# AGAINST M. S. QUAY

Senate Committee Will Make an Adverse Report.

THE VOTE WAS FOUR TO THREE

Committee Investigating Bribery Charges Against Clark, of Montunn, Heard Opening Arguments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate con mittee on privileges and elections today decided, by a vote of 4 to 3, to make an universe report upon the resolution to seat Senator Quay. The resolution was as fol-

"Resolved, That Matthew S. Quay be mitted as a senator from the state of Fennsylvania, in accordance with his appointment, made on April 28, 1839, by the governor of said state."

The members of the committee voting for the resolution were Senators Chandler, Hoar and McComas, and those opposing. Schators Burrows, Caffery, Petius and Harris. Senators Turley and Pritchard were paired, the latter for and the former

ngminst the resolution. No definite time was set for the presentiation of the committee's report to the senate. The minority will also present a report, and the understanding is that the minority shall be notified by the majority when it is ready to put in its report.

Senator Burrows, the only republican of the committee who voted against the res clinion, will prepare the report of the ma-jority, and Senator Hoar that of the mi-

#### SENATOR CLARK'S CASE.

Arguments Before the Senate Committee by Connsel on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate ommittee on privileges and elections today began its investigation of the charges of bribory made in connection with the election of Senator Clark, of Montana. The proceedings were begun by arguhimself was present with his counsel, ex-

Ex-Senator Edmunds appeared as leading counsel for the complainants, mak-ing the first statement in support of the memorial presented against Mr. Clark. He said the complainants expected to be able to prove all the charges made, and to show that Clark's election was obtained by the liberal use of money and that large sums of money were furnished to this end in the contest. He believed the expenditures could be traced to Clark with due effort on the part of the com-mittee. He said he and his associates had many witnesses summoned. Ed-munds also said they would enter quite thoroughly into the Whiteside libel case, showing that when Clark had an to oppose in the court, he had refused to answer any material

Edmunds was making his statement, a question arose concerning the admissibility of testimony taken by the grand jury of Lewis and Clark county. Senator McComas took occasion to intimate that he would hesitate to adstatements purporting to violate the secrecy of a grand-jury room. Re-plying, Edmunds said the notes on the grand jury proceedings had been made by Attorney-General Noian, and had been presented and received by the Montana court in the disbarment proceedings against John B. Wellcome.

Hoar suggested that the testimony should be admitted for the time and its relevancy determined upon the final decision of the case. This brought out a spirifed protest-by Rogers Foster, of New York, who nppeared as one of the counsel for Clark. He urged that such a course was contrary to the precedents of the counsilier. trary to the precedents of the committee that Nolan was antagonistic to Clark and that at best the testimony was ex parte. Such a document was no more evidence than an indictment would be. Clark was not to be expected to defend his character. but his right to a sent in the senate. said there was politics there, as well as elsewhere in the state. He insisted that Clark should have a right to face and

Ex-Senator Faulkner made the formal on behalf of Mr. Clark. He reviewed the politics of Montana referring to the "Daly gang" and the Clark faction in the democratic politics of the state. It was, he said, an acknowledged fact that the opponents of Mr. Clark in the state had determined to prevent his political preferment, regardless of all proprieties. It would be shown that notwithstanding charges were made of bribery against some 50 persons, including 38 members of the legislature, there had been no proceedings against any of the men thus involved, in any of the Montana courts. This was evidence that the present proceedings were not sustained sentiment.

examine all witnesses.

He said the prosecution was "conceived in the womb of personal malice, rocked in the cradle of personal hate and nourished upon corruption and jealousy. All members of the legislative committee opposed to Clark."

Outlining the defense, Faulkner said it would show that the proceedings against Clark had really had their origin in the senatorial contest in 1898, when the idea of springing a pretended expasure of Clark mon the herisalter. upon the legislature was conceived by the Daly faction, and that the leader of the on had turned prophet in December, 1898, and declared that if Clark showed his head something would be heard to drop, and that he would drive Clark out of the state. Other points of the defense were outlined, and the statement was that, if necessary, each charge against the senator will be met "by direct and positive proof of its falsity."

After hearing these preliminary state-ments, the committee held an executive session to deploe upon the status of the papers before it, but, after considerable discussion on the points, adjourned with The hearing of testimony will begin tomorrow.

## Pavorable Action on Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-The senate committee on privileges and elections to day took favorable action upon Senator Chandler's resolution prohibiting the appointment or employment of senators representatives or United States judges to perform executive functions. The res-olution provides that none of these orficials shall represent the president or an department in any diplomatic or consular capacity or act in any way as the representative of an executive of

# PROSPEROUS RAILROADS.

Receiver Appointed for Only Ten Companies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.-The Rallway Age The best evidence that the year of 1899 was one of general prosperity is found in the fact that it was a year almost without rallway bankruptcles. In only two years since 1875 have the roads for which receivers were appointed been so few, and in only three of those years were the indexee and capital involved so small.

The new Kansas City, Pitteburg & Gulf defaulted in its obligations before it had time to demonstrate its earning capacity, and was placed in the charge of receiver early in the year. Of the nine others in the list two are short logging roads be longing to private persons. One is an old profitable, and is owned by a great rali-

way company which now proposes to straighten out its title by foreclosure, and the others are short local lines, mystly in the experimental ange. The total covering all these conditions represents companies with 1010 miles of road and a capitalization of a little over \$52,000,000.

The long, dark era of railway bank-myletes which culminated in 1885, when 74

rupicles, which culminated in 1885, when 74 companies with nearly 30,000 miles of lines were handed over to receivers, has ended and the new year starts with the rail-ways of the United States, with very few exceptions, in a solvent and hopeful con-

In 1876 the 6662 miles of roads for which receivers were appointed represented over \$% per cent of the total mileage of the country, then 76,800 miles. The receiver-ships for 1839 cover only 1019 miles, or a little over half of 1 per cent of the present mlleage. The record for foreclosure sales also shows a large decrease in the number of roads and mileage over immediately. preceding years, indicating that the sup-ply of bankrupt companies is being steadlly reduced. Nevertheless the foreclosures for the year included 32 roads, with 4294 miles of lines and \$267,000,000 of capital, of which \$155,000,000 was represented by bonds.

While most of these roads are small, there are several very important proper-iles in the list, including Central Vermont, Baltimore & Southwestern, Wisconsin Central, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Cleveland, Canton & Southern, Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toicco, and Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West. These seven roads have 2500 miles of line, and represent an apparation of the control of the ent investment of over \$20,000,000. An ap-palling proportion of our fallways have now gone through the costly experience of foreclosure sale.

Stock for Great Northern Employes. ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—One million follars of Great Northern stock was voted by the directors for distribution among em-ployes whose salaries are less than \$300 per year. The stock is to go to them at par for each or on the installment plan. It is worth \$175 a share, which amounts practically to a gift of \$75 a share. Employes are expected to retain their stock as long as they shall remain with the road.

### FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

If the South Wants Power Let It Abandon Economic Heresy,

Baltimore Sun. It is reported that the caucus of re-publican members of the house of rep-resentatives will indorse the bill of Mr. rumpacker, of Indiana, which is intended to prepare the way for the reduction of the South's representation in the congress. The object of the bill, according to Mr. Crumpacker, is, by means of the next cen-sus, "to furnish congress with informa-tion showing the number of male inhabitants in the various states that have been disfranchised by operation of local laws in order that a just and intelligent apportionment of representatives may be had under the 12th census." "The 14th amend-ment to the constitution," says Mr. Crumpacker, "requires the apportionment of representatives to be based upon population, but in the event that any state shall disfranchise any of its male inhabitants over 21 years who are citizens of the United States, excepting for crime or par ticipation in rebellion, the representation of such state shall be reduced in the proortion that the disfranchised male inhab ants bear to the whole number of male shabitants over 21 years of age. That rovision of the constitution is imperative is the policy of the federal government encourage universal manhood suffrage and it is a notorious fact that in a num ber of states a large proportion of the vot ing population is disfranchised."

That Mr. Crumpacker has no very friendly feeling for the south may be fair ly inferred from another extract from the statement from which the foregoing is quoted. "The white people of the South," he says, "have felt justified in resorting to subterfuges for the purpos of evading the federal laws in order to protect them selves against the colored vote, until there prevails in many localities a general con-dition of political demoralization. The cheating of election laws has come to be looked upon as a virtue. The respect for istic of the American people in most sec tions of the country has received a great blow in the South. Can we expect any thing but lynchings and mob rule in a community where the most sacred laws ig to the Montana supreme court, he are trampled in the dust by the gov erning class by subterfuge and evasion? Mr. Crumpacker believes that if the representation of those states which have restricted the franchise "should be re-duced, as it ought to be, it would operate as a countervalling force and tend to es-tablish a proper political equilibrium. The importance of a large representation in congress and in the electoral college is ap-preciated by the white people of the South

and they would be prompted to establish fair laws for the protection of their domestic institutions and to nonestly administer them." is time for the Southern people to wake up to the fact that their representa-

tion in congress and in the electoral col-lege may be reduced by a republican congress unless the national democratic parly can elect Mr. McKinley's successor of ecure control of one branch of congress President McKinley has praised the pa triotism of the South and spoken eloquently of the "era of reconciliation," but he would probably sign a bill cutting down the South's representation if such a measure should be enacted by congress durng his second term. All the expression of good will and assurances of regard in which he has abounded in the past year year would be forgotten when the republican majority in congress enacted legisla-tion of the character suggested by Mr. Crumpacker, If Southern democrats can contemplate without alarm a reduction of their representation in the house of representatives and in the electoral college, they will, of course, make no effort to change the leadership and policies of their party, but will drift along under the leadership which has resulted in disaster. On the other hand, if they realize the danger by which they are menaced, they should make every effort to unite democrats of all sections and of every shade of opinion on a platform that will give offense to

That such legislation as Mr. Crumpacker oposes should be advocated by repubparty has been discredited, and, realizing this fact, it would not hesitate to adopt despotic methods in order to hold on to power. Only a few years ago, when de-feat seemed to be inevitable, it was the champion of the "force bill," by which it expected to control elections, and, through intimidation, secure a long lease of power. Evidently it has learned nothsince then, and the enactment of a "force bill" on the lines advocated by Mr. Crumpacker, is an evidence of its desperation. By cutting down the elec-toral vote of the South tr will be easier for the republicans to win in the future and proportionately more difficult for the dem-ocrats. Mr. Crumpacker's plan is not designed to improve the condition of the negro. Its object is to make it harder to turn a republican administration out of power when it has become odious to the people. It is simply an evidence of the "imperialism" in domestic affairs which we may expect to be adopted along with "im-

perialism" in the Philippines.

Ore Elevator Fell. CHICAGO, Jan. 5.-An elevator in the furnace-room of the brass foundry of the Illinois Steel Company's branch works at Phirty-first street and Ashland avenue fell today, instantly killing two workmen and injuring another so badly that he died s few minutes after being removed to the nospital. The dead are: Joseph Middle.

Ignate Glazgoak.

men were using an elevator used for carrying ore and blocks of iron to the upper rooms. When near the top the the upper rooms. When near the top the elevator cable parted and the car fell to

# CARLISLE ON ROBERTS

EX-SECRETARY'S VIEWS ON THE CASE OF THE UTAH POLYGAMIST.

Roberts Not a Citizen of the United States-The Congressman-Elect Begins His Argument:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.- The Roberts nvestigating committee continued its session today. Miss Roberts the daughter of the Utah member-elect, sat near him. Chairman Tayler stated at the outset that he had received from ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle a letter giving his views on the case. Mr. Carlisle said he was suffering from a cold and was unable to make an oral argument at this time. As to the case, he said:

"It seems to me that the question of citizenship has been abandoned, or at least nothing is said about it in the testimony.

The record of Roberts' application and admission to citizenship does not comply with the law as I understand it, and I do not think he would be allowed to vote n any state upon a certificate based upon

that record. "The resolution under which the commission is proceeding directs it to ascer-tain and report, not only upon Roberts' prima facle right, but upon his general right.

This Mr. Carlisle discussed on the evilence, and says: "He is at this very moment a pelygamist, not having at any time abandoned or renounced the relation assumed by the piural marriages, and cohabitation with he alleged wives is not at all necessary. The question, therefore, is whether the committee will decide on the question of final right that an undoubted polygamist who justifies the doctrine and practices of polygamy shall be allowed to hold a seat in the house."

It was determined by the committee to ask Mr. Carlisle for his views more at length on the general right of congress to exclude a member.

Mr. Roberts then began his argument.

He read a typewritten statement reviewing in detail the proceedings of his case up to date. It said in part:
"The questions to be considered are the prima facie and final right of B. H. Rob-erts, representative-elect from Utah, to a seat in the house of representatives, to which he was elected in the month of Nowhich he was elected in the month of November, 1838, by the people of Utah; the electorate of said state giving him a plurality vote of 565. It is a case in which there is no contest, and where it appears, so far as the proceedings before the committee is concerned, the representative-sleet possesses all of the qualifications elect possesses all of the qualifications prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and where there is no statute, so far made to appear before the committee, either in the state of Utah or the United States, applicable to the case which dis-qualifies the representative-elect from the

office of congressman in the lower house of the American congress." Mr. Roberts dwelt with special empha sis on the right of a constituency to determine the moral character of a me "It is left to those constituents to deter-mine," he suid, "what shall be the moral status of the man they wish to send to congress as their representative, and not to the house of congress."

to the house of congress." In support of this he read with em-phatic and approving comment a congres-sional report signed by B. F. Butler, Daniel W. Voorhees and others, in the course of which it is said that the house of rep-resentatives shall be composed of mem-hers cheen bers chosen by the people of the states, and not by the representatives of other states, "according to the notion of the necessities of self-preservation and self-purification" which might suggest themselves to the reserve selves to the reason or caprice of mem-bers from other states in any process of 'purgation or purification.'"

Mr. Roberts declared that Utah, one of

the great silver-producing states, had been denied representation of inte while the important financial bill, vitally involving Utah's silver mining and sliver indus-

try, was considered and passed.

Mr. Roberts then took up the evidence of the witnesses who appeared against him, and was questioning some of the statements, when Mr. Tayler interrupted: "Mr. Roberts, if you want to testify, This developed some difference of opinion among the members of the committee.
Mr. De Armond and Mr. Littlefield said
the statements were in the line of legiti-

mate argument. Tayler insisted that Mr. Roberts should not be permitted to make state ments of fact, while not under oath and not subject to the rule of perjury. Mr. De Armond answered that the hear-

ing had wide latitude, and he was sure the committee could discriminate be-tween Mr. Roberts' arguments and his statements of facts. "I am not in such a state of mental disturbance," remarked Mr. De Armond, "as to be able to foresee what Mr. Rob-erts is going to say." He added that he

did not see that the interruption of the chairman was at all called for, in view of the latitude heretofore allowed, The incident took an amusing turn whe said he was through on that subject, and there was a hearty laugh all around. He went on, however, analyzing the evidence of other witnesses and in general buss

tioning the directness and conclusiveness of the testimony. "It has not even been established." said he, "that B. H. Roberts was ever married to Margaret C, Shipp Roberts. It has been shown that he was seen near the house and once in the house. But there was no testimony of marriage, nothing as to their maintaining marital relations, nothing as to their having been seen at the theater or at the church, or otherwise associating as man and wife."

"How do you account for your picture being found in her house?" asked Mr. "I don't know how to account for it."

answered Roberts. As to the testimony that he had attend ed the funeral of a child of Cella Dibble Roberts, that was, Mr. Roberts said, not remarkable. There was nothing extraor-dinary in his attending a funeral, and the Inferences drawn could not be viewed as proof. As to any direct marital relations with Cella Dibble Roberts, he said there was no direct testimony. In the main the evidence was as to general repute, he con-tended, which was short of that conclu-sive proof required. He challenged the charge that he had contracted three po-lygamous marriages. Mr. Tayler said he had never heard of such a charge, as three polygamous marriages would mean

four marriages in all.

'I challenge this," said Mr. Roberts, "because it is one of the charges on which excitement has been worked up." Mr. Roberts was still arguing when, at 12:30 o'clock, recess was taken until 2

Mr. Roberts continued his argument after the recess. When he sought to read published comment tending to show the motive of the "crusade" and "cause" against him, Chairman Tayler stopped him. The committee had nothing to do with any crusade, Mr. Tayler said, but was trying to ascertain one fact, namely, whether Mr. Roberts is a polygamist. The chairman said Mr. Roberts' line of pro-

edute was irregular.
There was come difference of opinion in the committee as to the course to pur-

"Let us settle it here and now," said Mr. Littlefield. "As far as I am con-cerned, I am ready to hear anything he wants to say."

Mr. Tayler said he wished to enter his

missionaries who had gone to Utah to

oppose Mormonism.

At one point Representative McPherson sked: "Under your faith, was the taking

of plural wives merely allowable or was i required? "It was mandatory," replied Mr. Roberts, "according to the view of leading Mormon authorities."

Mr. Roberts continued until 4:30 P. M., when he asked that the hearing go over, having spoken almost four hours. The committee thereupon adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow, when Mr. Roberts will

## FIGHT STOPPED BY POLICE.

Nelli-O'Brien Bout Came to an End in the Fifteenth Round,

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5 .- Police Intererence ended the Neill-O'Brien fight at Woodward's pavillon tonight, in the middle of the 15th round. The end came so sudit is difficult to say just what happened. But to an impartial observer, it appears that the police captain in charge of the contest lost his head when he thought Neill was about to be knocked out, though he claims O'Brien gave Neill a palpable foul from his point of view. Up to the very last minute of the fight it looked as if Neill would win whenever

he made up his mind to go in and mix matters. He forced the pace after the third round, and allowed O'Brien to wear himself out with ineffectual leads, which he ducked, blocked or took without serious harm to himself. In the in-fighting Nelli showed to advantage, his blows having much more force behind them. O'Brien impressed the spectators as one of the eleverest boxers and shifty ring-sters ever seen here, but he lacked hitting powers. At long-range sparring he showed to great advantage, landing both right and left with wonderful quickness, and in up-

per-cutting he was a revelation.
In the 15th round O'Brien landed a shortarm left blow on Neill's solar plexus, causing the latter to stagger and drop his hands. O'Brien was upon him in an instant, sending in both right and left on Neill's face and body, alternately. Neill staggered about the ring, protecting his ace as best he could when the police captain jumped into the ring and waved the men to their corners. The referee did not Interfere, and he was disposed to let the fight go on. Neill braced up and motioned the captain out of the ring, but the offier persisted, and sent the men to their

Kid Madden Knocked Out. BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 5.—Jack Living-ston, known as the St. Paul Kid, knocked out Kid Madden, of Denver, brother of Billy Madden, in the third round, before the Butte Athletic Club, tonight. Living-ston had height and reach, Madden bulk and weight. Both are in the lightweight class. Livingston had the best of it from the start, though Madden did some clevel work. In the third he ducked to avoid a straight right, and caught a left uppercut on the jaw, knocking him out com

Twenty-five-Round Draw. NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- "Spike" Sullivan and George McFadden, of this city, met tonight at the Broadway Athletic Club to decide which had the right for consideration for a meeting with the light-weight champion, Erne, and his close sec-ond; Jack O'Brien. After they had fought the full limit of 25 rounds, in which there was some rough work and not a little fouling, principally by McFadden, Referee Charley White declared the contest a

### THE DAY'S RACES.

San Durango and Wolhurst the Winning Favorites at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—San Durange and Wolhurst were the only winning faforfies today. The track was fast and the veather pleasantly cool. The results were: Six and a half furlongs, selling—San Durango won, Deceptive second, Eight Bells third; time, 1:22. Seven furlongs — Adjutor won, Amelia

Strathmore second, Sadie Burnham third; time, 1:3014. Mile and 20 yards, selling-Nekarnis won. Dr. Waimsley second, Rushfields third;

1:44. One mile, handicap—Andes won, Deer ing second, Deyo third; time, 1:42. Mile and 70 yards, selling—Wolhurst won Waterhouse second, Can I See 'Em third; time, 1:48.

Races at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.-The weather was cloudy at Tanforan today, and the track sloppy. The results were: Five and a half furlongs-Genua w Monda second Clarendo third: time, 1:08% Five furlongs-Loving Cup won, Marion second, Juva third; time, 1:0214. One mile-White Fern won, Ping second Racivan third; time, 1:451/2.

Seven furlongs Geyser won, Afamada second, Bathos third; time, 1:30. Six furlongs—Good Hope won, Maud Fer uson second. Silver Tone third: time, 1:15. Five and a half furlongs-Alice Dough-erty won, Limerick second, Choteau third;

## THE PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

Report of the Surgeon of the Hone lulu Military Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Surgeon-General Sternberg has received the following report from Major Taylor, the surgeon in charge at the military hospital in Hon-

olulu, dated December 15:
"I have the honor to report that on the lith and 12th of this month there were five deaths from bubonic plague in the Chinese quarter of Honolulu, and another occurred this morning. The whole regiment of the Hawaiian National Guard solated from the infected districts, and the board of health is making a house-tohouse inspection and disinfection. All corpses have been cremated and I think there will be but little danger of the spread of infection among the troops, There is little doubt about the diagnosis

in most of the cases.' Inclosed in the report is an order la-sued by Lieutenant Ketcham, in charge of headquarters at Camp McKinley, directed to the troops. It forbids all soldiers and employes in the service of the command to enter the city of Honolulu or the infected districts, except on duty, or by special written permission of the officers in com-mand. The pass list is suspended, and the men are restricted to the limits of

Kapiolani Park.
Surgeon-General Sternberg is not alarmed at the conditions in Honolulu as set out in the report, and believes the measures adopted at Camp McKinley are idequate. He will not recommend that the army transports be prevented from touching at Honolulu.

Accident at Homestead Works. PITTSBURG, Jan. 5 .- One man is dead and three injured as the result of an ac-cident at the Homestead steel works last night. The dead men is August Berger The injured are: John Fleming, crushed

will die; Joseph French, crushed, will die; Joseph Cohall, arm crushed. The men were changing the rolls in the 8-inch mill when the chain with which they raised the rolls into place broke, let ting the heavy mass of iron them. Berger was instantly killed.

Mr. Tayler said he wished to enter his protest against bringing questions of fact into the argument as both improper and ridiculous.

Mr. Roberts vehemently exclaimed against those who had "hounded" him. They were not the bankers, merchants, lawyers and other substantial citizens of Utah, but they were, in the main, Eastern

BULLER NEARLY READY TO TRY TO BREAK THE BOER LINE,

His Force Strengthened With Every Battalion and Battery Upon Which He Could Lay His Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- A dispatch to the

Tribune from London says:
The clubs were crowded instevening until midnight, since there was a general impression that the crisis of the war had come, with a battle impending on the Tugela. This feeling of suspense was strengthened by builtins reciting vigorous shelling of the Boer trenches yesterday morning with lyd-. dite and the destruction of intrenchments, with minor incidents such as the shifting of the enemy's positions, the stampede of their horses and constant outpost brushes. In the newspaper offices, there was a In the newspaper offices, there was a sheaf of unimportant dispatches relating to the adventures of Thorneycroft's scouts on the upper Tugela, admissions of Boer deserters that General Joubert's army was suffering from mek of food, the trial of traction engines for transport service, the destruction of a large gun at Colenso by a shell from a naval gun, and the escape of six horsemen from Ladvemith. escape of six horsemen from Ladysmith during a thunder storm, two of whom were fantestically reported as Dr. Jameson and Colonel Rhodes. These were trifles light as air in comparison with the momentous conflict which was known to

be imminent. be imminent.

General Buller, since his defeat, has called into Natal every battallon and battery upon which he could lay his hands, and has stiffened his force in every way practicable for a supreme effort to break through the Boer line of defense and re-lieve Laflysmith. Even the stoutest-hearted Englishman has been constrained to hold his breath until the issue of the battle is

Public anxiety has not been deener than the feeling of suspense among military men. They have described the Boer defensive position, 15 miles in length, with relays of horses behind it by which the forces could be rapidly concentrated at any point that might be strongly attacked. something unique in military history, as something unique in line like it, and There never was anything like it, and ordinary tactles and strategy studied by the staff college have provided no expe-dients for regulating a scientific attack on a swollen river with concealment of the enemy's positions. Boer occupation of two points on the southern bank and the extension of their line until it was hardly practicable to turn it, and the re-markable mobility of the Dutch force, have

Increased the difficulties of a most for-midable enterprise. The most thoughtful veterans have added that, while this new defensive system with long-range guns in concealed trenches and thousands of horses under saddle has been successful when attacked at the point of greatest resistance, it might prove weak and vulnerable at the point of least resistance. The Boers, adapting them-selves to British tactics, had devised a prove unexpectedly weak if the British generals in turn could adapt their attack to it with any degree of flexibility.

While Colenso remains the center of in-terest, operations have proceeded elsewhere, which serves to indicate in-creased mobilization and improved tactics on the British side. The Dutch forces have made a belated effort to follow up their victory at Stormberg by an advance upon Molteno and Cypregat, but General Gatacre sent in-fantry and a battery to relieve the Cape police and the Irish rifles and reoccupied hoth villages, after a brisk artillery fire. Two Dutch commandes, which had skir-mished with the outposts and advanced on the British camp, retreated when the shells began to burst among them. General Garacre's official report shows that the police have retired from Dordrecht and taken a position on the Indwe line, and that a company of mounted infantry had reconnoitered to Prieska. While this skirmishing is on a small scale, there is evidence that Gatacre is alert and vigilant and that

his scouting work is well done. Reinforcements have been sent from De Asr to General French, who is still hovering about Colesburg, and apparently ma-neuvering to cut off the retreat of the Boers to the rallway bridge. A heavy artillery fire is reported, but the result of the fighting is indocisive, as General French avoids a frontal attack, and is content to hold a strong position and con-tinue to bewilder and harass the enemy, without striking a blow.

The imperial yeomanny corps is rapidly mobilizing and the Prince of Wales will review the London contingent. About 11,-000 men will be allowed to serve, out of a total force of 26,000 volunteers and yeamanry, and only 12 battalions of militta will go abroad, with 50 held back in re-serve. It is a mistake to suppose that Great Britain will be denuded of battalions when the Eighth division is mobilized. There are more battalions on duty in Great Britain at this moment than there were at

the outbreak of the war. Notwithstanding all these signs of pa-triotism for imperial defense, there are misgivings and searching of hearts respecting the origin and justice of the war. Dr. Fairbanks, principal of Mansfield college, Oxford, easily the leading nonconformist minister in the United Kingdom, has writen an article in this week's Speaker, in which he takes ground that the men re sponsible for the blunders which have sufied the English name, and for the loss of lives which have impoverished the people, lack the competence required to see the thing through.

### FOR THE RED CROSS. Boer Recruiting Is Active in New

York. NEW YORK, Jan. 5.-Recruiting for the Boer Red Cross service goes on daily in New York. Gustav Simon, who is direct-ing the movement and whose headquarters are a cigar stand in a saloon at Mul-berry and Houston streets, said that when he advertised for nurses a week ago to enter the Boer service, he received about 500 applications in one day, and that applications were coming in on an average of 50 a day.

Mr. Simon said that all who went were

willing to go for Red Cross work and about 55 had paid their own expenses. They received the special rate given to the Red Cross and would be able to reach Pretoria at an expense of \$100 apiece. It was stated by Mr. Simon that he had now about 900 applications in hand and that as soon as the references of an applicant had been investigated, arrange ments were made to raise the amount necessary to pay transportation expenses. Among the applicants, he said, were a number of specially trained nurses who were well recommended, and about 500 men, recently selected; would go to South a in the next three weeks. Some of the money for transportation expenses, he explained, had been raised among wealthy men in New York, a number of whom were members of the South African-American Club, which has branches in South Africa and New York, and which has contributed needed transportation money which could not be raised by sub-scription among New Yorkers.

Mr. Simon added that as the number of applications now averaged 50 a day, he should not advertise again at present, but probably would in about three weeks. He remarked that he did not wish to violate the neutrality laws and he did not desire to say anything about the possi-bility of the Red Cross recruits joining he Boer military service, as he had nothing to do with that.

THE FLOUR SEIZURES.

Salisbury Takes the American Protest Under Consideration. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-Secretary Hay sceived a cablegram from Ambassador Choate, at London, stating that he had

GREATCONFLICTIMMINENT an eminently satisfactory interview with Lord Seilsburg relative to the seizures of American goods by British warships. Lord Salisbury listened intently to the repre tations on this subject made by Mr. Choate by direction of the state department, and

took them under consideration, promising voluntarily to give the matter immediate attention and to return a speedy decision.

Tammany's Sympathy. NEW YORK, Jan. &—The Tammany Hall organization of the seventh assem-bly district last night passed resolutions which declared that the organization "sympathizes with the Boers in their struggle against foreign invasion and oppression and sincerely cherishes the hope that, notwithstanding the great odds against which they are contending, the God who presides over the destinies of na-tions will prosper their arms and lead their brave soldiers from victory to vic-

tory."

John W. Keller, commissioner of chartitles, spoke in favor of the resolution. His speech was a bitter denunciation of the British government. Mr. Keller said that England had made Christians of the blacks by killing them, but in her encounters with the Boers she had discovered that they are brave men and better assaft that they are brave men and better charges made by Representative Haswell and other republican members, charging and other republican members. counters with the Boers she had discovered that they are brave men and better fighters than her trained soldiers. He said the hoped that the republics of South he hoped that the republics of South Chief Clerk Leigh with manipulating balling the committee on

Steamer Mashona Released. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5 .- The supreme court has ordered that the British sten Captain Johnstone, left New York November 3 for Delagoa bay, laden with flour for the Transvaar, and which was captured by the British gunboar Partridge, be delivered to the claimants, upon giving satisfactory surety, and that the portion of the cargo claimed as prize be stored in the custom-house at Port Elizabeth upon security approved by the authorities. The prize cargo consists of 17,000 bags of flour. The Mashona will-proceed to other ports and discharge her unclaimed cargo. inclaimed cargo.

Anti-British Feeling in Germany. BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The seizure of the Sundesrath remains the dominant topin of the German press. Influential papers, like the Berliner Tageblatt, Cologne Zeltung, Berliner Neuste Nachrichten, Hamburger Correspondenz and the semiofficial Berliner Post, strongly hint at the possibility of Germany forming an antiritish coalition with Russia and France. The anti-British feeling is clearly growing A series of anti-British demon he various cities is being organized by the pan-Germanic league.

# OUR WORK IN LUZON.

Otis Has Done Much Good, As His Official Report Shows.

Chicago Tribune The official report of Major-General Otls, now issued in printed form, can scarcely fall to raise that official in the public estimation. It reveals the multi-plicity of difficult civil questions with which he has been wrestling. While the document is an exhaustive history of the dealings with Aguinaldo up to last June or July, the portion which shows General selves to British tactics, had devised a Otis at his best is that relating to recommost ingenious scheme of defense. It might struction. Here his passion for details has been a distinct advantage, and his report shows that he has already haid wise and secure foundations for the fu-

ture government of the islands.

The most important departments in which he can report encouraging progress are those of the courts, the schools, the tax system and the establishment of municipal governments. The plan starting with the reorganization of the city and village governments, announced by President McKinley, is carried out under a simple system, by which the in-habitants, by a viva voce vote, elect their own president or mayor and a coun-ell, composed of as many headmen as there are wards in the town. All must be nextives and property-owners. The ident, with necessary limitations in vital matters on which the military authorities have the final word. The tax system is too complicated to outline here, but it eems to be a salutary fitting of Ameri can ideas to Philippine needs. Curious ly enough, it has been found necessary to retain the "cedula," or personal car-tificate, which the Spaniards made a means of tyranny and extortion, but ch General Otis issues for a nomina

charge. The reason is that "this simple means of identification is valuable to them in conducting business and when ourneying through the islands." by the insurrection, the customs receipts have exceeded the largest amounts received in a like time by the Spaniards. One of the most interesting features of General Otis' report is his account of the reorganizing of the civil courts. At the end of the Spanish regime everything lapsed into chaos. General Otis called to his aid Judge Arellano, a leading Fill pino lawyer, who had accepted a posttion as Aguinaldo's secretary of state, but who had almost immediately withdrawn because he saw he could no the interests of his people in such a connection. With some persuasion be con-sented to aid General Otls in establishing a supreme court and such inferior courts as might be necessary. He strongly op posed the idea of a purely native ju diciary, because this would lead at or to the Asiatic consular court practice. Foreigners would not submit to a na ive court and would demand to be by their consuls. This would lend to in ternational complications or to the crediting of the courts. He advised that judges be selected from the most com-petent lawyers of the islands and from Americans versed in the law, to the end that simpler forms of procedure might be gradually substituted for the cumbrous and dilatory Spanish methods. On this basis General Otis has organized supreme court, with Arellano at its head and it has been doing good work.

