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CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Annual Banquet of the New York Camp—McKinley's Letter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The 10th annual banquet of the Confederate veteran camp of New York was held at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, 300 persons being in attendance.

While the dinner was in progress, Mrs. Jefferson Davis was escorted into the center box in the balcony overlooking the banquet-room. She was given an ovation.

The dinner over, Commander Edward Owen proposed the toast "The President of the United States and the Army and Navy." Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Governor Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck and Colonel James Longstreet, of New Orleans. In his letter President McKinley said:

"The cordial feeling of mutual respect and good will existing between the sections of our now reunited country, among all the people, is most gratifying to me. It would afford me peculiar pleasure to be with you on this occasion and give renewed expression to my grateful appreciation of the promptness and patriotism with which the citizens of the South, as well as of the North, responded to the call of country, and of the ever-increasing help they are giving to those things which contribute to its prosperity and advancement, its permanence and influence."

OSMAN DIGNA CAUGHT.

Capture of the Late Khalifa's General Reported from Cairo.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here tonight that Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

Opening for American Fruit.

BERNE, Jan. 19.—The bundesrath today abrogated previous regulations and granted permission for the importation of dried American fruits, and also fresh fruits, on condition of their examination at the Berne custom-house.

Hard Trip of Bark Agate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Advices from Honolulu state that the bark Agate, 46 days from British Columbia for Honolulu, arrived at her destination in distressed condition. The vessel is overdue. On the voyage the [illegible] encountered severe storms. The [illegible] were filled with water and much [illegible] provisions ruined. The fresh water [illegible] out, and the crew was placed on short rations. A ship was sighted, and furnished 200 gallons of water to the exhausted seamen.

KENTUCKY CONTESTS.

Plenty of Time Given for Hearing Witnesses.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—The house this afternoon, after a long debate, passed Orr's (anti-Goebel democrat) resolutions instructing the contest committee in the case of governor and lieutenant-governor to take all the time necessary in order to arrive at a full, fair and just conclusion, and to hear all of the evidence on both sides.

Cantrill and other Goebel leaders opposed the resolution, but a large number of democrats broke away from party lines, and the resolution finally passed by a vote of 78 to 14. The proceedings today before the contest committees were uneventful.

Democratic National Convention.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

When Mr. Bryan reaches Washington Saturday, the time and place of holding the democratic national convention will probably be determined. While the determination of these questions is in the hands of the committee, and will not, therefore, be formaly settled until the meeting of that body in February, there is a disposition on the part of the party managers to take whatever action may accord with the wishes and the judgment of the man who, it is believed, is certain to be the party's nominee for the presidency.

Active work is being done by representatives of Kansas City and Milwaukee, and the committees of both of these cities are bringing every possible pressure to bear, but these efforts are bringing no definite results, and a majority of the members will be influenced by what Mr. Bryan says.

Delegates to Republican Convention.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 19.—The republican state convention met today and elected delegates to the national convention as follows: John G. Long and Henry Chubb (white); Joseph Leemand and Mark White (colored).

McKinley's administration was indorsed, but the delegates were not instructed for any candidate. The leaders in the convention agreed that the vice-presidential candidate should come from New York.

Lloyd Tevis' Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Susan [illegible] Tevis received nearly all of the estate of her late husband, Lloyd Tevis, by a decree of distribution from Judge Coffey. The property distributed to her is valued at about $7,000,000. The whole estate was bequeathed to her, and she is to make provision for the Tevis children.

EXPECTED ANY HOUR

The Great Battle in Natal Is Near at Hand.

BRITISH ARE MOVING CAUTIOUSLY

Boers Lining Up to Check the Advance—Nearly 25,000 of Buller's Men Are Across the Tugela.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday, Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald are continuing a cautious advance, hourly expecting battle. There has been slight artillery firing here, at Ladysmith and at Cheveley. Natives report that the kopjes are full of Boers.

Boers Are Retreating.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, January 19, 1 P. M., says:

"The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating."

Where Buller and Warren Are.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Durban special, dated Thursday night, says:

"It is reported here that Lord Dundonald has smashed a Boer convoy.

"General Buller is said to be within 12 miles of Ladysmith and General Warren to be about six miles to the rear."

Lord Dundonald's Success.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Spearman's farm, or camp, as the correspondents now describe it, dealing with Lord Dundonald's movements to the west of General Warren's force, already cabled, says:

"His success gives us control of an entrance to Ladysmith. Our guns continue to bombard the Boer lines, the Boers replying but feebly. General Warren is advancing steadily."

