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TO ENFORCE PAYMENT. TOBACCO WAREHOUSE FIRE.

French Squadron Ordered to Santo Domingo. PARIS, Jan. 5.—The French government has ordered the commandant of the naval squadron on the Atlantic to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo.

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ALL ARE NOW FREE

American Prisoners Rescued From Filipinos.

SUCCESSFUL END OF PURSUIT. Remaining Members of Yorktown Party Believed to Be at Vigan—Campaign in Cavite.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—After a success of several days, General Otis is able to notify the war department of the complete success of the military operations in Northwest Luzon, the main object of which was the rescue of the American prisoners which the insurgents took with them in their flight.

Although General Otis does not specify Lieutenant Gillmore, U. S. N., by name, the wording of his message is taken to mean that that officer is among the list of rescued prisoners. General Otis' message is as follows:

"Manila.—Colonels Hare and Howe have just arrived at Vigan, Northwest Luzon, with all the American prisoners. Their successful pursuit was a remarkable achievement.

"Schwan and Wheaton are now with separate columns in Cavite province. Affairs in Luzon, north of Manila, have greatly improved. OTIS."

In the absence of a detailed statement from the admiral as to the personality of the prisoners, the officials of the navy department have prepared the following correct, is subject to amendment by Admiral Watson:

American naval prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, rescued by Colonel Hare: Captures from the Maritimes, William Jurashka, boatswain's mate, first class, born in Germany.

Captured from the Urdaneta and believed to have been just released: Benjamin J. Green, coxswain, born in San Francisco.

George Daniel Powers, apprentice, first class, born in Smartsville, Cal. James Farley, fireman, first class, born in Newark, N. J.

Captured from the Yorktown's boat and believed to have been released: Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore.

William Walton, chief quartermaster, born in Michigan, Germany.

John Alworth, coxswain, born in Portsmouth, N. H. Lyman Paul Edwards, landsman, born in Peru, Ind.

Paul Vandot, sailmaker's mate, born in France. Silvio Broiles, landsman, born in San Francisco.

Albert Peterson, apprentice, first class, born in Oakland, Cal. Fred Anderson, landsman, born in Buffalo.

By this statement it appears that the following Yorktown men who were wounded were released: William H. Rinders, coxswain, born in Holland.

Orrison W. Woodbury, seaman, born in Essex, Mass. Danzell G. A. Venville, apprentice, second class, born in Dudley, England, next of kin Mrs. H. D. Mash, Sellwood, Ore.

The statement also makes it appear that the following sailors included in the Urdaneta and Yorktown parties were killed: Of the Urdaneta, Cadet W. C. Wood; William Mitchell, seaman, born in Yorkville, N. C.; C. C. residence New York city; Samuel Jones Tilden Herbert, ordinary seaman, born in Charles county, Maryland, residence Baltimore, Md.; Arthur William Dymally, first class, born in Canada, next of kin Mrs. Davis, Bathel, Canada; Thomas Gray, fireman, second class, born in Buffalo; Samuel Stone, seaman, born in Vinya, Mass., residence Fall River, Mass.

Of the Yorktown: John Dillon, landsman, born in Galway, Ireland; Charles Albert Morrissey, landsman, born in Columbus, Neb.; Ora C. Donahue, ordinary seaman, born in Carmel Valley, Cal.; Edward J. Nygard, runner's mate, third class, born in Warsaw, Russia.

Mrs. H. D. Mash Notified. It would not be easy to convey an adequate idea of the joy and relief experienced by Mrs. H. D. Mash, of Sellwood, mother of G. A. Venville, when informed last night that her boy had been released.

"Oh, I cannot tell you how I feel at getting this glorious news, after having my hopes deferred until my heart had grown weary with waiting suspense. It can scarcely seem possible that my dear boy is alive and that I shall yet be permitted to see him again, when I had almost given up hope. It has been the greatest joy of my life to see him again. He then was transferred to the Bennington, and finally to the Yorktown. He wanted to go to Manila, but I was afraid that he would be in danger. It seems that he was in danger. He wrote me that he was shot at a short time before he was captured with the others from the Yorktown. It has been nine months since he was captured, and I can hardly tell what a weary suspense I have been in constantly. I would sit as the days went by and wonder whether my boy was dead or alive. I would open the morning papers with fear and trembling, lest I should read some fatal news about him, yet I sought all the information I could get hold of to relieve my suspense. Information we got from the department was to the effect that my boy had been wounded, but was well, and had not been recovered. He was always a good boy, and wrote me constantly."

