STERN WORK AT MODDER RIVER

Description of Boer as Well as Tommy Atkins-Julian Ralph's Account of Engagement,

LONDON Jan 6-Letters from the soldiers lighting against the Boers are pub-lighted in large numbers, and in many cases are just as interesting us the accounts by trained war correspondents. A medical of-floor under Lord Methuen, describing the

Battle at Modder River, says; "A lot of North Lancashire men were horribly wounded. I turned over a ser-gesut, black in the face, dead. One man was brought to me who had been struck by a shell, with his face mutilated, throat cut and chest lacerated. Oh, God! the cut and chest lacerated. Oh, God! the sight was sickening-blood everywhere Very few of our men being wounded, I went out near Sunset to aid the High-landers. They had been lying all day under the frightful gun, and their would-ed were still there. No stretcher-bearers could advance, as they were all shot at. They shouted to me to crawl on the ground, as, though most of the firing was over, there were still three or four burgh ers, with express rifles and explosive bulets, who were under cover, and who kep picking off our men. Some men utterly collapsed, and all I could do was to put a pad to their wounds and my whisky flask to their tips. I then crawled back to my horse and made my way to some ambulances two miles distant to get their aid. I was under fire all the time, bullets danc-ing around me. I felt a kind of solemn disremard, as I had been exposed to danger

In a letter written to his father from Mool river on November 22, an officer in the Queen's Royal West Surrey regiment

"Against an enemy like the Boers, in-fantry is usedess. The Boers have sples everywhere, and, as they are well mount-ed, they can move away hours before our infantry can get within striking distance On the other hand, they will never attack, and when we advance toward Pretoria, mundos will be left all over the country looting and burning farms. The only people who have a chance with them are the local volunteers. If the government would only raise about 2000 volunteers and send out a lot of mounted infantry who could work with the local volunteers, these solated Dutch forces would soon be wiped out. At present we are helpless, as they

Bombardment on Kimberley. The special correspondent of the Cape Argus thus describes a bombardment of

What will probably be handed down in the sounds of history to Boer posterity as the bombardment of Kimberjey probably occurred Thursday, November 7, and if ever the farcial elements were introduced into such a serious business as far, the puorile attempts to rage Kimberley can surely claim it. The Boers had two guns mounted, one at Schlotz Nek, trained on the Premier mine at Wesselton, at a range of something like 350 yards, and the other at Spyfontein, 7000 yards distant. A couple of shots were fired between 5 and 6 c'clock in the morning, and then the Hoers desisted until 10, when one gun, apparently a nine-pounder, firing a French shell, opened fire at Wesselton. The fire, however, proved quite harmless, nearly all the shots falling in the debris heaps, and our guns at Wesselton replying and quickly getting the range, induced the enemy to coase firing, and they cleared

The following is from a letter from a reservist pergeant in the Coldstroam guarda, who is with Methnen's column. He was at the battle of Modder River, and

"During the afternoon some one seemed to have spotted me from the trenches. First a shot struck the side of my boot and struck my rife just in front of my face, filling my eyes with dirt and splin-

From the Boer side come reports just us interesting. A lad of 17 wrote to his mother after the battle of Eland's langte, and the letter is published in the Journal de Geneve as follows:

ed against us, we began shootin When it looked as if we were going to be surrounded, a certain number of our men-fell back to another position. About 100 of use remained on the kopie. But the fire of the Maxims and other guns became so violent that we withdrew a little to find cover. The general and Commandant Viljoen railled us and brought us back to the top of the hill and advised us to get under shelter there as much as possible. I followed the general with a dozen others to the right, and Viljoen led the rest to

the left. "The English were still advancing, and they were now within 500 yards of us. It was easy to recognize the kilts they were wearing. We fired at them incessantly. All our bullets seemed to strike. I had not time to be afraid. I prayed God and fired on, simply each time at one of their men. You know I am not a had shot. Their Maxims gave us back had shot. Their Maxims gave us back what we sent them without a moment's stop. A, few of us finding our positions too risky, ran back to where the horses were, and went off. I was close to the general and remained. We fired on, he as well as I, and tried to get cover behind three blocks of rock, when a lyddite shell burst riose to us and covered us with earth and stones. The general withdraw us a little back. At this moment drew us a little back. At this moment one of my neighbors was hit in the side But he had strength enough to get to

his horse and galloped off.
"We were now only fighting on the kopic with the general, and the British were still advancing and crushing us in a circle. At 50 yards' distance we were still firing on them. Just then the gen-eral fell. The group around me was re-duced to citht, of whom three were wounded. My friend had been wounded in the wrist, but he kept on firing with his other hand, resting his gun on his right arm. We could neither carry away the general nor defend him, and our cartridges were exhausted. 'What now? said Coghill, while we looked at each other. One of the wounded said: 'We must raise the white flag.' Coghill answered with a curse. The balls whistled all around us. Something had to be done. Well, said one of the wounded-Coghill completed the phrase, we must run for it.' Good luck, cried the general, who was seated on the ground and pale