Firing at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's camp:

"It is rumored that the Boers have evacuated Colenso in order to reinforce their troops here.

"Heavy gun fire was heard from Ladysmith this morning.

"General Buller's order instructs the men to heed the white flag of the Boers only when they lay down their arms. It also instructs them to beware of false bugle calls."

Ladysmith Hears the Welcome Guns.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 17., via Spearman's Camp, Jan. 19.—Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged and there is very little bombarding. The welcome sound of the guns of the relief column was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield. The heat is intense, but there is no increase of sickness.

Buller's Long Wagon Train.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times has the following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Pietermaritzburg:

"General Buller's wagon train is 19 miles in length and embraces 400 wagons and 5000 animals. As some of the drifts are narrow and muddy, only one wagon is able to cross at a time. The officers are betting two to one that Ladysmith will be relieved tomorrow (Friday)."

Boer Trenches Shelled.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Natal, Thursday Evening.—The Boer trenches have been persistently shelled by naval guns all day long. Small parties of Boers were seen at intervals, and a large force from the direction of Ladysmith was seen retreating to the northwestward of the British position. A balloon did good service in observing.

General Lyttleton's force made a demonstration in the direction of the Breakfontein kopjes, four miles north of the British position, under cover of heavy artillery fire, to which the Boers did not respond. On the left General Warren's troops are now in possession of two prominent kopjes behind Spionkop. There was some Boer sniping, but it was ineffective.

The Graafrienet Boers evacuated Frieska January 15, and returned northward across the river.

STRENGTH OF BULLER'S ARMY.

Forty Thousand Men Oppose the Dutch Invaders.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 4:30 A. M.—Every hour that General Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. Transports continue to arrive at Durban, and fresh troops are being sent up the line to reinforce those in front of Colenso. It appears that General Buller's troops north of the Tugela number at least 22,000, and possibly 25,000, with 50 guns. His total forces, forming a great outer curve south and west of Ladysmith, probably number 40,000.

While General Buller's forward operations, which began January 10, developed rather leisurely, the Boers appear to be fully aware that they must make a strenuous assault. Balloon observers have roughly estimated that 10,000 Boers are using spade and pick in artificially strengthening positions which nature has rendered easy of defense.

Military critics in touch with the war office think that news that general fighting has begun may be expected at any hour. It is not thought that one day's fighting will settle the fate of Ladysmith, but rather that there will be two or three days of continuous fighting.

ON BULLER'S ROUTE.

Large Boer Camp Four Miles From Potgieter's Camp.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Thursday, from Spearman's camp, describes the difficulties of the march, owing to the unwieldy baggage column, including all the tents and sheep, over bad roads in wet weather. The correspondent then goes on to say:

"Some 10,000 Boers arrived in the vicinity of Potgieter's drift Thursday and Friday of last week, and began the erection of extensive and formidable lines of trenches, for their position, apparently, could only be turned from the west by assailing the high ridges of the spionkop.

"A balloonist today reported that no guns were visible in the enemy's works, but there was a large Boer camp in the direction of Brakfontein, a brown ridge four miles from Potgieter's drift.

"Boers arrived in large numbers today from Colenso and Ladysmith. They have certainly run branches of the railway from Modderespruit around Mount Bulwana. Nearly all the Boers have gone to attempt to check General Warren's advance, but he made no sign today."

DUTCH LEAVING COLENSO.

Reinforcements Sent Westward to Meet Buller's Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Thursday, from Spearman's farm:

"It is reported that the Boers opposite Colenso, on finding that General Buller had outmaneuvered them, crossed to the south of the Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the houses in the village. As the force from Cheveley advanced, the Boers retired before them to trenches on a hill in line with Colenso. Our infantry advanced to attack in skirmishing order, followed by supports and reserves, our cavalry scouting on the right close up to the river. The Boer forces at Colenso must have been considerably weakened by the dispatch of larger reinforcements westward to meet General Buller's advance, and they now hurriedly evacuated the river trenches and the kopjes opposite the village and scattered before our shrapnel. By evening none of the enemy was left within rifle shot at Colenso. The British force then retired to Cheveley."

THE BOER VERSION.

Crossing Protected by Naval Guns on Zwartskop.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela river are given in the following dispatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp on the Upper Tugela, via Lourenco Marques, dated January 18:

"January 16—Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and thereupon the British retired, having wounded one of our men. No reply was made.