The mother was simply overwhelmed with the news. In the walls of the humble little cottage in picture of the young man, and the mother looked fondly on it. Her suspense has indeed been very great, as the people of Sellwood can testify. It was the recommendation of Dr. Sellwood that Venville went to sea for his health three years ago.

REBELS STRONGHOLD CAPTURED. Philippines Shot and Mutilated Five Prisoners.

MANILA, Jan. 5, 7:30 A. M.—Advices from Magalang, province of Pampanga, report that Captain Conhauser, with three companies of the Twenty-sixth regiment, captured the insurgent stronghold of Comanche, on Mount Arayat, yesterday. Three Americans were wounded, but the enemy's loss is not known.

Three members of the Ninth and two of the Twelfth regiments, whom the insurgents held as prisoners, were shot and horribly mutilated. Three of them are dead and the other two are recovering. Captain Conhauser set fire to the barracks and the town.

ANOTHER ISLAND TAKEN. Navy Hoists the Flag Over Sibutu, Near Coast of Borneo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The United States navy has taken possession of another island in the East. The news of the seizure was contained in the following dispatch:

"Cavite, Jan. 5.—On December 21, Wentzbaugh, commanding the Albatross (tugboat), hoisted the flag on Sibutu island and the chief dato provided and raised the pole. Natives and North Borneo authorities pleased. WATSON."

The island lies at the southwestern angle of the boundary line of the quadrangle enclosing the Philippine group. It is probably outside of the line, and lies very near the coast of Borneo, commanding the principal channel between the islands of the Philippines. The sultan of Jolo, whose group is close to this island, is believed to claim jurisdiction over it, and as a matter of fact is recognized by the natives on the north coast of Borneo and vicinity. It is believed his claim is well founded. It was probably at his instance that the naval officer commanding the tugboat moved.

A GALANT CHARGE

Mafeking Force Attacked the Boers at Gametree, BUT WAS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

British Advanced to the Walls of the Dutch Fort Before They Were Turned Back.

LONDON, Jan. 4 & 5 A. M.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Mafeking, dated December 28:

"At dawn today Colonel Baden-Powell organized an unsuccessful attack upon a strong position of the enemy at Gametree, two miles from Mafeking, from which the Boers have been maintaining a constant shelling, shell and rifle fire for several weeks past. The railway has recently been reconstructed between the town and Gametree where the Boers had destroyed it, the final repairs being made in preparation for the sortie.

"During the night the armored train, with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns under Captain Williams and troops, took up positions for attack from two sides. Captain Lord Charles Bantock and a squadron were in reserve on the left, while the extreme left wing was occupied by artillery under Major Panzera and a galling fire of the Cape police, the whole being under Colonel Vere.

"Employments were thrown up during the night, the orders being to attack at dawn and the artillery fire to desist upon prolonged tooting from the armored train. At 10 o'clock the attack was made and rapidly drew a reply from the enemy, our shells bursting within effective range. Captain Vernon gave the signal to cease firing and to advance, his squadron leading off.

"As our men engaged the position with the rifle fire, it was soon found that the strength of the forts was greater than had been supposed. The enemy concentrated such an exceedingly hot fire that the advance of Captain Vernon was almost impossible, but with remarkable heroism and gallantry Captain Sandford and Lieutenant Patton and Scout Cooke, who guided the squadrons, and a few men actually reached the sand bags of the fort, within 30 yards of the area of the fort.

"Nothing living could exist there, since the ground was swept by Mauser and Martini bullets. The men who charged through this zone of fire suffered terribly, and for many minutes the Boers were firing from the fort. Captain Sandford was the first to fall, and Captain Vernon, already twice wounded, and Lieutenant Patton were killed at the foot of the fort. The other officers, climbing a ditch which surrounded the fort, thrust their revolvers through the enemy's loopholes, only to be shot themselves the next moment.

"Gametree is surrounded with scrub which contained many sharpshooters, and their accuracy of fire still further confused the men who had followed Captain Vernon, and who were ordered to retreat. Officers killed. Being without the commanders, they were driven off at one point, but they endeavored to scale the fort at others. They found the position of the Boers, however, almost impregnable.

"When we retired under cover of the armored train so many men had been wounded that a suspension of hostilities occurred under the auspices of the Red Cross. The void around the Boer position was at once dotted with flags of mercy, and it was seen that our wounded men were scattered within a short radius of the fort. We had almost completely surrounded it, and had not been so extraordinarily well protected, we should have been in possession.

"I went with an ambulance to Gametree. The fort itself is circular, with a wide interior and a narrow frontage, between six and seven feet high, pierced with a number of loopholes and surrounded by a ditch.