"We threw down our muskets and ev erything that might delay us, and then we rushed down from the kopie, for it was a case of saying our own skins. The two hodies of the advancing English troops were within 200 yards of each other. I ran down between them without turning my head to the right or left. The bullets gave me wings. I don't think that I ever ran so quick. I was lucky enough to get to the horses without being hit. I could not find mine, but I got hold of another. Then off I went on him and managed to get clear of the lancers, who were pursuing us. I passed the night in an abandoned Kaffir kraal, and the next morning managed to join the commando | the British bark Formesa.

of Viljoen. I den't know what became of my comrades, but I hope that they PLANS FOR THE CONTEST were as lucky as I was." Departing From Pretoria

The Standard and Diggers' News gives this picturesque account of the departure of a commando from Pretoria: "The parade of 400 sturdy warriors of the police commando excited admiration. The Afrikander men have received their mandate from the women folk, though the shadow of Eland's laugte hung like pall upon the mourning robes of many fenerable dames in kappes, and maids in chintz, and bables of all ages, upon whom the warriors showered a benediction, clung and struggled fiercely around the curriages. It was admitted that no finer or more serviceable force had been sept off. By the time it gets to the Natul border it will be 800 strong. If is under the commandant of police, Gett M. J. Van Dam. C. D. Shoutte addressed the men as follows:

You are going to defend your rights, your liberty and your independence—that dearly bought independence God has granted you and which is once again contested. You are not going to fight for honor or money or mercenary ambition or sordid gain. "

From Wrecked Transport.

One of the soldiers rescued from the wrecked transport Ismore writes:
"The most satisfactory part of the whole business has been the splendid behavior of all the troops. They were as steady as if we were parading in the barracks square. Every man stood in his proper place. There was not the slightest confusion or hurry, and they did exactly as they were told.
"There is not the least doubt that it is owing to their splendid discipline that all were saved. Had there been the slightest panic a dreadful loss of life must have

most difficult thing, owing to the heavy Modder Biver battle, with its many dramatic incidents, its heavy losses, its long duration, proves a never-falling topic of the war correspondent lucky enough to have witnessed it. Julian Ralph, in the

curred, as getting the boats off was a

nave witnessed it. Jiman Haipa, in the Dally Mail, gives a long and vivid ac-count of this engagement. "A common reliance of the Boer," he writes, "was upon empty gin bottles. Bottles still containing gin and one full bottle-of that liquor were to be seen stuck in the loose dirt of the trench Speaking of the Boer losses, this cor-respondent declares:

Boers Concent Their Losses. "First in the mind of the Boer is the desire to hide his dead and to lie about their number. It is from their own that they most desire to hide the truth. The prisoners we took all said that only 18 had been killed, but the deserters said the loss of life was very great, and that in the river alone 100 were sunk with weights. For my part I shall not be sur-prised if we learn some day that in killed alone the Boers lost quite 300.

"After every buttle the veldt has been dotted with Boer horses, in consequence of the custom of bringing two horses for each well-to-do man, and in consequence of the loss of riders by death and wounds But both previous battlefields combined showed no such number of riderless horses as Modder River. There were

hundreds of them. "One word as to that phase of their warfare which must be touched upon in justice, in every account we correspond-ents write of. With my own eyes, being upon the scene, I saw the Putt-Putt gun and the fire of the sharpshooters trained upon our ambulances three times, and upon our stretcher-bearers on innumer-able occasions—in fact, whenever they ruse to their feet (on the right of the line) and attempted to perform their work."

Ralph relates with the feeling of one who suffered the hardships which lack of water imposed upon Methuen's men dur-ing their march toward Kimberley. "We never joke about water now," he says. "The first time we really appreciated it, we were starting out from Orange river. We were marching and watching the day break. In breaking it somed to rend the earth's blanket of atmosphere

I rose up a little, when another bul-druck the middle finger of my left with plaster of parts. The hair shrivele let struck the middle finger of my left hand. I had got on my knees when a buildt struck me fair in the chest on the buckle of my haversack, breaking through it and causing a slight puncture of the skin and bruising my chest. I have been congratulated as being the lucklest beggar in my buttaflon."

From the Boer side come reports just the Tommies crowded like been around the lower than the formies crowded like been around the lower than the formies crowded like been around the formies crowded like been around the lower than the formies crowded like been around the lower than the formies crowded like been around the lower than the formies crowded like been around the fair shriveled on our hands and our feet grew dry. Here and there a man fell forward on his hands and knees, or stumbled out of the ranks and fell prone on the veidt.

"We came to Finhams, a yellow, Span-isb-looking house. All about, were trees." the Tommies crowded like bees around a honey pot, filling their bottles out of stone tank, while other Tommies walked and the letter is published in the Journal of Geneve as follows:

Letters From Boers' Side.

"We were on a kepje. Our hotses were behind it, in a beliew. As the infanity divaried against us we began shorting water mania, a thirst madness, was upon the army. We paddled in spilled water, and the sounds it made in pouring, gurgling and splashing were as delicate mu-

sic to all of our ears.
"We have learned what war is, and more about the Boers than we knew a month ago, but, above all, we have learned the value of water."

RODMILL MEN TO STRIKE.