"This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the fight will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs:

"January 17—The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the ridges of Zwartskop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our position at 5 A. M.

"The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at once schanze (entrenchment)."

WAR-OFFICE DISPATCHES.

Lord Dundonald Fought the Boers Near Acton Homes.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—General Buller has telegraphed the war office from Spearman's camp, under date of last evening, as follows:

"Lord Dundonald, with a body of mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers west of Acton Homes. After the fight he occupied several kopjes, which he is still holding. Field Cornet Heilbrun and 20 burghers were killed or wounded. Fifteen prisoners were taken. Two British soldiers were killed and two wounded."

The war office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Roberts, dated today, recording the scouting movements in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and 14 reported missing. He adds: "A Boer deserter states that the enemy suffered severely in attacking General French's advanced post January 15. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

Messages from the front appear to confirm the general impression that events in Natal will now move quickly, though hardly as rapidly as the tongues and pens of rumor-mongers. There is nothing up to the present to support the story that the relief of Ladysmith is an accomplished fact, but it is learned on excellent authority that the situation is now regarded by the war office with entire confidence, and that the beleaguered town is considered practically relieved, although there is no attempt to underrate the danger and difficulty of General Buller's task.

As suggested in these dispatches yesterday, General Warren was actually in the vicinity of Acton Homes Wednesday, and a portion of his force, under Lord Dundonald, secured an important position westward of that place during the evening of January 17, on the Boers' right flank, threatening the Free-Staters' communication with their own country by way of Van Reenan's pass. The British camp outside of Ladysmith should be visible from there, as the intervening country is open.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., who has arrived at Fort Rensberg, Cape Colony, expresses satisfaction with General French's disposition of his troops. He visited Coleskop yesterday while the shelling of the Boer camp was proceeding. The shelling was so successful, it is announced on good authority, that 18 Boers and 36 horses were killed.

Advices from Cape Town say that Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, at Washington, sailed from Port Elizabeth Monday for Delagoa bay.

It is understood that the imperial yeomanry will be leavened, before that force goes to the front, with considerable detachments of experienced colonials acquainted with Boer tactics.

Formal orders have been issued to mobilize the Eighth division of the British army.

Methuen's Reconnoissance.

MODDER RIVER, Thursday.—General Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnoissance yesterday. The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the brush on the river banks by long-range volleys. The Boer fire was ineffective.

Conference of Railway Employes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—The Post-Dispatch today says:

"One of the most important conferences of railway workingmen since the great strike in 1894, began at the La Clede hotel today behind closed doors. Its purpose is to consider grievances of service men. Among those taking a prominent part in the deliberations are A. B. Garretson, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. G. Lee, chief of the railway trainmen; P. M. Arthur, chief of the locomotive engineers, and P. F. Sargent, chief of the railway firemen. It is said that the conference was called to adjust certain differences between the railroads and their employes, and to consider the advisability of asking a general sweeping increase in the wages paid to conductors, engineers, firemen and other trainmen."

Senate Official Force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The republicans of the senate were in caucus for nearly two hours today considering reorganization of the senate official force. No conclusion was reached, and the caucus adjourned until Wednesday next. There was some discussion of the names of ex-Representative Charles Bennett, of Brooklyn, for secretary of the senate, and Daniel Ramadel, of Indiana, for sergeant-at-arms, but no action resulted.

RAILWAY WAR ENDED

Northern Pacific to Have the Clearwater Country.

MOHLER TO LEAVE THE O. R. & N.

Northern Pacific to Have Trackage Down Columbia and the Union Pacific to Puget Sound.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—A special from New York says:

The dispute between the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. Co., over the right of the respective roads to extend their lines in the Clearwater territory in Idaho, has been settled, and the Northern Pacific is master of the situation. The O. R. & N. Co. has withdrawn its claims to the Clearwater country, which is left in undisputed possession of the Northern Pacific, and the next move will be the retirement of A. L. Mohler from the presidency of the O. R. & N. Co. and his transfer to the presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf.

Formal announcement of the agreement between the two roads will be deferred until February 5, when the official time of the six months' truce between them will expire, but the papers in the matter are practically ready for signature, the fight is ended, and there will be no more trouble.