"I was permitted to assist in dressing the wounds, a majority of which appeared to have been caused by explosive bullets, the point of entry being small, but the area of injury covering a wide region. While the wounded were being attended, numbers of Boers left their entrenchments and gathered round us. At the conclusion of the dressing I spoke to several tattered and dirty, but physically fit men. Many of them were undersized, and all wore beards.

"I referred to the field cornet, who denied the use of explosive bullets. On being shown the horrible wounds, he admitted that at one time explosive bullets had been served out, but he said he was certain they had been previously expended, and that none could have been used on this occasion. He then produced a bandolier filled with dum dums, and I pointed out that as far as Mafeking was concerned they had been used.

"Later on I called the attention of the field cornet to four of his own men who were ruffling dead bodies. He expressed his regret to a British officer that, despite his instructions to respect the dead, the younger Boers were unruly and beyond his control, and he accused the British soldiers of stripping German kock and leaving him naked and wounded on the field, thus indirectly causing his death."

Baden-Powell's Report. LONDON, Jan. 5.—The war office has received, through General Forester-Walker, at Cape Town, the following dispatch from Colonel Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, December 28:

"We attacked one of the enemy's works this morning, endeavoring to push back the position northward. Our force consisted of three guns, two squadrons of the Protectorate regiment, one of the Beuchanland rifles, armored trains, etc. The enemy had strengthened their works during the night and doubled the garrison since yesterday's reconnaissance. Nevertheless, our attack was carried out and pressed home with the greatest possible gallantry and steadiness, under a very heavy fire. But all efforts to gain the interior by escalade failed, the fort being practically impregnable. Our attack only withdrew after six of our officers and a large number of men had been hit. Nothing could have exceeded the courage and dash displayed.

"The general situation remains unchanged, and the health and spirits of the men are very satisfactory. I regret to report the following casualties: "Killed—Captain R. J. Vernon, Captain H. C. Sanfield, Lieutenant H. C. Patton, and a noncommissioned officer and trooper. "Wounded—Captain Charles Fitzclarence, 23 noncommissioned officers and troopers. "Prisoners—Three troopers."

General Forester-Walker points out that, while the dispatch gives all the names, it fails to show that six officers were hit.

OPERATIONS IN FORCE. Cavalry Reconnaissance in Force From Cheveloy.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Fress camp, dated Friday, January 5, says:

"There has been firing today at Lady-smith and Colenso. A strong cavalry reconnaissance, under Lord Dundonald, proceeded westward this morning toward Springfield, where firing is proceeding. There is a revival of the report that the Boers are short of provisions. General Buller's army is eager for the advance."

FRESS CAMP, Natal, Jan. 5.—There was reconnaissance in force from Cheveloy this morning with 200 horses and two guns, the object being to locate the enemy on a hill south of Hlangwani hill. Several shells were fired, supplemented by the naval guns. The enemy replied at long range, but did not touch the British. Lord Dundonald, perceiving a strong mounted force issuing beyond the range of the British guns, with the evident intention of working around our flank, directed the force to retire to Cheveloy.

NO SUBSTANTIAL GAINS. The British Army is Making but Little Progress.

LONDON, Jan. 4 & 5 A. M.—No decisive action is reported from South Africa this morning, military activity being confined to points of subsidiary importance. In the central theater of operations the British apparently have not made any substantial gains. The only dispatch of dramatic interest is a narrative of useless gallantry at the sortie from Mafeking, where the stormers threw themselves hopelessly against a strongly defended Boer position.

The question of contraband seizures takes almost the paramount place in the thoughts of the public, the vague possibility that the Boers may be enabled for Continental intervention disturbing official and private observers. The government's underlying purpose to enforce British rule in the region has been set forth in detailed instructions dispatched yesterday by the admiralty to the British naval commanders in South African waters, giving them weighty warnings, without exception, to uphold the government measures for the suppression of the importation of contraband by way of Delagoa bay.

Lady Georgiana Curzon has received a dispatch from Lady Sarah Wilson, at Mafeking, dated December 28, saying, "Both well," referring to herself and her husband, who has been reported as wounded.

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Rensberg, dated January 4: "Some Free States sent a petition to President Steyn, asking to return home. He replied that they had crossed the border without permission, and as they had no money to pay the damage done, they must pay for it with their blood."

PITCHER RETIRED IN TIME. Large Boer Force Was Preparing to Attack Him.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—There is still no important news from the front, but the importance which has descended on Buller's huge force at Tugela river is believed to be the prelude of another attempt to reach Ladysmith. Meanwhile, the extraordinary tenacity the Boers are displaying around Colesburg tends to detract from the success of General French.

AGREED ON A JUDGE

Oregon Delegation Indorses W. C. Hale for Alaska District.