Will Throw About 4000 Workmen Out of Employment.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14-At a meeting of the Cleveland branch of rodmill-workers tonight it was decided to inaugurate a strike in the four mills of the American Steel & Wire Company in this city to-morrow. The strike here will throw about 4000 men out of employment by closing the four mills, and the number affected in other states will be very large. The strike was brought about by the demand of the workers for a substantial advance in

Woman Labor in Factories.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Woman labor is to e abolished in all factories where building material is produced in Chicago, if a resolution passed by the Bullding Material Trades Council tonight can be made effective. The resolutions provide that each of the organizations affiliated with the council demand that a clause be inserted in all union contracts hereafter specifying that no woman be employed in the shops There are 2500 women at work in the various factories, for the most part as metal-poilshers and buffers, and on plumbers' supplies. The principal reason given for the action of the council is that the work is totally unfit for women. It is said, however, that the council fears that there is an effort being made by the manufacturers to gradually replace the men in favor of the cheaper woman labor.

Farmers' Negro Help Leaving. MADISON, Ga., Jan. 14.-W. A. Williams, the emigrant agent, who during the past six weeks has sent 2500 negroes out of the state, has been in jail here for 24 hours to save him from a mob of farmers who threatened his life at Greensboro Saturday. Williams had engaged the negroes to leave Greensboro for the West, and was arranging for their departure. The ne-gross have been leaving the farmers in large numbers of late, and many farmers are entirely without help. Their exodus will materially reduce the cotion acreage for the present year, perhaps from 20 to

Plague in Australia.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 14 .-The health authorities report two cases of bubonic plague here, one being fatal, a runaway sallor from

CASE WILL TAKE TEN DAYS. Republicans Claim to Be Able to Hold

the Offices, Even if Decision

Be Adverse.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.- The hearing of evidence in the contests for gov-ernor and lieutenant-governor will begin Under the rules already adopt ed by the committee, contestants are given four days in which to introduce their proof. The contestees are then given five days in which to present their side, and one day is allowed the contestants to bring one day is allowed the contestants to oring in rebuttal evidence. Both sides are, to be given a reasonable time for argument by their respective counsef. In addition to the general counsel, Mr. Goebel will have a special counsel, who will look after his case when certain counts are being con-eldered. Ex-Governor Bradley and Judge Yost, of Lexington, and Judge Humphrey will be among those who will look after Governor Taylor's case.

Senator Blackburn, who has been in Washington for several days, will return tonight. It is stated he will assist Goebel

until the fight is ended.

The republican leaders claim to have encouraging news from the lawyers who are representing the contestees. They claim to have assurances from that quarter that, even should Governor Taylor and Lieutenant-Governor Marshall be unseated by the legislature, they will in-stitute proceedings before Federal Judge Evans at Louisville to restrain the demo-cratic contestants from taking the offices, and that a year or more will clapse be-fore the case can be finally decided, as it will be carried up to the supreme court, no matter how it might be de-cided by the inferior courts. Meanwhile they say the republicans will hold the offices. Senator Goebel's attorneys and the Goebel leaders generally do not think there is anything in this claim, as they insist that no federal question is involved, and

that no reneral question is most, and the case, if filed, would have no standing in the federal couris.

Ex-Governor Bradley gave out an interview tonight in response to the charge that he was in conference with the republicans and the anti-Goebel democrats. in Louisville prior to the election. He

"The statement that I was the agent of a plan to confuse or terrorize the voters in Louisville, or to carry the election by force of arms or money, is a malicious falsehood. The statement that I was induced to take part in the campaign by promise of the senatorship is also a de-liberate lie. I went into the campaign because I felt it my duty to the party and to the country, especially after the oppo-sition speeches and platform were leveled at my administration."

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH. Received Great Attention, and Was

Declared Very Successful, Of Senator Beveridge's speech, the Bos ton Transcript, a very conservative newspaper, says:

paper, Says:

It was intended to be a supreme effort to prove the wisdom of retaining the islands as permanent possession and, from the dircumstances, is of vastly more importance than any previous speech on the expansionist sio of the question, and is in line with other atrong speeches that have been made when questions viful to the nation were under dispusion. It was expected that in it the best argument would be presented, and the most convincing reasons put forward for carrying on the war of subjugation to the end and the full exercise of our sovereignty over the people, and it would seem as though these expectations were fully seem as though these expectations were fully

fact that it is the result of personal investiga-tion of affairs in the territory under discussion and, whatever may be thought of his views re-garding the points of constitutional law ap-plicable to the governing of the Philipplines the enormous figures that he uses in carimatand let the sun's heat out upon us as if
we were so many thousand stokers in
the broiling belly of a ship. On and on
we marched, in heavy sand of over stones
or stumbling across furrowed ground—ali
gasping like fish throws of a beach. graphing like fish throws of a beach.