The termination of the Clearwater difficulty marks the end of one of the most bitter railroad wars ever waged in this country. Every phase of railroad politics, diplomacy and force was brought into play by the lines interested. The Union Pacific took up the question in dispute. In order to facilitate an amicable settlement the Northern Pacific offered the use of its Portland-Tacoma line to the Union Pacific in exchange for similar track privileges on the Columbia, and the Union Pacific was offered the alternative of accepting the proposition or having the Northern Pacific parallel the line of the O. R. & N. Co. from Lewiston to Portland. The Union Pacific has had the offer under consideration several months, and it has finally decided to accept it, and to refrain from extending the O. R. & N. lines in the Clearwater district.

Electric Roads in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—L. P. Matthews, of Cleveland, O., representing an Eastern syndicate which proposes to construct electric railroads in Hawaii, is on his way home. He says that $5,000,000 may be expended, and added:

"In the near future more than $1,000,000 worth of ties and lumber will be shipped from Puget sound points to Hawaii for the projected roads. Plans already perfected call for the construction of some 310 miles of electric lines. Most of the roads will be in and around Honolulu and elsewhere on Oahu island. Ferry-boats will be run between the termini of these roads and the various islands."

Improving the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANSCICO, Jan. 19.—The Chronicle says:

"Now that the Southern Pacific Company owns the Central Pacific, the Kentucky corporation is preparing to expend considerable money in needed improvements on the Ogden line. Engineer Curtis, of the maintenance-of-way department, states that the company will shortly begin the ballasting of the line between Sacramento and Truckee, and expects that the entire work will be completed before the end of the present year."

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Report of the Special Commissioner Sent to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to Puerto Rico, under appointment by the president to investigate the civil, industrial, financial and social conditions of the island, has made his report.

The report states that Puerto Rico has an area estimated at from 3150 to 3880 square miles. The climate is tropical, but not torrid. The thermometer rarely rises to 100 deg., the highest monthly average on record in nine years in San Juan being 86 deg. The mountains are generally covered with verdure, and even the peaks are gardens of the husbandmen. The death rate is moderate. The population in 1897 numbered 890,820, exclusive of the Spanish military then occupying the island, and the penal population.

A comparison of the census of 1887 and 1897 shows that the colored race is decreasing, the whites now numbering 64 per cent of the whole. The Catholic was the state religion, and at the time of American occupation there were only two churches of any other faith in the island. The public charities are few and poorly supported. Crime is not excessive. The statistics of birth in 1897 show that about 48 per cent are illegitimate. At most of the hearings held by the commissioner persons insisted that the fees exacted by the priests were too heavy for poor people, who preferred living together unwedded than to meet all the conditions of ecclesiastical marriages. These persons, it was said, are rarely untrue to each other.

The Puerto Ricans, the report says, are a kindly, hospitable, polite people, very sociable, and always ready to do Americans a friendly service. One of the greatest needs of the island is said to be good roads.

The common estimate of Puerto Ricans is that only one-tenth of the cultivable lands is in cultivation at any one time. The soils of the plains and valleys are generally very rich, and have borne crops for generations without the use of fertilizers. The crops most generally raised are, in the order of areas occupied in 1896:

	Acres.
Coffee	121,176
Cane	60,884
Tobacco	4,222

Coffee cannot be raised without shade, as in Brazil. The coffee bushes need five years for full development under the shade of banana and other trees, and continue bearing 25 and even 50 years. Bananas give both shade and fruit the first year. Coffee farms are exempt from taxes for the first five years. The fruits of the island are such as are common to tropical countries. The raising of cattle is an important and lucrative industry. The daily wages of the common field laborers range from 35 to 50 cents, native money. Women are rarely seen in the fields. The people are industrious.

Commissioner Carroll recommends that the laws of the United States be extended to Puerto Rico, and that a territorial form of government similar to that established in Oklahoma be provided; that the legislative power shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, including regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to congress; that a commission consisting of five men, three of whom shall be natives of the island, and two of the United States, be appointed by the president to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island; that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastic, arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired, and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohibited, and that the governor-general and the legislature be required to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools where English shall be taught, and that an agricultural experiment station be established for the island.

THE PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

A Number of Fresh Cases Have Been Reported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The steamer Doric arrived from Asiatic ports via Honolulu today. From Honolulu comes news of a fresh outbreak of the plague, six deaths having occurred between the departure of the steamer China, which arrived here Monday, and the departure of the Doric, which left Honolulu January 12. This brings the total number of deaths from plague for the present outbreak up to 28, and it is understood that there are 26 cases in the hands of the health officers.

