

SENATE WILL VOTE ON FINANCIAL BILL FEBRUARY 15.

The resolution offered by Hale as to the seizure of flour by the British authorities was adopted...

DRAGNET RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

President Called Upon for Information Relating to the Flour Seizures in South Africa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An agreement was easily reached in the senate today to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the United States February 15.

After several days of debate, the dragnet resolution regarding the conduct of the Philippines was adopted. It was introduced by Hoar, and practically was adopted as a substitute for resolutions of a similar but not so extensive character, offered by Pettigrew and Lodge.

Teller addressed the senate upon the financial bill, and will continue his speech tomorrow.

The house had another long today over the sale of the New York customhouse by Secretary Gage. Sulzer of New York, the author of a resolution which has been introduced by the New York banks, started the ball rolling by charging that the mandate had already gone forth to suppress the money market.

Later in the day, during the discussion of the appropriation for the army, Cannon in charge of the bill, challenged any member to move to strike it out.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

Delays in Science Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate, at the conclusion of routine business today, the resolution of inquiry introduced by Hoar (rep. Mass.)...

The blood of every soldier, said he, who has fallen in battle...

Pettigrew reverted to the assertion that acquisition of the Philippines was brought about by the act of God...

The resolution introduced some days ago by Hale (rep. Me.), calling on the secretary of state for information in possession of the department relating to the seizure and detention of American flour by British authorities in Delagoa bay, South Africa...

Davis (rep. Minn.), chairman of the committee on foreign relations, said that the resolution was premature...

"It is said this flour is not contraband," he continued. "This may or may not be true; but it is a question of fact to be determined whether the flour is for the use of an active hostile."

"I had rather see the country prosper," said he. "I had rather see my party succeed." (Republican applause.)

Grove (rep. O.) declared that both Secretary Gage and the administration had been vindicated. The committee on sales had acted on the Sulzer resolution, because the charges the resolution contained were simply a rehash of the same charges to which Secretary Gage had replied.

"I expect to leave in a few days for the United States and will devote myself to getting the bill through, which I think I can do. I could not have left here while the campaign was on without being subjected to severe criticism. I have resigned my position in the army."

THE PENSION BILL.

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retary Gage, branding it as a disgrace. While he was describing in the manner in which deposits had been made in national banks, Lacey (rep. Ia.) interrupted him.

"What did Andrew Jackson do about deposits?" he inquired. "He took them away from a lot of thieves like these," retorted Clark, "and placed them in the hands of honest men. (Democratic applause.)" Now, crack away, Lacey.

"I don't care about the state banks. Instead of the flag, Hepburn a public reprimand upon him the greatest favor ever conferred upon a bank since banks were established." Sibley replied briefly.

Platt replied that there was no inhibition against the shipment of such supplies to the British. The shippers made the shipment at their own risk.

Without further controversy the resolution as amended was passed. It was then determined that when the senate adjourned today, it be until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Pettigrew's resolution calling for information from the secretary of war as to the fiscal operations in Cuba was introduced and passed without debate.

A bill relating to Cuban vessels, reported by the commerce committee, was called up by Berry (dem. Ark.) and passed.

At 2 o'clock the financial bill was laid before the senate, and after a little talk between Aldrich (rep. R. I.), who suggested Thursday, February 8, and Jones (dem. Ark.), the senate agreed to vote on the bill February 15, and that the two days intervening should be devoted to 10-minute debates.

Teller (ill. Colo.) then addressed the senate on the financial bill. He contended that the history of the American people showed that they were favorable to limitation. He renewed his charge that the financial bill is especially a cautious measure, and should not be accepted from the juts of ignorant men...

"When the house met today it decided, by a vote of 147 to 123, that the census bill reported by Hopkins (rep. Ill.) yesterday should be passed." Barney (rep. Wis.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill. The house then resumed consideration of the whole, and resumed consideration of the resolution which will be the five-minute rule.

Sulzer (dem. N. Y.) took advantage of the first opportunity to call attention to the fact that the resolution which had been introduced for an investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage in connection with the deposit of government funds in the bank of Delagoa bay...

"Sulzer continuing, quod the words of President McKinley while a member of congress in criticism of the course of Secretary Fairchild in keeping government funds in national banks, Sulzer concluded with the statement that the secretary had made the humiliating confession that he is and was the mere agent of the Standard Oil trust."

"I had rather see the country prosper," said he. "I had rather see my party succeed." (Republican applause.) He expressed regret that the democratic party should have upon depression and again praised the secretary of the treasury for coming to the rescue of business in behalf of the country. He rejoiced in his action. (Both senatorial republican applause.)

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LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Lady Smith, dated January 6, by way of Free Press.

"The enemy today made a determined effort to capture two positions, Caesar's Camp and Wagon Hill. The latter is a lofty eminence to the southwest, possessed of which would mean the fall of the camp within rifle range of the town. Caesar's Camp was held by the first battalion of the Manchester Regiment. The position was separated from that of the Boers by a deep ravine."

"In the early hours of the morning, under cover of darkness, the Heidelberg commando succeeded in evading our pickets, making their way through the thorn bushes and reaching the foot of the slope at 2:30. The alarm was raised by our sentries, but before the full extent of the danger could be realized the outlying ranges had been riddled and their defenders slain."

"On hearing the firing, two companies of the Gordon Highlanders went to the assistance of the Manchester. At first it was thought that the Boers were concentrating on the southern slope, where they had already secured a footing on the plateau. Here, however, their advance was checked by the steady volleys of our infantry and the deadly fire of an automatic gun."