"At first, our lips dried and cracked, then our mouths parched, and finally our throats became as if they were coated throats became as if they w ans been open to so much criticism here. His stimate of the Filipinos as indolent, improvi-tent, with no aptitude, dull, stupid, superficial and never thorough, and as incapable of self overnment as children, and, withal, so little alightened that not 100 out of the 5,020,000 omprehend what Anglo-Saxon government neans, is on a par with the opinions expressed

by others but lacking the authority that goes with the senatorial utterance. The plan of government that he outlines is emprehensive, and, under the circumstances is of peculiar interest. Its keynotes are sim-plicity and strength, and he insists that the meaning of these words must be written in very line of Philippine administration. rotectorate he thinks impossible, because there are no hereditary ruless through which to ad-minister government as there are in Java and n the Malay possessions of the English. What e says about the necessity of sending ideal dministrators, rather than politicians, to the sew possessions, will meet with ready assent, for, in the wise choice of officials lies the suc cess of the whole project, as he admits that it were better to abandon the Islands with all their advantages than to attempt their governeent by any but the most perfect administra ion our country can produce

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record has this to say about the

Scidom has a young senator, or an old senator for that matter, received so handsome a com-pilment as that tendered to Senator Beveridge, of Indians, by the brilliant audience that gathered to listen to his maiden speech. The galaries were filled with the best people in Wahngton, there was an unusually large attendance of members of the house of representatives and other officials, and every senator in town was present. Mr. Beveridge held his audience to the end of his speech. There were no interrup-tions and no senator left the chamber, although Mr. Hoar, who with estentations indifference occupied himself by writing letters, got restless and changed his seat when the young Indianian leciared that the resistance of the Filipinos to the authority of the United States and the cloud they ked shed were due to the encouragement and support that had been afforded them by misguided sympathizers in this country. It was evident that Mr. Hour did not relish that

Mr. Beveridge has a pleasant manner, Mr. Beveridge has a pleasure manner, a graceful delivery and a light, sweet-toned tenor voice. He spoke for two hours with great entrestress, and at times was impressive, and it was a marvelous exhibition of memory. His remarks, which would fill seven or eight columns of an ordinary newspaper, were prepared with great care, and proofs had been furnished in advance to the press associations. Several psouls in the resortions copie in the reporters' gallery had the proofs effore them and followed him through his en-tre oration, which was resided from memory imost without the change of a single word. Mr. Conkling used to be able to do such things, but nobody in the aceasts since his time has had the memory to retain so long a speech. Mr. Deveridge did not even have a ote to guide him, but each paragraph followed

CARTER HARRISON REFUSES.

Says He Will Not Accept Nomination for Governorship. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Mayor Carter H. Harrison today formally refused the offer of the democratic nomination for ernor. He was waited on by Chairman Watson, of the democratic state committee. It was urged that it was his duty to accept the nomination. The mayor re-plied that he did not look at it in that

As a result of Mayor Harrison's action. friends of ex-Vice-President Stevenso are urging him to accept the nomination

Bliss Urged for Vice-President. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 14,—Hon. W. T. Durbin, member of the national republiinterview today strongly urging Cornelius N. Bilss, of New York, ex-secretary of the interior, for the republican nomination for vice-president,

HEARING EVIDENCE IN KENTUCKY The Coming Fight in Indiana.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—Chairman Hernley, of the republican state committee, said today:
"With the plan of organization I have in mind, we can carry this state, and it can only be carried by the most thorough organization." This is expensed to be hard. organization. This is going to be the hard-est campaign we have gone against in many years, and it is the most important one we have had since 1884. We frequently hear it said that this is an important campaign, but when we think of the questions presented to the country, we can readily see the importance of continuing President McKinley in office. All eyes are turned to Indiana. The financial bill that has been introduced in congress by Mr. Overstreet; the work that has been done by the monetary commission in Indiana, together with the speech of our junior sen-ator, brings Indiana into prominence. In-diana shall be organized this year as she has never been before."

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

Great Increase in Its Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The latest official report upon the foreign commerce of China showing imports and exports by countries and articles, and the growth of commerce during a term of years, which has been received by the treasury bureau of statistics, presents much information especially interesting to the public at the present moment. It shows that the im-ports into China, which in 1868 were 64. ports into China, which in 1888 were 64,-943,600 halkwan taels, in 1878, 73,188.00, and in 1888, 126,827,600 taels, were in 1892, 200,-573,000 halkwan taels; while the exports from China, which in 1868 were #1,828,600 halkwan taels, in 1878, 61,172,000, and in 1888, 22,401,000, were, in 1838, 159,037,000 halkwan taels, in 1878, 61,172,000 halkwan taels, in 1878, 61,172,000 halkwan taels, in 1878, 159,037,000 halkwan taels, in 1878, 159,037,000 halkwan taels, in 1878, taels. The imports from the United States, which in 1868 were 742,000 halkwan taels, had grown to 2,253,000 in 1878, 2,146,000 in 1888, and 17,163,312 in 1898, while the exports to the United States, which in 1868 were 5,891,000 halkwan taels, were in 1878, 6,876,000 in 1888, 8,963,000, and in 1888, 81,887,000 ballware. haikwan taels.

