cannonading toward Kimberley. Apparently the bombardment was renewed in that quarter while Lord Methuen's men were commenting upon the folly of the Boers in wasting shot upon the Modder River camp. General Babington has conducted a reconnoissance eastward with a large cavalry force, The most important news from Natal re-

lates to a fresh reconnoissance from Cheveley camp to ascertain whether the Beers had vacated their strong position south of Colenso. They are still in-trenched on Hangwana mountain.

The German emperor's New Year's ad-dress, in which he promises that the navy will be reorganized and strengthened until it will be equal to the army in efficiency, is commended warmly by the English press, which four years ago was exulting over the mobilization of a flying squadror as the proper answer to the kaiser's interference in Transvaal affairs. Germany is now an English ally in spirit, even if the agreement respecting the Portuguese possessions in Africa remains a state se-

cret.
The selzure of the Bundesrath is an in ident which still interrupts the good feeling between Germany and England. ground of justification is reported to be 8 large shipment of army saddles for the Boers. In that event, the German officers will probably be allowed to take another steamer back from Delagoa bay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Official information received at the state department from Berne, Switzerland, Indicates that the award of the Swiss arbitrational tribunal in the claims against Portugal arising out of the seizure of the Delagoa bay railroad, will not be determined for

six months or a year. In view of the an-nouncement made by the tribunal several

months ago that it expected to render its

award during the fall, the authorities had

anticipated that the matter might be set-

Delagon Bay Arbitration.

tled any day.

The delay attending the award, it is said in official circles, has no reference whatever to the African war. Even sho he Portuguese territory in South Africa have been transferred to the British gov ernment before the submission of the award, it is said in official circles that Portugal would still be liable for the amount of the claim. Once the award is made, no difficulty is expected in collecting the

Manager of the Seized Steamer. HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—Papers here an-nounce that the German foreign office has summoned the managing director of the German-East African line, Herr Woehrman, to Berlin, in connection with the selzure of the company's steamer, couraging.

Bundesrath, by a British eruiser off Dela-goa bay, on the ground that she had contraband of war on board.

Caused Indignation in Victoria. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 2.-General in dignation has been aroused here at the expressed determination of Boer sympathizers in the suburb of West Victoria to extend financial aid to the Transvani re-public, A meeting was held New Year's night, at which a considerable sum was raised to assist the Boer cause.

Another German Vessel Selzed. HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The Hamburger Correspondenz announces that the Ger-man bark Hans Wagner, of Hamburg, was seized by the British at Delagoa bay, December 21, and that her owners have odged a complaint with the British foreign office.

German Cruiser's Movements. BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The German second-class cruiser Schwaltz has left Dar El Sallam, a seaport of Africa 25 miles south of Zanzibar, for Lorenzo Marquez.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Exposition of the Condition of the Afghan Frontier,

Baltimore Sun. There has been much question recently upon the point whether Russia will take advantage of the present locking up of 90,000 of England's best troops in the interior of South Africa to effect some of now be realized in Southeastern Europe in Persia, in Afghanistan, in Kashgar and farther east in China. It was re-cently rumored that a Russian force was already in possession of Bushire, on the Persian guif, and that Herat had been occupied. Both rumors having been shown to be unfounded, a story now fol lows that Kashgar, on the Russian fron-tier of China, east of the Pamire, is to be selzed. The journey of General Kuro-parkin, minister of war, to inspect the

Cossack force between the Siberian rail-way and the Chinese frontier is cited as evidence of a movement in that direction. But apart from these rumors, which seem to have no substantial foundation, there is no doubt, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, that the Russian military authorities are preparing to advance on Herat in certain eventualities, such, for example, as the disturbances that may be expected to arise in Afghanistan at the death of the present ameer. If in that case England should advance to Kandahar, Russia would respond by going to Herat, The English, it is held at St. Petersburg. are unable to control the turbulent Af-ghans or prevent them from creating disor-der in the adjacent Russian provinces. and for this reason it is necessary for Russia to enter Afghanistan. That she is wel prepared to do so is evidenced by the fac-that for three years she has had a military railroad completed from Mery to the Kushk, on the Afghan frontier. A strong fortress has been built at the rallway te minus on the Kushk and another at Karki on the Amu Daria, as many as 150 pieces of artillery being allotted for their deense. Two months ago several regiments of troops were sent to the Russian fron-tier on the line of the Kushk. The foregoing preparations might be explained o a theory that Russia contemplates a strict-ly defensive attitude in this quarter, but this view is negatived by the recent send-ing to Kushk of a siege train and material —rails, cars, etc.—for 171 miles of railway. This material is for a railway from Kushk to Herat, to be constructed when needed. It is impossible, of course, to mistake the meaning of these preparations. Russia is, in fact, at this moment ready to throw masses of troops into Herat, and will undoubterly do so whenever it is expected the second of the s pedient to assert her pretensions in Afghanistan. Her readiness here and at other points where British and Russian pretensions conflict accounts in a measure the rumors that find currency from time

to time in the Russian press. The St. Petersburg journalist, with a bent toward "previousness," naturally, when hard up for news, is tempted to assert that that has been done which he knows may be done at any moment. Preparations made several years ago have, of course, no special connection with the Anglo-Boer war, though the latter supplies a coveted op-portunity. Nor can it be ignored that the English have for years had stored at Quetta, on the other side of Afghanistan, railway material for a line to Kandahar, to be constructed when the political sit-uation in Afghanistan or the advance of Russia makes such a strategic railway necessary. The railway material at Kushk s the reply to Quetta. The rumor as to Kashgar is similarly a reply to the sup posed purpose of the Indian governmen extend its northeastern frontier. It held in St. Petersburg that if England advances northeast of Glighlt and Kanjut, Russla must take Kashgar. But ther seems to be no reason for supposing that either side will move in these matters in the immediate future. The journalistic campaign is the only one that Europe just now has in prospect

Engles and Their Prey.

life of this planet at all.