"Lieutenant Hunt-Grubbe went out to see if any aid were needed by the troops stationed on the slope near the town. He was not aware that the enemy had already captured the breastworks, and called out to the sergeant. He received the reply, 'The Boers are not at the top, but are in the bushes, and are firing at us from the bushes.' A terrific storm of rain and hail, accompanied by peals of thunder, had burst over the camp during the fighting. This served to avail the streams into raging torrents, and the Boers, seeing the numbers of the enemy tumbled themselves into the current and were swept away."

"At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the general, the general laid his hat on the ground, and the Boers were held in a double row wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men's bodies. Only the noise of the marching camp, and the darkness of an African night rolled over the stretching breadth of the valley."

"The Highlanders' Disaster." The same writer thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook the Highlanders: "During the night it was considered expedient that the big Highland brigade, about 400 strong, under General Wauchoppe, should get close enough to the foot of the mountain to be able to charge the heights of the mountain. The general moved cautiously through the darkness towards the kopje where the Boers were most strongly entrenched. They were led by a guide who was supposed to know every foot of the country out into the darkness of an African night. The brigade marched in line of quarter column, each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. They were ordered to march in single file and in whistles it was passed along the ranks from man to man. Nothing was heard, as they moved toward the gloomy, well-trodden heights, but the brushing of the bushes and the sound of the despondent breaths of the marching men."

"So, onward until 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday. Then, out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a horde of Boer soldiers sprang up on the dark over the hidden wire laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noontday sun on the ranks of the Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind him."

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Four Men Murdered at Minto. SEATTLE, Jan. 17.—Passengers arriving from Duwamish Saturday morning in the City of Topeka tonight confirm the report of the murder of Fred H. Clayton, the Skagway merchant; a Northwest police telegrapher; and three other men, who were killed near Minto, Christmas day. A man named O'Brien is now under arrest at Taggart, charged with the crime. Another has been arrested at White Horse, and it is believed a third has escaped to Seattle. The men were murdered for their money.

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"The senate also received the favorable report of the committee on foreign relations on the Samoan treaty with which a 'Cia,' the boundary treaty with Mexico and The Hague treaty.

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BURIAL OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE.

Over His Grave the Highlanders Swore Revenge. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The most brilliant work of the war of descriptive writing ever done by British correspondents has been appearing in the British papers in the last few days. The Daily News correspondent thus writes of the burial of General Wauchope: "Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendor on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th of December, the shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the valley. In the west the broad river, fringed with trees, ran murmuringly to the eastward; the heights, still held by the enemy, loomed in the distance, and the valley undulated peacefully. A few paces to the northward of that grave 50 dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle. They had followed their chief to the grave, and they were to follow him to the grave, and they grim and stern those men looked as they lay face upward to the sky, with great hands splayed on the last dark agony, and brows still knitted with stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids dear to every Highland clan were represented there, and as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of the pipes: it was the general coming to join his men."

"There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread a regiment of British Highlanders, in full dress, in front of them walked the chaplain with bared head, dressed in his robes of office; then came the pipers with their pipes, 16 in all, and behind them, with solemn tread moved the Highlanders, dressed in all of the regalia of their regiments, and in their midst the dead general borne by four of his comrades."

"Out swelled the pipes to the strain of the 'Glenlivet of the Forest' until the soldiers' heads went back in haughty defiance and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now singing to a moan, a woman's wailing her first-born, the piper's wailing his first-born, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces, and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death. Right up to the grave the general marched, and he broke away in companies until the general lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him. The dead man's son, and a small number of his old comrades, with the chaplain and the pipers while the solemn services of the church were spoken."

"Then once again the piper pealed out 'Lochaber no More,' against the stillness of the night, like a cry of defiance, almost heard the widow in her Highland home moaning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their backs upon the grave, and the still form in the shallow grave toward the heights where Cronje, the lion of Africa, and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson, and the moan of the piper, like the voice of the wind, swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip and that look from those silent armed men spoke more eloquently than ever spoke the tongues of the general. For in the face of the general, the spirit of vengeance sat, and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when the next Highland pibroch sounds! God rest the Boer souls when the Highland bayonet charges!

THEY NEED A VICTORY. Moral of the British Troops Badly Shaken. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Globe correspondent at Magerfontein, presumably the Earl de la Warr, writes some plain man truths which form part of his letter that has been transmitted by the general. "It is not," he says, "the numerical loss of soldiers and men—ghastly and terrible enough in itself—which makes the position so serious—it is the effect which their reverse have on the morale of our troops and on the Boers, which constitute the real danger. If we could point to one real victory, if our men could see that these doubts were being cleared up, that the Boers were not doing something good. But all along the line from Cheley to Modder River, we are facing such a desperate situation, occupied by men determined to hold them with their last drop of blood, hurling forth one unanimous, defiant message, 'Thus far and no further.' It is useless to disguise the fact that a large percentage of our troops are hospitalised. Can you blame them in this campaign. Can you blame them? A close succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe strongly entrenched, where retaliation is almost impossible, will shake the nerve of the bravest. Our men have fought well, their conduct under most trying and adverse circumstances has been admirable, but they have been asked to perform miracles, and, being human, have had to succumb. The Boers, on Monday last, was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland brigade."

"I dare say you have heard that David St. John, the heavy-weight champion boxer of the guards, was killed here at Belmont at the charge up the Kaffr kopje. He came face to face with a Boer as big as himself. They had a bit of a scuffle. The guardsman gave Mr. Boer a lunge with his bayonet so hard that he drove it right over the hilt and cross-guard, and not being able to extricate it, he was practically unarmed, and while endeavoring to withdraw, another Boer shot him clean through the temple. I saw them lying, one on top of the other, both dead."

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