Discussing the foreign trade of China.

the report says: "So much foreign capi-tal has been lately invested in China that the condition of the external trade of the country, as an index to the national re-sources, is watched with a certain anxi-ety. It is observed that in every year the value of the imports has exceeded that of exports and for the period 1886-99 the excess of imports over exports is 437,-027,579 Haikwan taels, an annual average of about 34,000,000 taels. These figures have given rise in some quarters to the strange belief that China is being gradually denuded of silver to pay for the balance, and it has even been gravely stated that the country is approaching bank-ruptcy. It is pointed out that China has not only to pay for her imports, but has to find funds to meet remittances abroad for the service of loans, for the purchase of war material, and for the support of legations, etc. The depressing picture thus presented to the imagination has a tendency to destroy credit, and prevents many people from investing in China's se-curities, and it may be well to show that, as far as can be ascertained, the position is one that need cause no anxiety. It must be explained that the figures of imforts and exports represent the value of goods on the Chinese market; that is to say, in the case of imports, the value after they have paid duty to the govern-ment and a profit to the Chinese buyer; and in the case of exports the value on the market before they have been sold to the foreign buyer and paid export duty. The figures for 1898 reduced to the value of imports at the moment of landing, and the value of the exports at the moment of shipment, the moment when a balance may be fatrly struck, show, instead of an excess of imports amounting to 50,542,000 Haikwan taels, an excess of only 7.321,000 taels. But we must also take into account the value of gold exported (gold in China being simply a commodity), amounting to 7,703,343 Halkwan taels, and the value of the tea sent to Siberia and Russia via the Han river, valued at 1,372,000 taels, and thus we have valued at 1.372 099 tacls, and thus we have an excess of exports over imports of 1,754,798 Halkwan taels. Further, it must be remembered that the figures which come under the cognizance of the customs do not represent the whole of China's foreign trade. There is a junk traffic to Corea and the south of which we have no statistics, but which is certainly profitable. and a considerable trade with Mongolla and Thibet. The large income derived from the expenditure of foreign vessels for provisions and other necessaries must not be forgotten, and the sums which are remitted or brought back by emigrants probably reach a total which would be surprising were figures available, it having been stated apparently upon good authority, that the remittances from Cal-fornia alone amount to \$10,000,000 or \$12,-600,000 in gold annually. In the absence of definite information, the above considerations can only be put forward as preumptive evidence that the nation is well able to pay its way; but the proof is to be found in the fact that the government remittances to Europe for the service of loans, amounting during 1898 to nearly 18,000,600 taels, are made through foreign banks by the medium of bill of exchange against exports. So far from silver being exported abroad, there was a net import during the year of 4,722,025 Halkwan taels, and information from all parts of the country points to no scarcity of silver. while the general course of silver prices indicates that the metal is plentiful. It may be confidently asserted that China neets the whole of her obligations without

meets the whole of her congations without any depletion of her currency, and that the Chinese buy no imports except such as can be obtained in exchange for exports. No doubt the government is hard pressed for funds, but the country grows wealthier every year."

The following table taken from the official reports of the Chinese government shows the total imports into China and the amount from the United States at description of the control of the cont cennial periods since 1868, stated in Halk-wan tacks, the value of the tack being in 1868 \$1.75 in 1878, \$1.37; in 1888, \$1.15, and In 1898, 69 cents.

209,579,000

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Old People Consumed With Their Merrimae Home.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14. -Bianchard, aged 65, his wife, aged 43, and a boarder named William Money, aged 58, were burned to death in their home in Merrimac last night. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Coal Shortage on the Schuylkill. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.-Inability to secure bituminous coal in sufficient quan-tities is necessitating the shutting down of some of the manufacturing concerns in of some of the manufacturing concerns in the Schuylkill valley. At Birdsboro, the plant of the I. E. & G. Brooke Iron Com-pany has been shut down for several days, but it is expected that by tomorrow suffi-cient coal will be on hand to enable some of the departments, if not the entire plant, to resume. The Reading Iron Company is practically without coal, and unless it can be secured a temporary shut-down must follow. From other points throughout the valley come reports of coal shortage for manufacturing plants.

Brother of Ben Harrison Was Kicked BEAUMONT, Tex., Jan. 14.-Q. S. Har-

rison, a real estate man of Kansus City, and brother of ex-President Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse here. He was knocked senseless and his skull was fractured. He is resting easily under the influence of oplates, and his can committee of Indiana, is out in an physicians hope for his recovery.

HELD UP TWO RESTAURANTS IN

MIDST OF KANSAS CITY.

Both Jobs Finished in Five Minutes -Gaping People Made No Resistance-He Escaped.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.-In true

Western fashion, a lone robber, masked and armed, cleaned out two restaurants

in the center of the city at 6 o'clock this morning under the glare of an electric light. In Lewis' restaurant, at 1210 Walnut street, he pointed a pistol at Stanley Krushwood, the cashier, and tapped the register while he kept his revolver in plain view of two customers eating near by. The contents of the register had been transferred to the safe but a few minutes before and the robber secured only a handful of change. When he had satisfied himself that there was nothing more in sight, he gave the waiter and the two customers a parting word of warning and skipped across the

street to the restaurant of Robert Mc-Clintock. Here the robber covered Cush-ler John Drysdale and commanded two ler John Drysdale and commanded two waiters and three customers to hold up their hands. They compiled promptly, and the robber emptied the register in a twinkling. He pocketed the entire contents, \$146, and, backing out of the door, encountered a grocery solicitor. He poked his revolver into the solicitor's face with the command not to make an attack, and forced him into the restaurant where all forced him into the restaurant, where all the others still stood with arms up-stretched. At this the robber darted up a near-by allay and disappeared. Hardly more than five minutes was consumed as both jobs, and the robber had plenty of time to get away before the scared vic-tims had recovered composure.