The Cornhill.

There is at the present moment at the Natural History Museum a model of the skull of an eagle so gigantic that the imagination can scarcely fit it into the

The whole head is larger than that of an ox, and the beak resembles a pair of hydraulic shears. Unlike most of the giant beasts, this eagle, which inhabited Patagonia, appears from its remains to have differed little in form from the existing species. Its size alone distin-guishes it. The quills of the feathers which bore this awful raptor through the which bore this awaits as a walk-air must have been as thick as a walk-ing stick, and the webs as wide as oar-blades. It could have killed and torn to pieces creatures as large as a bison, and whirled up into the sky and dropped upon

whiried up into the sky and dropped upon the rocks the gigantic carapaced animals of prehistoric Patagonia as easily as a modern eagle of California does the land tortolses on which it feeds.

Even today there are few carnivorous animals, whether birds or beasts, which have so wide a range of prey as the eagles. Like the winged dragons of old story, they can ravage the earth, air and sea, and feed promiscuously on the denizens of all three elements. From serpents on the burning desert to seals on the on the burning desert to seals on the everlasting ice, from monkeys in the ropical forest to marmots on the Al pine slopes, from dead sheep on highlan hills to peacocks in the Indian jungles, n form of fish, flesh or fowl comes amis to them, and the young eagle, driven by the inexorable law of his race from the home where he was reared, finds a fre breakfast table wherever he flies.

Rallroad Man Married. CINCINNATI, Jan. 2 .- At the village of Fern Bank, west of here, last night, B. I B. Morse, assistant passenger traffic man ager of the Southern Pacific railroad, and Miss Lucila Beeson, of Fern Bank, were

married at the Church of the Resurrection in the village. Condition of Roland Reed. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-Actor Roland Reed passed a comfortable night. He seemed to rest better than before. The change was not very great, but was en-

DECREASE OF NEARLY SIX MILLION DOLLARS IN DECEMBER,

Government Receipts in Last Six Months Were Twenty-one Millions More Than Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 - The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that at the close of business De-cember 30, 1895, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,134,300,007, a de-crease for the month of \$5,731,834. This derease is largely accounted for by the purchase of bonds during the month. debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt. \$1,026,772,330

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity. 1,208,590

Debt bearing no interest. 339,314,640

Total..... \$1,417,895,480 This amount, however, does not include \$688,979,403 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal

amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: | 388,073,007 | Silver | 497,200,739 | 64,538,870 | Deposits in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc. | 88,194,605

and liabilities outstanding.

Net cash balance...... \$ 283,595,453 Receipts and Expenditures. The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenses shows that for the month of December, 1809, the recelpts were \$46,759,104, as against \$41,404,792 for December, 1898. The expenses during last mouth were \$30,145,559, as compared with \$41,864,807 for December, 1898, which leaves a surplus for last month of \$7,813,555 as against a deficit of \$469,014 for December 1898.

er, 1898. The receipts from all sources during the last six months amount to \$284,700,404, with expenditures amounting to \$267,766,560, which leaves a surplus for the half year of \$21,626,934, as against a deficit for the

Following are the receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last month, together with the increases, as ompared with December, 1898:

how an increase of \$543,496.

The disbursements charged to the war lepartment during the last month amount o \$11,009,110, as against \$18,184,678 for the orresponding month in 1898; for the navy department, \$4,884,374, as compared with \$4,373,729 for December last year. Of the \$4,408,888 paid out on account of interest during the month, about \$4,000,000 was anticipated January interest.

Circulation Statement. monthly circulation statement, issued by the controller of the currency, shows that at the close of business De-cember 30, 1899, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$246,195,523, an increase for the year of \$2,469,418, and an

increase for the month of \$2,405,275. The circulation, based on United States conds, amounted to \$209,759,985, a decrease for the year of \$4,256,002, and an increase for the month of \$588,083. The circulation secured by lawful money

was \$36,435,538, an increase for the year of \$6,716,230, and an increase for the month of \$1,837,192. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was \$234,484,570, and to secure pub-

He deposits, \$75,097,830, Colnage of Last Year, The statement issued by the director of the mint shows that the total cotange executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year ended December 30, 1899, was \$139,343,191, as fol-

Pledged Against Jamaica Treaty. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.—Senator Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Clark, of

to defeat the proposed Jamaica freaty, having become convinced of its harmful-It is no longer necessary to take blue pills to rouse the liver to action. Carter's Little Liver Pills are much better. Don't forget this.

Wyoming, while here last week, said to

interested persons here that they would pledge themselves to do all in their power

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

BEECHAM'S

Act like magic-strengthening the Mus-Act like magic—strengthening the Mus-cular System, restoring the long-lostCom-plexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. One of the best guar-antees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World, and this has been achieved without the publication of testimonials. publication of testimonials.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pil's keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them" R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty

years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills