# REPLY TO BEVERIDGE

Senator Hoar's Views on the Philippine Question.

## THE CAUSE OF HOSTILITIES

He Declared the War Was Due to McKinley's Proclamation, Not to American Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The feature of the day in the senate was the speech of Beveridge, of Indiana, on the Philippine question. Hoar (rep. Mass.) replied briefly to Beveridge. Although he did not enter fully into the merits of the question under discussion, he did not feel that some of the Indiana senator's statements ought go to the country unchallenged. He clared that not the American opposition to the war, but the president's proclamation to the Filipines, was responsible for the hostilities. He ridiculed Beveridge's statement that the Filipines were not self-government, and quoted General Otis' report to show that they

There was no session of the house today.

## THE DAY IN DETAIL. Honr's Reply to Beveridge's Philip-

pine Speech. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-In the senate today, Allen (pop. Neb.) offered a resolu-tion calling on the secretary of war for information as to the names of transports, persons from whom they were acquired, prices paid, and all other information relating to the transport service. It was adopted.

At the conclusion of the routine business, Beveridge (rep. Ind.) was recognize for his speech on the Philippine question The text of his address was the resolution which he offered a few days ago, which declares "that the Philippine Islands are territory belonging to the United States; that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such and to es-tablish and maintain such government and control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand."

It was a brilliant audience which greet-ed Beveridge when he began to speak. Every gallery was crowded. Forming a fringe about the chamber were many ubers of the house of representatives, who had been attracted to hear the mulden effort in the senate of the young Indianian. Throughout the speech, which was very long, Beveridge commanded the attention of his colleagues of the senate and of his auditors on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries. He spoke rapidly, with a notably clear enunciation, and at times with passionate force and dramatic fervor. (Beveridge's speech will be found on the first page.)

It was 2:20 P. M. when Beverldge com-pleted his address. As he resumed his sent, a storm of applause swept through the galleries, which was prolonged to an unusual extent. President pro tem. Frye made a passive effort to repress the demonstration. Meantime, Beveridge was re-ceiving the congratulations of his colleagues and many members of the house Hoar, who had been a careful listener

to the speech of Beveridge, as soon as he could make himself heard, said he had been delighted at the eloquence of the senator from Indiana. "I am glad," said he. "to welcome to the public service his enthusiasm, his silver speech and the earnestness with which he is disposed to discharge his duty." Yet, he said, he had listened in vain for those words which the American people have taken on their lps in selemn crises. The words "right, tice, duty and freedom" were absent mythe eloquent address. The beauty i incident in which Satan had taken ist up into an exceedingly high mour in and shown him all the kigdoms of the world and the glory thereof, and prom-ised that all should be his if he would

but fall down and worship, and he had replied: "Get thee behind me, Satan." Hoar declared that practically every statement of fact in the speech was re futed by government reports received from Admiral Dewey, General Otls, and from other official sources. Where did Spain get the right to sell her rights in the Philippines? Hoar asked. Where did the United States get the right to buy and sell all the wealth and commerce and glory which he had eloquently depicted the sen-ator from Indiana would not have great injustice done. Hear declared the Fillnings had the Spaniards beammed in in Manlia, and the latter were obliged to surrender. He thought it would be necessary to revise the constitution before these Filipinos could be bought and sold. He hid not believe Beveridge would advise the American people to do this thing, or to do anything so base as to strike down the

The Massachusetts senator made frent references to and quotations from the reports of General Otls and Admiral Dewey, and other officers in the Philip-pines. These showed, he asserted, that when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hong Kong the insurgents had an army of 30,000; that in the island of Luzon the Pilipinos maintained courts, schools, mu-nicipal governments and churches, and that peace and order prevalled pretty gen-Spanish prisoners were kindly

infant Filipino republic.

" declared Hoar, '4s the condition of things which it is proposed to crush under our heels. And that," he

commented, "you call glory."

Hoar referred to Boveridge's statement that the present condition of warfare was due to utterances in this country. This he denied, and pointed out that in December, 1858, the president had sent a proclamation to General Otis for publication to the Filipinos. General Otis re-turned the proclamation with the statefurned the programation with the state-ment that, after full consideration of the terms "sovereignty, right of cession," etc., he was convinced they were calculated to cause an immediate outbreak of hostilities. General Otis amended the proclamation by making the statement: convinced that it is the intention of the But they must be had. Better pure millgovernment of the United States to seek nent of the most liberal government in the Philippines."