BONFILS MAY DIE. Lawyer Who Shot Him Has Been Ad-

mitted to \$10,000 Ball. DENVER, Jan. 14.-Frederick D. Bonfils, one of the Post proprietors here, who was shot by Lawyer W. W. Anderson, of this city, yesterday, is in a critical condition. Physicians are in constant attendance at the bedside of the injured man. This afternoon a hemorrhage of the lungs had the effect of weakening the patient, and tonight grave fears are en-

tertained for his recovery.

H. H. Tammen, associated with Bonfils in the proprietorship of the Post, and who was also shot by Anderson in the trouble that resulted in Bonfils' injuries, is restthat resulted in Bonfils' injuries, is rest-ing easy tonight, and is in no danger un-30 days of the session it was clear, howess complications should set in. W. W. Anderson, the lawyer who did the shooting, was released last night by Judge Butler, on habeas corpus proceed-ings, held in a room at the Denver Ath-

LOUISVILLE STAKES.

of Anderson.

letic Club. His bond was fixed at \$10,000,

and was immediately furnished by friends

Entries for Spring Meeting Will Close There Today.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The new Louis-ville Jockey Club announces that the fol-lowing stakes for the spring meeting of 900 will close on January 15: Debutante stakes for 2-year-old filles, value \$1500, four furlongs. Wenonah stakes for 2-year-old colts and geldings, value \$1300, five furlongs. Those entered to be sold for \$2500, to carry weight for age. Blue Grass stakes, for 3-year-olds that have not won a sweepstakes or two races

prior to the closing of this stake, value prior to the closing of this stake, value \$1300, six and one-half furlongs.
Mademoiselle stakes, a selling sweepstakes for 2-year-old fillies, value \$1250,
seven furlongs. These entered to be sold
for \$3000, to carry weight for age.
Premier stakes for 3-year-olds, value
\$1300, one mile. Frank Fehr stakes, selling sweepstakes for 2-year-olds and upward, value \$1300. Those entered not to

ward, value \$1300. Those entered not to be sold to carry five pounds extra; if for \$3000, weight for age, one mile. The turf congress handicap for 3-year-

olds and upwards, \$2000 added (\$1000 by the club and \$1000 by the turf congress), of which \$300 to second, \$150 to third and \$500 to be apportioned, as follows: Forty per cent 20 per cent and 10 per cent to the trainers of the first second and third horses, respectively, and 15 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, to the jockeys riding them. Weights to appear three days prior to the day of the race; mile and one-sixteenth.

The following stakes (closed in 1898) will also be run: Kentucky Oaks, 3-year-old fillies, I I-16 miles; Clark stakes, 3-yearolds, 11/4 miles; Kentucky derby, 3-year-

Breeders Make a Protest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-The Times-Herald Breeders of thoroughbred borses have aken a hand in the turf war between the actions of the American Turf Congress and are likely to wield a big influence in the deliberations of the body, which will assemble in special sess on at Covington, Ky., January 25. The breeders are against the shipment of circuit racing property by the Applegate-Corrigan-Schulte combina-Their argument is that it will injure the interests of the men who sell the horses that make the runners. The claim is that the more competitive racing is and the higher the purses, the better is the demand for good horses. On this propoition, breeders d'alike the plan of arrangig fixed dates for each of the big runng tracks and thus removing competition Secretaries of the principal jockey clubs of the West have received protests against the circuit plan.

FAST CYCLING AT LOS ANGELES. Local Man Defeats H. B. Freeman, a Portland Wheelman.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 14.-At the ndoor faces this afternoon, Fritz Lacey, of this city, defeated H. B. Freeman, of Portland, in a 10-mile motor-paced race. After the first mile all coast competition records were broken, up to the seventh mile. The 10 miles were finished a minute inside the coast record, made by McFar-land, at San Francisco last February, Lacey's time being 19:07. Orlando Stevens won a heat of the handicap in 2004 only one second slower than the world's rec-ord. Following is the summary: Professional handicap—Won by Iver Lawson, Chicago (15 yards); O. L. Stevens,

Ottumwa, Ia. (scratch), second; Clem Turville, Philadelphia (50 yards), third; Two-mile motor tandem race-Won by Turville and Stevens; Lawson and Chap-man, second; time, 3:16.

> Questions of Art. The Saturday Review, rson of taste will give the palm to

he furniture of Chippendale; another will

prefer the French style of the period of Louis Quatorze, of Louis Quinze, or of the empire; and there is an immense amount of furniture, no matter what its style. which all persons of taste will agree in pronouncing intolerable. But each piece of furniture, bad, good or indifferent, has accidentally sesthetic qualities, which are quite independent of its design, and which could never be even suggested in any auctioneer's catalogue. They are qualities coming to it—constantly and indefinitely changing—from the position in which it is placed from the way in which lights fall on it, from the relation of its curves and colors to the other objects that are near to it, and also from the historical or so-cial suggestion which it conveys. Some old harpsichord, of the meanest and most awkward design, will give to a faded room in which it has grown old, a mellowness and beauty which the most magnificent of

ors to walls and carpets which no dyer. WRECK IS UNIDENTIFIED on earth could equal.