Philippine tribunal has ever displayed equal ability." The successful establishment of schools referred to in the Philippine commis-sion's report is dealt with more in detail by General Otis. He says parents and children are eager for primary school in struction, especially in English. In Ma-nila more than 5000 children are attending schools maintained at a cost of 19,00 Mexican dollars a month. The superin-tendent is a former soldier, and the teachers include Filipinos, Spaniards and Americans, General Otis says he receives many applications from teachers in the United States, and they could do good work in the islands, but he estimates that their living would be precarious. One of the most difficult questions now pressing for a solution concerns the seculariz ing of the university of Manila, which though founded by the Jesuits, is now under Dominican authority. under Dominican authority. The Fili-pinos demand that this powerful institu-tion be made a state school.

On all these subjects General Otis writes as one who has gone to the bottom of each question. The tone of fairness and reasonableness pervading his report is one of its most encouraging features.

doubt," says the general, "if any forme

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HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION DEL-NOUNCING REPUBLICAN CHARGES.

Senate Took Appointment of Standing Committees Out of Hands of Lieutenaut-Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 5.-Represe tative Hickmane was today elected chair-man of the joint committee on the governor's contest, and Senator Coleman chairman on the lieutenant-governor's contest. The committee on the gov-ernor's contest adopted a rule allowing

lots in the drawing for the committee on

contest for governor.

Orr, who is classed as an anti-Cochet democrat, said he did not think the tepublican members were serious in their charges against the cierk, but were morely smarting under their ill-luck in the drawing, and were making these charges for advertising under the cierk. for advertising purposes. He said, as a matter of justice to all concerned, how-ever, an investigating committee should appointed. Barton, dem. offered a substitute that

the republican members be required either to withdraw the charges or bring them in a formal way.

The house adopted the Cantrill resolu

tion, demouncing as false the charges of republican members against Clerk Leigh. Grider, dem., voted with the espublicans, saying he had entire confidence in the clerk, but was unwilling to vote to de-nounce as false the statement of any member except upon a full investigation. The vote otherwise was on party lines.

The senate, by a vote of 12 to 15, took out of the hands of the republican lieu-

tenant-governor the appointment of the standing committees, and adopted a list of committees prepared by the democratio steering committee. Three anti-Gosbei democrats—Hays, Gillespie and Alexander -voted with the republicars.

The motion of the democratic election commissioners—to keep Governor Taylor's appointes for election commissioners out

of office — is being argued before Judge Cantrill, Ex-Governor Bradley and Judge W. H. Yost appeared for the Taylor side, and Louis McQuoin and ex-Congressman John R. Hendrick for the Goebel side.

Chicago Board of Trade Suit. CHICAGO, Jan. 5.-Edward Doyle, whom is lawyer describes as a "reformer, philanthropist and philosopher," has instituted suit against John Robson, a board of trade operator, for \$300,000 damages. Under the criminal code of Illinois, losses by put and call operations on the board of trade may be recovered by the loser or any one else to the amount of three times the original losses. Losses of \$100,000, alleged to have been sustained by persons named in the suit, were not recovered by osers, and Doyle accordingly sues for

three times the losses. The law of Illinois also provides that judgments on the amount recovered may be made a lien on the property in which the gambling transaction takes place, providing the owners of the property sanctioned it. Doyle's attorneys say they will at once attach the board of trade property in case his suit be successful.

Explosion at Carnegie Works. PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.-By an explosion of dynamite at the Carnegle blast furnaces, at Duquesne, Pa., today, six laborers were injured. They are: John Delaw, Andrew Pakan, Graff Hollow, John Ditch. James Best, Mike Petaski. All will recov-er. The workmen were thawing out dy-namite preparatory to blasting from ore in the stockyards. The building where they were was badly wrecked, and the windows in many houses in Duquesne were

shattered. For Needy Veterans of Spanish War, LANSING. Mich., Jan. &-Governor in conducting business and when Pingree today sent a special message to cyling through the islands." In spite the house, recommending the passage of a closing of nearly all the chief ports a bill for the relief of the sick and indigent soldiers of the Spanish-American war, the \$184,660 which had been approprinted for this purpose having become exhausted. A bill appropriating 375,000 for the purpose was immediately passed. The bill lacked one vote of the two-thirds cessary to give it immediate effect.

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