This appeared in the proclamation pub-lished to the Filipinos, but a copy of the actual proclamation of the president fell into the hands of the Filipino leaders and precipitated hostilities. General Otis had promised, Hoar said, a government to the Pilipinos in which they would be able to exercise a full measure of their individ-

Did he utter this promise to a people incapable of self-government, to half sav-ages and half Spaniards?" demanded Hoar. He thought it bold to charge those men who had opposed this war from the beginning with the responsibility of all the blood being shed. He declared there had not been a time when, if General Otis had been able to give assurances of independence to the Filipinos, the war would

cial reports, Honr concluded, promising to discuss the question fully in the near

When the Philippine debate had closed for the day, Carter (rep. Mont.) called up the bill conferring additional authority upon the director of the census. It was found impossible either to amend or to mass the bill, because of the lack of a quorum, and at 4 o'clock the senate ad-

# PHILIPPINE PROCLAMATIONS.

Honr Introduced a Resolution Asking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, today introduced the fol-"Resolved, That the president be re- not discappeared."

quested, if in his judgment it is not in-compatible with the public interests, to mmunicate to the senate all commu cations which have been received by him or by any department or officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the peo-ple in arms against the United States in the Philippine islands or any alleged gov ernment or public authority of said people and all replies to such communications. Also the proclamations by him to be is-Also the proclamations by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine islands as actually directed by him to be issued and the same as actually proclaimed by General Otis, if in any respect it was altered or any part of it was omitted. Also to inform the senate whether any approval or disapproval was expressed by his authority or that of the war department after such change, if any.

department after such change, if any, "Also, all constitutions, forms of govern-cents, proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such, or convention of the people of the Philippine islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them or any part thereof, which informa-tion may have come to him or to any department of the government.

"And the president be further requested to communicate without delay so much or said information as is now in his posses sion or in that of any department at Washington without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine islands, and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained."

Hoar endeavored to secure immediate

ensideration for his resolution, but, on objection, it went over until tomorrow. Hoar said that General Otis took the most extraordinary liberty ever taken by a military commander and suppressed President McKinley's proclamation and issued one of his own in its place. Hoar dwelt upon the promises which Otis made January 1, 1899, when he guaranteed liberty and freedom to the people. Hoar said that a document which General Otts did not wish published, because it would bring on war, and which he desired to amend, was published. He asked if there was any enator who was not so blind because or the blare of the empire who could not appreciate Aguinaldo's reply to Otis. He said the state papers of the Filipinos were able and their constitution admirable. He declared it was a little bold to charge with the responsibility of making this war the men who tried to stop it. He said that a guarantee of the proclamation of General Otis of January 1, 1899, would have stopped the war, but at the same time the Filiphos got that other proclamation which proclaimed the sovereignty of the United Schetzerset. of the United States over the islands, which said the Filipinos had been bought

### A HOUSE CAUCUS.

like a flock of sheep.

Democrats Appoint a Committee to Look After Congressional Election. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- A well-attended caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives was held tonight. Newlands of Nevada, of the silver party, was present by invitation of Richardson, the democratic floor leader, for the purpose of presenting a plan for united action by all elements opposed to the republican organization. The actual business transacted by the caucus was confined to the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the committee of one member from each state to look after the congressional elections and the selection of Underwood of Alabama, and Epes of Virginia, as whips for the arrangement of pairs. Newlands spoke at considerable length concerning the unification of the lements opposed to the political party now in power.

The chief interest of the evening cen tered in a resolution offered by Robertson of Louisiana, with a view of securing a "steering committee," which would have the power to formulate the democrati policy on important questions of legisla The resolution met with consider able favor, but some of the influential members urged Robertson not to press the matter for the present, and he consented to withdraw it until later.

### TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE. First Hearing of the House Commit.

tee on Commerce. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-The house com mittee on commerce gave a hearing today to Mesers. Schrymser and Baylies, president and vice-president of the Pacific Cable Company, of New York, relative to the laying of a trans-Pacific cable. Mr. Baylies contended that the cable should be maintained under private ownership. The plan of his cable, as outlined was ine to Honolulu, Midway islands, Guam and Luzon, with a branch line from Guam to Japan, a total of \$285 miles. Admiral John Irwin (retired) and Francis B. Thurber, president of the American Export Association, spoke in favor of private ownership of cable routes. The committee fixed January 23 for a hearing of gov ent officers relative to the cable.

# Rawlins' Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-Senator Rawins, of Utah, introduced a resolution to day, which was referred to the Philip pine committee, directing the committee to inquire into and report:

"First-What form of government, in surgent, revolutionary or dictatorship other than that of the Kingdom of Spain existed in the Philippine islands prior to December 10, 1898, and to what exten Spain had actual control of the islands. "Second-Can sovereign power be justly and in accordance with international law claimed, in the absence of power to control?"