The Doric brings news that Honolulu's Chinatown is being burned, and that every effort is being made to stamp out the disease. The Doric did not dock at Honolulu, but the Hawaiian mail was taken out to her in tugs.

Local health authorities have detained the vessel pending examination. It is not yet known whether she will be quarantined or allowed to proceed to her dock.

Among the passengers on the Doric were a number of prominent naval officers from the Asiatic station, including Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald, of the English navy, and a number of sub-officers of the English Asiatic fleet, who are en route to join one of the European squadrons. The cabin passengers of the Doric were allowed to land tonight, but the vessel will be detained in quarantine until she has been thoroughly fumigated.

When the Doric left Honolulu nearly 150 people had taken cabin passage on the Australia, which sails from Honolulu for San Francisco next Tuesday.

Six New Cases.

HONOLULU, Jan. 12, via San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Six cases of plague have broken out since last advices. The board of health is still working hard to suppress the scourge. The island shipping business is in danger of complete suspension if the plague situation does not mend.

THE PLAGUE IN JAPAN.

Forty Fatal Cases Throughout the Empire.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 3, via San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The plague ceases to attract much attention, only a few sporadic cases showing themselves from time to time. The whole number of cases thus far throughout the empire has been only 49, of which 40 proved fatal. The chief injury sustained has been to the business interests of Kobe, which have suffered severely, and also by railway companies, passenger travel having been greatly deterred by stringent quarantine regulations.

A lively interest has been aroused by the publication of the secret decree of the empress dowager of China, in which she shows a becoming appreciation of the danger which threatens the empire from foreign aggression, and holds the provincial governors to strict responsibility for immediate defense of their respective provinces, should attack be made upon them.

"The various powers," she says, "are casting upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize upon our innermost territory. They think that China, having neither money nor troops, would never venture to go to war with them."

Speculation is, of course, rife as to what has happened to bring out this decree, eminently suggestive as it is of the stiffening of China's backbone. Some attribute it to an understanding with Japan, it being reported anew that ex-Minister Yano is to return there as Japanese adviser to the tsung-li-yamen. Others see in it an assurance gathered from the relations with the United States government, which, it is thought, were indications that the new power in the East has provided for the protection of its trade interests in China, by showing strong sympathy with the empire in its present evil plight.

TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

Vessels Reaching This Country Must Have Bills of Health.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 19.—Orders were received here today from the treasury department that, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in the Orient and that a large number of vessels arrive on the Pacific coast from Oriental ports, in the future on all vessels arriving at Pacific coast ports which fail to bring from the port of original departure in the Orient proper bills of health, the extreme penalty of $5000 will be imposed, and under no conditions will the fine be remitted, as has been the case heretofore. Customs officers at this port have been requested to notify owners and agents of ships to this effect.

According to advices from Washington, the introduction of the bubonic plague at Honolulu was by means of merchandise arriving at that port from the Orient. It is believed that the germs of the disease are carried in dirt in which plants are shipped, and also in a sort of muck composed of dirt and manure in which duck eggs are packed in China and shipped both to Honolulu and this country. So strong is the belief of the department that it is by this means the disease is introduced, that Dr. Foster, United States quarantine officer here, has been instructed by the department to make a thorough investigation of the matter and report to the department.

Perry McD. Collins Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Perry McD. Collins died last night in this city, aged 87 years. He was a "fortyniner" and spent many years in California, and while living there was a member of the firm of Collins & Dent, dealers in gold dust, and general bankers. Mr. Dent, of this firm, was the father-in-law of General Grant.

About the year 1856 Mr. Collins became interested in the subject of an international telegraph, connecting the eastern and western hemispheres by way of Behring straits, and after remaining some years in Russia was granted certain rights of way for the construction of a telegraph line over that portion of Russian dominions east of Amoor, on to British Columbia, and in a memorial to congress, under date of April 12, 1864, he asked for favorable consideration and aid for the project. This bore the indorsement of W. H. Seward, the secretary of state, but the success of the ocean cable ended all further moves in that direction.

IVEY HAS RESIGNED

Delegation Cannot Agree on His Successor.

SIMON FAVORS WILLIS S. DUNIWAY

McBride's Candidate Is Ira Smith, of Polk County—President Holds Back the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Collector Ivey, of Alaska, has resigned, his resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Senator Simon has been promised that the man he recommends for the place would be appointed, and in a conversation with the president he named Willis S. Duniway, of Portland. It was his understanding that the president would send in the name at an early date.