EFFECT OF VOTE ON QUAY CASE. B. H. Roberts' Argument Weakens His Chances—The Philippine Question in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Members of the Oregon delegation today united in unanimously recommending the appointment of Judge W. C. Hale of Eugene, Ore., as district judge of Alaska, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Johnson. Judge Hale was once judge of the first district of Oregon, and has strong indorsements from all of the circuit judges of the state, as well as the judges of the supreme court, and from prominent Republicans. He was a candidate for the office at the time Johnson was appointed, and was then supported by the delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. Although at present this judgeship pays but \$3000, there are very good indications that the salary will be increased to at least \$5000.

Moreover, should Judge Hale fail to secure this appointment, he will stand a very good chance of securing one of the new judgeships, as it is almost certain that at least one, and perhaps three, new districts will be created in Alaska by the present congress. Senator McBride thinks it very likely that the territory may be divided into four districts, as this number is really essential to an effective judicial system, and is recommended by Governor Brady. With the Oregon delegation a unit for Hale, his chances of success in one of these offices are very bright.

Committee Vote on Quay Case. The vote on the Quay case today in the committee on privileges and elections is significant in indicating the almost all democratic and populist strength against the proposition to seat a senator under these circumstances. The confident manner in which the Quay case was talked a short time ago has been entirely changed. Not even of personal grounds will many senators vote against their constitutional convictions.

The hope had been expressed that the new populist senator who had been made a member of the committee might vote for Quay, and the hope was also expressed that Burrows might reverse himself and vote to have Quay come before the senate with a favorable instead of an adverse report. Some of Quay's benchmen here assert that the report is all they expected, but there is gathering gloom in the ranks, as a number of senators declined to reverse themselves at Quay's request.

The action of the committee is bound to have more or less influence in the senate, as the committee has considered the case very carefully.

Roberts' Weak Argument. Roberts of Utah has not been strengthening himself by his personal appearance as attorney for himself before the investigating committee. The main point made against him today was that as he is a polygamist, he cannot hold office in the District of Columbia, where the Edmunds-Tucker law is still in force. Roberts' plea that Utah's admission as a state wiped out all federal control, cannot answer the question, which the investigating committee has given the case by claiming that as a polygamist he cannot hold office where the United States exercises jurisdiction, as it does in the capital. The committee will not hold office if it is not a polygamist, and that will determine the action of the committee and congress.

Philippine Question in the Senate. Although there has been a great deal of discussion on the Philippine question, leading Republicans are almost all of the opinion that there will be no declaration by congress this session. The limitation has been given out that the Beveridge resolution voices the sentiment of most of the republicans, including those on the foreign relations and the Philippine committees. The resolution was shown to a number of senators by Beveridge, and while a number of them said "that is all right," it did not mean that they were committed to its provisions, and probably if any declaration of policy comes from the republican side, it will be framed with a great deal more care and be more elaborate than that offered by the Indiana senator. As a text for a speech the republican senators say the resolution is all right. But it would need careful consideration before being voted for as a resolution of public policy.

Army Regulation Bill. While an army regulation bill may not be passed this session, it is to be perfected as far as possible by the secretary of war and the military committees of the senate and the house. Secretary Root and Chairman Hull, of the house committee, after several conversations, have agreed that a whole staff system, something on the lines proposed by Senator Proctor in the last congress, is preferable to the present one. The committee will be asked to take up the Corbin plan, and indicate that Corbin's influence is growing less in the department.

Commissioner to a World's Fair. The delegation is expected to unite in indorsing M. M. Pickens, of Portland, as United States commissioner to the world's exposition to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1901.

EXECUTORS' BIG FEES. Lincoln and Ream Get Nearly Half a Million for Administering Estate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Robert T. Lincoln and Norman B. Ream, executors of the estate of George M. Ream, were allotted as compensation for their services the sum of \$420,000. The order was entered by Judge Baitein, in the probate court. This is the largest amount in fees ever allowed executors of any estate handled by the probate court here.

Another order was made, fixing the widow's award at \$20,000. The final accounting of the executors in the Pullman estate is expected to be made next week. It is said that the estate, which was listed at about \$3,000,000 when the will was probated, will now figure up to nearly \$14,000,000.

Gold Exports. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Gold to the amount of \$1,200,000 was engaged today for export to Europe. The will be shipped in tomorrow's steamer, the engagement being as follows: Lazari, Freres.....\$1,000,000. Heibelbach, Eckstein & Co.....\$200,000. Goldman, Sachs & Co.....1,000,000. Baring, Magoun & Co.....750,000. Muller, Schall & Co.....500,000.

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