# GATE OF THE ORIENT.

(Continued from Pirst Page )

ized government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. They must be men of the world and of affairs, students of their fellow-men, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, physically as well as morally. They must be as in ruptible as honor, as stainless as purity, men whom no force can frighten, no it fluence coerce, no money can buy. Such men come high, even here in America. tary occupation for years than government by any other quality of administra

"The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regen-eration of the world. The ocean does not separate us from the field of duty. The written constitution is but the index of the living constitution. The nation's power to make rules and regulations for the government of its possessions is not confined to any given set of rules or reg-ulations. God has made us adepts in government that we may administer govern nent among savage and sentle peoples. We will exalt our reverence for the flas by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffaceable past."

In conclusion, he said: "Adopt the resolution offered that peace endence to the Filipinos, the war would may quickly come, and that we may be so bave terminated.

After reading some passages from offi-ing work. Adopt it, and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of our representatives of the American people in congress assembled. Re-ject it, and the world, history and the American people will look where to for-ever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences that will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood

> General Greely's Condition WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.- The following tatement was given out today:

"General Greely's condition is still a cause for anxiety. The superficial wound is healing well, but the symptoms of shock and concussion of the brain have

THIRD DAY OF THE EXAMINATION OF STATE SENATOR WHITESIDE.

Sitting Shortened by the Desire of Committee to Hear Beveridge's Speech-Line of Defense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. - The debate upon the Philippine question in the sen-ate today had the effect of reducing to about an hour and a half in time the sitting of the committee on privileges and elections in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. When the committee ad-ourned at noon it was with the expecta-Montana. tion that an afternoon session would be held, but the expectation was disappointing because of the desire of the members of the committee to be present at the ine discussion.

when the committee adjourned at noon, Faulkner said he had covered only about half the ground he had laid out to cover in his inquiries. The effort of the de-fense was devoted today to breaking down Whiteside's direct testimony and his statements made in Montana and to showing that either his memory was poor or that he spoke falsely. The questions turned upon comparatively small points as to times and places when he had conversations reported by him, and when the events detailed by him had transpired. The defense revealed its purpose through a brief statement made by Foster to the effect that they expected to show that Whiteside himself had placed in the envelopes the \$30,000 in \$1000 bills, which were turned over to the state's treas-

Cross-examined by Faulkner, Whiteside identified two envelopes exhibited, which he said had contained money given to him to hold members of the legislature. They were marked by initials and otherwhich Whiteside said had been placed on the envelopes at the time the

noney was deposited in them. Whiteside said that after receiving the money for the members of the legislature he had placed it in a bank safe-deposit vault, but that when he took it out previous to the exposure he pinned the en-velope containing it to the under side of the bottom of a drawer in a dressing-case in his room. In answer to a question the witness said he had nothing else in the drawer. He had, he added, only

the first money.

Whiteside said he had been before the Lewis and Clark county grand jury for less than an hour, which was in explana-tion of the fact that he had given the names of men who had been improperly influenced in Clark's favor. He also said that in approaching members of the legis-lature in Clark's behalf he had done so with the hope that they would refuse the bribes offered, when he had intended to advise them of his plan of exposure, but that when he found a man willing to accept the money offered he did not take him into his confidence

An effort was made to show that White side had no positive knowledge of the placing of the money in the envelopes from which the \$30,000 was taken and turned over to the state, and in this con-nection counsel for Clark stated that it was the purpose of the defense to show that Whiteside had placed the money there himself. The committee then ad-

## DEED OF A CRAZY DOCTOR.

Murdered a Sick Infant Given Him to Examine.

HAMPTON, Ia., Jan. 9.-Dr. G. W. Ap-

to do. He took the child in his arms and shall constitute the one judicial district to handled it so roughly that the parents protested, but to no avail. He suddenly put his thumbs under its chin, and with his fingers on top of its head, crushed its present judge of the district of Washing-

The insane commission was convened, and at midnight Dr. Appleby was on his dependence. Three or four hours after the occurrence he seemed comparatively rational, and said he knew what he was oing when he killed the child, but could The cause of his insanity is supposed to be religious excitement.