Few objects, as works of art, can be uglier than most modern racing-cups; ye the play of light on their silver surfaces, and the streaked mosaic of reflections that shine in them, will be as exquisife as if the cups themselves had been modeled by Bar venuto Ceilini. Or, again, let us take garden. A garden long deserted, with the weeds hiding its walks, with its rose trees bending to the earth, and its grass, on closely shaved, growing long, and tufted, will often receive from "decay's effacing fingers" a charm deeper than any that was given to it by the care of a dozen garden

WOMEN IN THE LEGISLATURE

Experience in Colorado Since the Right of Suffrage Was Extended.

ers.

When Colorado gave women the right of suffrage, six years ago, the whole cour try became interested in what was re garded as rather an amusing experimen on the part of the Centennial state, says Mary H. Kinkaid in Ainslee's for Janunry. "The first campaign under equal suffrage conditions developed as many ri-diculous complications as a comic opera, and none was quicker to laugh at them than the woman with a vote. Per-plexing problems had to be met and odd methods had to be adapted to changed demands. Democratic, republican and populist headquarters were removed from their old haunts and established in the leading hotels. Afternoon-at-homes and evening receptions were substituted for ward railies. The pink tea took the place of the barroom as a factor in politics. Women attended primaries, sat in conventions and served on all committees.

Party leaders were quick to recognize the executive ability possessed by the women, to whom they arrestened appuin women, to whom they apportioned enough offices to stimulate interest in the results of the election. Women of all classes

took an active part in campaign work took an active part in campaign work, and social distinctions were obliterated. From the beginning of the equal sufferage of the neutral surferage of the country of the country that shall be a perpetual menace to all forms of political corruption. If these advocates had hope of seeing such a party started in Colorado they were disappointed, for the moment that women pointed, for the moment that women knew they had the right to vote, they allied themselves with democrats, republicans or populists.

When the votes were counted after the

momentous campaign of 1894 three of the

65 seats in the house of representatives of Colorado belonged to women. It had been claimed on the stump that the bomemaker would prove herself well qualified at a lawmaker, but most persons were skeptical of statements made in ante-eleever, that in some mysterious manner th women had prepared themselves for their wider duties. They understood parlia-mentary law. They could make speeches. They introduced important bills, and they pleaded eloquently for needed reforms. At the end of the session it was acknowledged that the women legislators had made remarkable records. The most im-placable enemy of equal suffrage could bring no damaging charge against the three women who had the right to use "Honorable" before their names. To be sure, it was said that once, when a me ber from a mountain county had been unchivalrous as to refer frontcally to a bill introduced by "one of the lady member from Arapahoe," there had been a sudden retreat from the house and tears in the cloakroom. Further than that no on dared to go in the line of criticism.

Three seats at the right of the center aisle in the house of representatives, in Denver, Colo., are reserved for the wom-en members of the legislature. The places are the most desirable in the hand-some legislative chamber. It has been noticed that the women are seldom abser from their places. The story is told that during a previous session, one of the wom-on members failed to appear at her desk or a week. Owing to all previous records for conscientious attendance, the va ancy caused much comment. Finally or of the oldest men in the house mustered up the courage to make inquiries of the other

Where is the Hon, Mrs. Blank?" he asked. "We have been missing her, and we hope she is not ill." "Ill? No. indeed," said one of the Hon Mrs. Blank's women colleagues, "She has a new grandson, and she is so proud she

has been staying home a few days just ck the cradle Notwithstanding the fact that some nan offered the earchatic teast to women.
'Once our superiors, but now our
squals," women are treated with the same ourtesy and consideration that was ac rded them before they entered publi Smoking is not indulged in on the floor of the house, and no turbulen scenes have been recorded since the es tablishment of equal suffrage. If the is any lesson taught by the changed po-litical conditions in Colorado, it is that men always pay to the true woman th

deference and respect to which she is e

Mrs. Frances S. Lee, who is the young

est of the three women representatives was born in Chicago less than 30 year When II years old she went to Co. rado with her parents, who settled I Denver. She was graduated from the Wes Senver high school and taught for a should time before her marriage to Frank W Lee, a leader in the Colorado state Fede ration of Labor. Mrs. Lee is the mother of five children. The younges was 3 years old when the campaign of 1898 began. Although her home duties had kept her bust for a number of years, she had been a conscientious student. She joined the Col orado Woman's Democratic Club, because she folt it to be her duty to do her par as a citizen. She soon gained the friend ship of the members, who put her forward as their candidate for the legislature. Mrs Lee was slow to accept the honor, for she had been too much occupied to cultivate the art of public speaking, and she hest-tated to assume duffes so at variance with her quiet habits. The club had chosen is candidate and the members would as

hear of her refusal to run for office.
The campaign showed that the wom
who could manage a house successfu and who could care for a family of chli-dren had the qualities of a leader. When the time came for her to take up he public duties it was evident that the re-tiring home woman could be trusted to do per part in the legislature,

Mrs. Lee is of medium height and sien-ler form. Her features are delicate and her face shows that she is of a highsfrung, sensitive nature. By her woman-liness and her gentleness she won the chivalrous regard of the men who were her colleagues. She was the first woma ever called to the chair of the house du ng a session of a committee of the whol The other women members had often pro ided during the regular discussions, when Mrs. Lee was asked to take th gavel during the consideration of an in portant question there was a momentar sensation. The honorable member fro Armahoe blushed, and showed some he Itation, During the session Mrs. Les nonly managed her house and cared f he children, but she found time to e ertain many guests at her home. some one suggested that the cares of state must be something of a burden, when added to domestic duties. Mrs. Lee laughlingly replied that any one who had the executive ability to run a house and rear several children ought not to any duties too exacting for her strength

Asphyxinted by Gas.

NEW, YORK, Jan. 14.-John Woess nd George Lehman, young German farmers from lowa, on the way back to their former homes in Germany on a visit, put up at the "True Blue," a Second-avenue hotel, on Saturday night. One of them blew out the gas. Woessner's dead body was found today, and Lehman is in an unconscious condition, with few chances of recovery. of recovery.

Daniel Pearsal, the Brooklyn manager

of a well-known hat concern, was asphyx-iated by gas in a hotel in Dry street last modern instruments would destroy. The inted by gas in a hotel in Dry street last unintended process of fading will give col-

TEN BODIES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AMONG THE ROCKS.

Sunken Ship Believed to Be the Helgoland, Chartered by the Standard Oil Company,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 14.-The gale has not yet blown itself out, and the sea is still too rough to allow boats to get sear the wreck in St. Mary's bay. As yet there is nothing to show the name of the vessel. Ten bodies have been located mong the rocks, and others can be seen

bating about.
The Roman Catholic priest of the distriot was given by a villager a photograph which had been washed ashore, apparently from the wreck. This represents a sea-man wearing a cap upon which are the let-ters "S. M. S. Falke." The priest was ters 'S. M. S. Faike. The priest was also told that the ship has slipped off the rocks into deep water, and had disappeared, except for the top of one must, and that a guernesy with the letters "S. M. S." had also been picked up near the wreck.

wreck.

It appears that the ship's funnel-name was banded red, white and black, with a white diamond. This funnel could not be that of the Fulke, as she, being a North German Lloyd liner, would have a yellow funnel. It is also thought that the photograph might be one of a segman on the Cases would with the world have a property with German warship Falke, or one taken while its owner was on the other Falke. The funnel most resembles those of the American Petroleum Company, and the vessel certainly had a lot of petroleum on board, as the ocean is covered with it, causing hundreds of birds to perish. The Warren line, of Boston, is known as

the White Diamond line, although the fun-nels of its vessels are black. The wreck may have been a chartered steamer with a white diamond painted over the red signal to show her as a Warren liner.

Probably the Helgoland. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-The Times to-

orrow will say: "It is believed here that the wrecked vessel is one of three steamers chartered by the Standard Oil Company, very likely the Helgoland, which left Philadelphia January 5 for Bergen, Norway.

"The Helgoland, Captain Ritter, is a steel vessel, 294 feet long, with a tonnage of 2397 tons. She carried a crew of about

The Durbridge Was in a Hurricane,

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The British ship Durbrhige, which arrived at Queenstown sterday from Portland, Or., ran through a hurricane November 24. Captain Mc-Lauchian and five of the crew were inred severely, two lifeboats and the main ridge were smashed, the skylight in the cabin stove in, and the forecastle and cabin were flooded. She has other sundry dam-Domestic and Foreign Ports,

San Francisco, Jan. 14.-Sailed-Ship Sall States of the State of the State of States of States of Seattle; steamer Manif. for Nanalmo; steamer Tillamook, for Tillamook; schooner Volunteer, for Williams Salled Jan. 12—Schooner Guide, for Coos Queenstown, Jan. 14,-Sailed-Steamer

Campania, from Liverpool for New York, WAR AND FINANCE.

Features of Programme for the Week In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate will robably resume consideration of the Pet-igrew resolution making request for cerin information concerning the beginning the war in the Philippines, Monday orning. This will be succeeded at 2 norning. This will be successed at I o'clock by a speech on the financial bill, by Senator Rawlins, of Utah, if the present programme is followed. Senator Pagathres will continue his speech on the Philippine resolution and after he shall conclude, Senator Berry, of Arkansas, will leaks the floor for a several speech on the rake the floor for a general speach on the Philippine problem, if sufficient time re-main to the morning hour. When the Pertigrew resolution is disposed of, the Hoar resolutions will supply food for talk each lay in the morning hour, and after that he Hale resolution concerning the setzure American goods by Great Britain will

e inken up. It is Senator Aldrich's announced purose to press consideration of the financial norning hour, but it is not probable that ie will succeed in securing a daily speech on the subject. Senator Teller probably will speak some time this week, after Senator Rawlins shall conclude. It is also inderstood that Senator Daniel will be eard soon on the question of the finances. ther addresses on this subject will come

The consideration of the Samoan treaty n executive session will be resumed if the egislative work permit, and Senators Baon and Money will make speeches in op-usition to it. It is also probable that the eport in the Quay case may be presented

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