Senator McBride also has a candidate in the person of Ira Smith, of Polk county, and also had a conversation with the president regarding the matter. The disagreement between the senators may prevent any one being selected, as it is understood that the president assured McBride that he would make no move in the matter for the present.

Meanwhile, as soon as it is understood that there is a vacancy there will be a rush for the place from other states, although this collectorship has always been accorded as a part of the Oregon patronage. Mr. McBride talks of having the delegation get together and unite on some man, but as recommendations have already been made by the senators, it is not likely that either of the house members will take any part in the controversy or make any recommendations, leaving the matter to be settled by the senators.

Bryan at the Capitol.

The silverites were considerably stirred up today over the appearance of Bryan at the capitol. Bryan had a conversation with many of the leaders, both in the senate and the house, of his party. They are all for him, of course, because he is acknowledged the silver leader. The only matter of any importance that was discussed was who should be the running mate of Bryan. Bryan was very careful not to indicate whom he wanted, as his position in the party is such as to carry great weight. It is understood, however, that he does not look with favor upon Sulzer, whose antics since the beginning of congress have been in the direction of the vice-presidency.

Bryan's reception in the East is not so very enthusiastic, as the democracy of these states seems to realize that the more there is of Bryan in the campaign the less hope there is of success. Bryan complains that so much he says is not published in the papers, but he seems to forget that everything he has ever said has been printed hundreds of times. He also says that there has been a great deal of misrepresentation regarding his utterances and his movements. He reiterated, in connection with the Minneapolis interview, that he is still opposed to imperialism and the permanent retention of the Philippines, but he says at the same time that he is not opposed to expansion. The democrats here are trying to figure out what Bryan means by being against imperialism and in favor of expansion, as they have made the words synonymous in their criticisms of the president's policy.

Possibility of River and Harbor Bill.

It is reported that the house committee on rivers and harbors, after considerable discussion, has decided to call upon the chief of engineers for a rough estimate of the amount that would be required by a river and harbor bill, should one be drawn up at this session. The idea is that, if the report shows a moderate appropriation will be required, such a bill will be framed and put through. If the estimate is high, however, the measure will, in all probability, have to go over to the short session.

The Convalescent Hospital.

Congressman Cushman has been favorable to the Vancouver site for a convalescent military hospital, but does not desire to express himself as between that city and Tacoma and Puget sound until he has consulted the war department regarding its views.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings of the Last Day of the Convention.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 19.—The third annual convention of the National Livestock Association closed this afternoon, after deciding to meet next year at Salt Lake City. The convention indorsed the construction of the Nicaragua canal, the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma to statehood; the appointment of John N. Simpson, of Texas, as commissioner to the Paris exposition; passed a resolution asking congress to care for the agricultural colleges throughout the entire country, and President Springer was authorized to appoint a committee from the Western states to frame a bill to be presented to congress in conformity with the appended resolution relating to the leasing of the public lands:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that arid and semi-arid public lands in the Western states and territories should be classified, appraised and leased to the stockraisers of the West for grazing purposes under fixed limitations, giving preference always to the occupants of said lands."

The following officers were elected: John W. Springer, president, re-elected; Charles F. Martin, Denver, secretary; J. M. Holt, Montana, first vice-president; J. D. Wood, Idaho, second vice-president; George J. Goulding, Colorado, treasurer. No material changes were made in the executive committee. At the morning session a paper was read by Hon. L. G. Powers, statistician of the census of agriculture.

Butte Bank-Stock Case Decided.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 19.—Judge Beatty, of Idaho, sitting in the United States court here today, decided the last of the famous bank-stock cases growing out of the fight over the estate of the late millionaire miner and banker, Andrew J. Davis. Harriet Wood, a sister of Davis, sued to set aside the deathbed bequest of the decedent to his nephew and namesake, Andrew J. Davis, by which the latter acquired practically the whole of the stock of the First National bank of Butte. The decision is in favor of the defendant, and finally confirms his title to the bank.

General Otis' Narrow Escape.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says:

J. P. Molern, who arrived from Manila, tells of an attempt on the life of General Otis. In conversation in reference to the situation there he said that General Otis once appeared on the firing line, when a shot from the rifle of one of the soldiers whizzed uncomfortably close to his head. As to who fired the shot no clew was discovered.