#### RACE WAR IN TENNESSEE. Two White Men Shot and Two Ne-

groes Lynched. RIPLEY, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The slaying of two peace officers here this morning was followed tonight, it is reported, by

he lynching of two negroes. Marvin Durham and W. D. Turner, orficers of the peace, were this morning shot to death by two negroes, while in the discharge of their duty. Turner and Durham had arrested a negro, named Gingery, and were taking him to the Rip-ley jall, when they were overtaken by two brothers of the prisoner, who, without warning, fired from the rear, shooting both officers in the back of the head, kfiling them instantly. When the news of the citement, and many business people closed up their shops in order to join in the chase of the murderers. Hounds were brought forth and used in the chase. It is reported that the two negroes have been captured and lynched. They were swung to trees by the roadside at 9:30 o'clock tonignt, One of the dead men is the prisoner who was being escorted to jail. The searching parties are still out hunting for the other participant in the crime. It is reported that many negroes in the neighborhood are arming themselves. Negroes are being off the streets tonight, and ar

warned to remain quiet. A negro was assaulted at 8 o'clock by a white man and perhaps fatally injured. Every incoming train has brought large rs of men, who have doined in the pursuit of the other negroes.

# A MURDER MYSTERY.

Body of a Battle Creek Miller Found in His Flume, CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Battle Creek, Mich., says: One of the deepest mysteries which eve stirred up this community assumed a new phase by the finding of the body of Sher-man Church, a prominent young miller, lying under the water-wheel of the Augusta mill with both hands tied behind im and a heavy weight attached to his

Last Tuesday afternoon Henry Marvin came into the Augusta mills to get a sack of grain. Sherman Church waited upon he had disappeared. The mill was searched gested amendments.

but Church could not be found. Parties of friends broke up the ice in the river and searched the country, but could not find him.

Last evening as a last hope, the water was let out of the flume, which the residents had been certain was frozen over at the time of the disappearance of Church. The body was found wedged in firmly between the big water wheel and the bottom of the flume. Both hands of the man were tied behind his back and to his left leg was firmly attached the piec of heavy fron. The coroner will decide the cause of the death.

## BATTLE IN A COURTROOM. The Result Was Three Men Killed

and Two Seriously Wounded. VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.-Oakridge, little hamlet 18 miles northeast of this city, was the scene this morning of a des-perate fight, in which three of the bestknown residents of the county were killed. The dead are: A. D. Rolland, R. S. Stephenson and Dr. Otho Austin.

Dr. James Austin, his son Otho Austin Philippine discussion.

Ex-State Senator Whiteside was the been arrested on an affidavit sworn out by only witness before the committee, this Rolland, charging them with whipping one making the third day that he was on the stand. He was again today under cross-examination by ex-Senator Faulkner, and tice Griffin's court at Oakridge, the shooting began, but who fired the first shot is not known. When the smoke of battle cleared away, Rolland, Stephenson nad Otho Austin were stretched on the floor dead, and Dr. James Austin and a young eon of Rolland were seriousty

The Molineux Trial. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The trial of Rotand B. Molineux for the murder of Katnerine J. Adams relapsed into duliness to-day with the calling of another expert in handwriting, Professor Pesifer Frazer, of Philadelphia, who occupied nearly the whole day. Mr. Frazer expressed his opinion that the author of the letters signed "Roland Molineux" was also the author of the letters signed "H. Cornish" and "H. C. Barnet," and further that the address

on the poison package was written by the author of the letters. Augustus Martin, paying teller of the Essex County National bank, of Newark, N. J., identified the writing on the polson package as that of Molineux, who had been a depositor at his bank for some

Variety Actress Fatally Shot. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Miss Fannie Hall, a variety actress, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded to night by Thomas Carberry. He is said to have become acquainted with Miss Hall in Denver, from whence he accompanie her to the Klondike and back. Miss Hall is a native of St. Louis, about 22 years of in the drawer. He had, he added, only age. Carberry was arrested late tonight rented the drawer at the time he received the first money.

He admitted that he had done the shooting, and said "It was a fool trick."

> Two Murderers Hanged. MONTROSE, Pa., Jan. 9.—Cornellus hew and James Eagan were hanged here

oday. The crime for which they suffered death was the murder of Andrew J. Pep-per, a wealthy Susquehanna county farmer, living in Rush township, the night of October 20, 1897, for the purpose of robbery.

# TO DIVIDE WASHINGTON.

ushman's Bill for Two Federal Court Districts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-The following are substantially the provisions of a bill atroduced by Representative Cushman for dividing the state of Washington into wo judicial districts:

That the state of Washington be divided into two judicial districts. That the counties of Jefferson, San Juan, Island, Kitsap, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomi h King, Okanogan, Dougias, Stevens, Ferry, Lincoln and Spokane, including all Indian reservations and government reserves in any of said counties, and such other counties as may hereafter be created out of any of the territory included within the pres-ent limits of the above-mentioned counties. pleby, for several years the leading physician at Bristow, Butler county, last known from and after the passage of this evening, in a fit of insanity, killed a 10-months-old child of Henry Wearly, of Washington. The remaining counties this place, while making an examination of the state, to-wit: Pierce, Thurston, Ma-of it in Dr. Hobson's office, in this city. son, Chehalis, Pacific, Lewis, Wahklakum, The parents had brought the child to Dr. Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, Kitticas, Yaki-Hobson's office to be treated for some ma, Klickitat, Adams, Franklin, Walla triffing allment, and before he had time Walla, Columbia, Whitman, Garfield and Dr. Appleby, who was visiting Dr. Hobson left the amount of the latter suggested that Dr. Appleby should make the necessary examination, which, as soon as cluded within the present limits of the Dr. Holson left the office, he proceeded shove-mentioned countles and reserves, to do. He took the child in his arms and shall constitute the one judicial district to

face in so that the blood gushed out of its ton shall be the judge for the norther nose and mouth. Then he seized the child district, and that the judge for the south by one foot and began swinging it around ern district shall be appointed by the pres-his head, resisting all efforts of the ter-ident. In like manner the district attorhis head, resisting all efforts of the ter-fror-stricken parents to stop him, and it has of the now district of Washington was not until help was gotten that the shall become the district attorney of the was not that help was gotten that the child was taken from him. It was quite northern district, the attorney for the dead. president, and the same arrangement per

tains to the marshals.

The judge of the southern district is to ppoint a clerk for his district, present clerk goes to the northern district.

The compensation for the district attor neys of the two districts shall be the same as now allowed the district attorney of Washington, and the marshals shall ceive the compensation fixed by law for the district marshal in Washington. The circuit judge of the ninth judicia

district may direct the judges of the north and south districts of Washington to sit toether in holding circuit court in either of said districts, and when so sitting the judge oldest in commission shall preside in case of disagreement between them, and his opinion shall prevail for the time

All civil suits of a legal nature must be brought in the division of the north or south district where the defendant or defendants reside, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different di-visions, the action may be brought in either of the divisions in which defendants

The terms of the district and circuit court for the northern district shall be neld at Seattle on the first Tuesday of April and September in each year, at Spokane on the first Tuesday of June and December of each year. The terms of the district and circuit

court for the southern district shall be May and November of each year, and at Walla Walla on the first Tuesday of February and July of each year. The clerks of the circuit and district courts for these two districts are each to appoint a deputy clerk at the place where

helr respective courts are required to In the absence of the clerks these deputy clerks are to assume contro of that work.
All suits, prosecutions, processes, recognizances and other proceedings pending in or returnable to the circuit or district courts of the district of Washington are, by this act, transferred to the two discourts hereby created. It is

vided that no suit or other proceeding in

either of the new courts shall abate or be rendered invalid because of the divis-

ion of the state into two districts.

Alaska Government Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The question of a proper civil government for Alaska received attention from the committee on territories in the senate today. The committee had under consideration the bill proposing changes in the government, and in that connection heard statements from Governor Brady, J. S. Price, who reprehim and accepted the money. He then went from the office to the mill as Mr. Marvin was departing. Church's wife kept supper waiting for him, but he did not return. She sent to the mill and found that

# UNSATISFACTORY

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Principal Dispute Is Regarding the Interpretation Placed Upon Contraband and Right of Search,

BERLIN, Jan. 9.-The seizures of Ger-

man vessels by Great Britain's warships are still uppermost in the public opinion of Germany. Emperor William conters dally, some times twice, with the foreign secretary, Count Von Bulow, regarding the situation, which was described this afternoon by a well-informed official as 'most serious." The first British official reply to Germany's request for an explanation arrived today from Lord Salisbury, but is deemed unsatisfactory, although the foreign office admits that the tone of the British answer is conciliatory, and that its argument is plausible from the British point of view. The main difference be-tween the British and German conceptions regarding the justifiableness of the seizures is in the interpretation placed upon contraband and the right of search, and it seems impossible that an agreement will soon be reached between the two govern-

## WHITE'S EXPLOIT.

Makes Him for the Time the Hero of

the Nation. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-A dispatch to the Fribune from London says: The story of the heroic defense of beleaguered and fever-stricken Ladysmith cannot fail to have a strong tonic effect upon the British army and the English people. General White's blundering tics at Nicholson's Nek have already been minimized by the defeats sustained by other generals, and he is destined for the peerage in consequence of this splendid exhero of the nation, and Lady White is the happiest among English women. Sir Redvers Buller's explanation Sun-

day that in response to the ominous news from Ladysmith he had sent all his available troops for a demonstration against Colenso Saturday afternoon, has di-rected attention to the details of the reconnoissance which had been received. Noth-ing was accomplished, since there was no reply from the enemy's guns to the shrapnel of the field artillery or the lyd-dite shells of the naval brigade, and the troops returned to camp after a futile demonstration which was of no apparent service to the defenders of Ladysmith. The list of the brigade battalions and bat-teries mentioned tends, however, to prove that a large portion of General Buller's army was not available at the front, and consequently was massed for operations in some other quarter, either on the enemy's right or left flank.

Military men were confident last night that General Buller's advance would have been ordered in the course of the day if it had not been previously in progress in direction toward Springfield or Weenan and the lower Tugela. The censorship until a late hour prevented the slightest glimpse behind the scenes at Frere camp. but General White's gallant defense has endered the relief of Ladysmith an im perative duty which must be performed without flinching. The nation did not forse responsible for the fallure to escue Gordon; it will be equally stern in resentment if General White's garrison is not relieved speedily.

The campaign is dragging in other di-ections. Lord Methuen's force is holding guard on the Modder river until Lord Rob rts can arrive and decide what to do with the sixth division. French is still maneuvering around Colesburg. The details of the Suffolks' reverse furnished by cor-respondents do not alter the essential character of the episode. The attack was planned by Colonel Watson and General French allowed him to carry it out. The enemy opened fire as Watson was ordering the final advance at daybreak. The confusion caused by his wounds and the mysterious signal for retirement may ac-The Post prints a dispatch dated Janu

ary 2 from its correspondent in Ladysmith which says that the Boers intend to give one battle and then retreat to Majuba hill. This suggests that Saturday's athill. tack may have been a desperate move.

#### LACK OF MOBILITY. This Only Is Holding Buller in Check.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-The Herald, dis ussing General Buller's predicament, says: The Tugela river, the two fords acros which are under the guns of the enemy, whose earthworks fully command them is further defended by barbed wire entan-Entrenchments extend from glements. Springfield almost due west to Mount In-hlawe, about due east of Colenso, which have been described as offering a front of 16 miles nearly as strong as the works which defended Plevna. Under European officers these defenses are said to have been brought to immense strength with railway lines for the rapid movement of cannon from point to point as the exigenles of attack may demand.

"Besides these Buller is still handicapped by the great difficulties of transportation and the lack of mounted men, which make his heavy column unwieldy in comparison to the extreme mobility of his oponents. The latest estimate places the merical strength of the British and Boer forces at 22,000 infantry, 2500 mounted men. 2000 artillery and 70 guns under Buller, and 18,500 mounted men, 1500 artillery and 50 guns in General Joubert's command.

"While the formation of the country, the river and the difficulties of ordinary transportation, to say nothing of a rapid turng movement, may answer the question of the American attaches and many others as to whether there was not a way round they apparently fall to account for Buller's fallure to destroy the enemy's works on the south of the river.

"Reports show that there are strong Boer positions on the south of the Tugela, both at Springfield and on Mount Inhlaws It was from the latter point that the forces inder Lord Dundonald suffered most severely in the battle of Colenso, on Decem ber 15. General Buller has been severely criticised for failing then to concentrate an attack on that stronghold in an attempt to cut off its force from the main Boer body. There has been no information since to account for that fallure or the absence of a similar effort since that time 'It was from Mount Inhlawe that the British were outflanked and the effectiveness of their batteries destroyed, leading to the loss of their guns. With his present orce it would appear that only lack of mobility is holding Buller in check, and how that condition is to be changed for the better is not apparent."

# BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

Graphic Account of the Defeat c Methuen's Column. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-A dispatch to the

World from London says: The most appalling battle picture, from a British point of view, yet painted by a correspondent in the field comes by mail from J. B. Khigham, with Lord Methuen's column. It shows the collapse of the High-land brigade at Magersfontein. Describing the effect of the unexpected Boer fire when the brigade was just about deploying from quarter column, Mr. Whigham

"Some one shouted 'retire' and the day was lost. The Highlanders broke and ran-there is no other word for it. In a few minutes the brigade had been decimated and the issue decided. They did not run far, only a few hundred yards, but when they rallied they were shaken and confused for hours. They lay flat ing against the Boers.

REPLY on the ground between the British guns PULITZER'S HOME BURNED

and the Boer trenches.

"At about 3 o'clock the Boer rife fire greatly increased; simultaneously the brigade was seen in full retreat. Back they came in a wave no officer could stop. It was perhaps the most unpleasant sight the British solder has ever beheld; cartally tainly a sight never to be forgotten.
"It is difficult to say what happened next until Major Ewart rode up with an

order from General Methuen, which was almost an entreaty to the effect that all he asked of the brigade was to hold the position until dark. So riddled and shattered was the brigade that Ewart had actually no other officer to help him give the order to the scattered men. It was no small thing to ask of the Highlanders that they should again face the galling fire for five mortal hours. Still a very fair rally was effected and the brigade at last got back to a spot where it had a certain amount of cover. "There the men lay until the Boer guns,

till then absolutely silent, suddenly came into play. It wanted but this last straw to break the nerve of the railying High-landers. When the first shrapnel burst, what remained of the brigade with one accord came right back, beaten for the day. They were not even fit to guard the baggage. They had lost 57 officers killed or wounded. Could human nature stand more?"

#### ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG. Complaint Made by the Boer Author-

ities. BALTIMORE, Jan. 9 .- Secretary Van der Hoogt, of the Maryland state trogration board, and the unofficial repre-sentative of the Transvaal government in this country, has received from Pretoris some important documents. Although the two packages had evidently been tampered with, and there was not a line in either of the two packages to indicate who sen them, the censor allowed to pass a sheet containing the correspondence between the British and Boer authorities with refer-ence to the abuse of the white flag by the Englishmen. The correspondence says

"Telegrams from the commander-in-chie ploit, following as it does many galiant sorties and the prudent conduct of the defense of Ladsymith. He is tonight the hero of the nation, and Lady White is the handlest empty. Earlies were the heard of the latter battle yesterday at Modderspruitt, between Eland's laagte and Ladys smith, continued from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M. The troops who fied past with the white flag took part in the fighting who they reached the Ladysmith division. Just before the commencement of the fight a train flying the white fing steamed past and began to repair the bridge which was burned by Commandant Nee When an cannon were leveled at the train, it took flight. It appears that there is a great

abuse of the white flag.
"Telegram from Commander-in-Chief Prinslee to the state president: Brigadier-General Cronje reports as follows: A body of English came here with the Red Cross division until they got into position, and then commenced fighting. A kopje was taken possession of by the enemy under cover of the white flag, and when they were on the kopje they commenced firing on us,"

#### GOES TO FIGHT BOERS. Agricultural College Student Will

Join Canadian Contingent. CORVALLIS, Or., Jan. 9.—It has ust leaked out that Samuel Thurston, the well-known tackle in the agricultura college football team, left Corvaills Mon-day morning for South Africa to fight the Boers. He went to Portland by hoat, and but two or three of his most trusted friends were aware of his departure or in tentions. His friends say that he is to join a regiment now being recruited in Canada for service in the British army in South Afrea. They say also that Mr. Thurston has for some time been in cor-respondence with recruiting officers in Canada, and that he is fully informed in the premises. He was a student at the agricultural college, and hailed from the southern border of Polk county, where his parents reside. He formerly lived in

# GERMAN STEAMER RELEASED.

No Contraband of War Found on the General. ADEN, Jan. 9.—The imperial German nall steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since January 4, or of having centraband of on board, has been released. As her cargo had been examined, it was found she only had a few chemicals and axle-trees on

hoard Nothing else was disclosed A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyd steamer, and supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held pending the decision of a prize court.

Boers Trick the English. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-A dispatch to the Herald from Brussels says: The Boers played an amusing trick or the English at Ladysmith. The latter "Long Tom." The truth is that the Boars removed the cannon and substituted a trunk of a tree, which was smashed by

British shells. A private letter from Pretoria says that in order to accommodate the prisoners of war who are crowding into Pretoria, an immense inclosure has been constructed to the north of the town in three long streets, named Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking streets.

Boer Sympathizers Boycotted. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—Indefinite charges of pro-Boer sympathy have resulted in the boycotting and serious er barrasament of a large number of Bel-gian and Swedish citizens, who vigorous ly repudiate any treasonable connection Captain Victor Jacobsen, who was re-Victor Jacobsen, who was re ported to have originated the Transvan ald campaign, had his fine sloop bored and scuttled at her moorings last night He and others are offering substantia rewards for the identification of their ene

Will Not Recognize Hollis. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- A special from

shington says: The Transvaal government has informed the United States that W. Stanley Hollis American consul at Pretoria, will not b permitted to represent British interests during the war, it being against the Transvaal's policy to permit any British representative in its territory. Consu-Hollis, however, will be permitted to care for British prisoners of war confined in Pretoria in his personal capacity.

Cargoes of Seized Steamers. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The Berliner Tageblatt learns that the Bundesrath and General carried to East Africa machinery for a large distillery. Part of this was a large wrought-iron tube, of large diameter, which probably was mistaken for a cannon. Will Not Help the Boers.

f Hibernians, which has been solicited by the national president to contribute to the fund for the relief of the Boers, decided by an almost unanimous vote not to comply with the request. Turned Over to Prize Court. DURBAN, Jan. 9.—The seized steamer Herzog has been handed over to the prize many dollars in doctors' bills ourt. The Portuguese governor of Zam-

besi was among her passengers. The Brit-ish naval authorities have offered him a ship to convey him to Delagon bay. The steamer Bundesrath is discharging. Will Join Roberts' Staff, SEATTLE, Jan. 9.-F. R. Burnham, an American scout, has arrived here from Alaska en route to South Africa, in compliance with a cablegram appointing him a member of the staff of Lord Roberts,

commander of the military forces operat-

## WOMEN SERVANTS LOST THEIR LIVES.

Handsome Residence of the Pul-Huber of the New York World Was Totally Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 - The handsome residence of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, at 18-12 East Fifty fifth street, was destroyed by fire today and two women servants were suffocated or burned to death. The total loss is estimated at about \$300,000. The insurance is \$250,000. The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jellett, the housekeeper, and

Miss Mortgomery, a governess.

The origin of the fire is variously ascribed to electric wires, the steam-heater and an open fire. It started about 7:39 A. M., while Mrs. Pulitzer, her daughters Constance and Edith, 12 and 14 years old respectively; Herbert, a boy of 3, and the housekeeper and governess were asieep. Mr. Pulitzer and his son, Joseph. jr., were at Lakewood. There were 16 servants in

The servants and the passers-by discovered the fire about the same time. The yond control. Mrs. Pulitzer got her chil-dren together, and, with the aid of their turses, got them safely to the street, and then to an adjoining dwelling. f the servants had narrow escapes, on of them making his way out of the build-ing by way of the roof. He said that te saw Mrs. Jellett on the roof, and that she went back to get a bag containing Christmas presents. When the firemen found the body of the housekeeper on the top floor, the bag was in her hand. The roman's body was partially burned. The body of the governess, Miss Mont-

third floor. The woman had only had time to put on a skirt and bath robe with a pair of slippers before she was overcome Her body was not badly burned, showing that she had probably been suffocated.

RAISED THE AMOUNT.

Jimenes Prepared to Pay the French Claim. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.-A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo says: President Jimenes, who has been at Macoris since Saturday superintending the raising of the popular subscription to pay the French claim, returned this aft-ernoon with 300,000 francs. The claim

amoutns to 250,000 francs. As the popular subscription is larger than the claim, the Dominicans are rejoicing.

The return of the president under such auspicious circumstances was marked by patriotic enthusiasm and a general flag display. The French cruiser Cecille saluted the gunboat on which President Jimenes returned. The gunboat answered the salute. No steps have been taken by the French consul further than entrusting the case to Admiral Sichard. No disorders have occurred, but the popular sentient is against apologizing to France. The people are urging the government to prepare a system of defense, as the over-throw of the government would be menaced at the first evidence of weakness.

In raising the popular subscription many ladies offered their jewelry. One Spanish and one Italian merchant have incurred the dislike of the people by their failure to subscribe. The arrival of the French cruiser Cecille created considerable excitement. She reached Santo Domingo yesterday afternoon, but did not sainte as she entered the harbor. The situation nere is tranquil, and the government has arged the people to show no hostility to France. It is reported that France will send two additional warships to this isl-

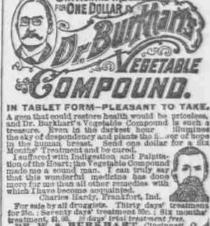
Santo Domingo Must Apologise. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Besides the payment of the money re-maining due in the Boismare-Caccareli claim, the French government has de-nanded an apology from Santo Domingo. An official dispatch to this effect was received by Secretary Hay from the Amer-ican representative at Santo Domingo.

The authorities have been advised that the money required to pay the French claims has been collected by popular subription, and the only remaining ion to be settled is that connected with the demand for apology. The Deminican government has not appealed to the Inited States to interfere, and there is to disposition on the part of this gov nent to do so. It is expected that the Jimenes government will have to comply with the French demand, and that the in-cident will be settled in a few days.

The prospective prompt settlement of he French claim has called the attenion of the authorities to the desirability f securing action in American matters Minister Powell will receive in a few days instructions to press vigorously the Do-minican government for the payment of the remaining installments due in the Mo-Kay claim, and with the Machine in the harbor, the representation may be effec-

Brakeman Killed. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A special to the Trib-ine from Belleville, Ill., says; Samuel Craig, of Carpondale, brakeman in an Illinois Central freight train, was truck and instantly killed at Wilderman on, near here, last night by the "Dixia

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT.



TORNO, Seventy days treatment of the incomment free.

# Tutt's Pills Cure All SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 3. - The Springfield division of the Ancient Order Liver Ills.

Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save

They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and bilio-

usness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver PILLS