SPOKE FOR THE BOER

Senator Hale Denounced Great Britain's War.

HAY CALLED ON FOR INFORMATION

Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—Attack on Commissioner Evans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A speech, sensational in its interest and international in its scope, was delivered in the senate today by Hale of Maine. The occasion of the utterance was the simple question whether a resolution introduced by Allen of Nebraska, calling for information as to the recognition by this country of the diplomatic representative of the Transvaal republic should be directed to the president or secretary of state. Hale made the question the subject of an impassioned speech in which he declared that nine-tenths of the American people sympathize with the Boers in their gallant struggle for liberty against one of the greatest powers in the world. He declared that the war which Great Britain is waging is the most fatal blow at human liberty that has been struck in the century. He declared "that the American people are not in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of the people," and when Mr. Balfour, in the house of commons, made such a statement, "he should be met with some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic." He declared that the English people themselves were not in favor of this war, which "had been brought on by a sharp cabinet minister engaged with gold speculators." Hale spoke with unusual force, decisiveness and earnestness, even for him, and his passionate eloquence claimed the closest attention of every auditor.

The resolution, which previous to Hale's speech had caused a sharp colloquy between Allen and Spooner of Wisconsin, was passed finally as amended. Morgan of Alabama addressed the senate briefly on the financial bill.

The pension appropriation bill, carrying $145,245,250, was passed by the house today. It was made the vehicle of an attack upon the commissioner of pensions by Curtis, a republican of Kansas, who was seconded by Lentz and Norton of Ohio, and Robinson of Indiana, and other Northern democrats. All inveighed against the lack of liberality in the administration of the pension laws. The commissioner was ably defended by a score of members from both sides of the house. Mahon of Pennsylvania charged that the assault upon him had been instigated by the "pension sharks" of this city, who were robbing the old soldiers. As a result of the latter's disclosures, a rider was put upon the bill by unanimous consent, empowering the commissioner, in his discretion, to withhold the fees of attorneys of record in pension cases where he was satisfied that the attorneys had not prepared the cases under their personal supervision.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

Transvaal War Discussed in the Senate—House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At the conclusion of the morning business in the senate today the resolution of Allen (pop. Neb.), calling upon the secretary of state for information as to whether any representative of the Transvaal had applied to the United States government for recognition, and, if such application had been made, whether it had been accepted, and, if not, why not, was laid before the senate. Spooner (rep. Wis.) moved that the resolution be directed to the president, and he be requested to furnish the information, if not incompatible with the public interest. Spooner maintained that the president ought to have discretionary power about giving out information.

Allen thought the matter within his resolution could not affect any diplomatic negotiations, and there was no impropriety about it.

Spooner regarded it as a piece of gross impudence to call upon the secretary of state for confidential information for which the president alone was responsible.

Allen replied at length to Spooner, in the course of which he said it had been reported throughout the country, in the daily and weekly press, that the populist party had gone to pieces.

"I say to you, Mr. President," said Allen, "that these statements are circulated with a political purpose. There are more populists in the country today than ever before. We can cast 2,500,000 votes, and not all of those voters are fools, either. The organization, far from having gone to pieces, is stronger today than at any period previous."

In a brief speech in opposition to the amendment, Teller (sil. Colo.) said he would not say a word that would be offensive to the government of Great Britain, yet he felt his sympathy go out to the Transvaal Republic in its great contest at arms with England.

Hale (rep. Me.) said he could not believe any accredited representative of the Transvaal Republic had been rejected by the president.

"I should," he said, "deem that a most unfortunate event, if it occurred. I have heard that irresponsible, unaccredited persons, perhaps United States citizens, have appeared in Washington claiming to represent the gallant people who are struggling for liberty, but no such mission could be recognized. I have yet to be made to believe any duly accredited representative of that brave people of South Africa has appeared before the president of the United States and been denied a hearing. If that be true, the sooner we are informed about it the better for the American people.

"I don't fail to take notice that throughout the length and breadth of the land the sympathies of the great American people are in favor of the struggle which the Boers are making today to preserve a republican government against one of the greatest powers of the world.

"I don't doubt that the American people agree with me that the war which England is waging is the most fatal blow at human liberty that has been struck in the last century. I don't doubt that the administration representing the people of the United States feels today as I feel on the subject, and as nine-tenths of the Americans feel."

Hale quoted from a speech of Mr. Balfour, in which the British statesman had declared that the Boer war had knit every branch of the English-speaking race.

"I deny, sir," declared Hale, with great feeling, "that the American section of that race is in sympathy with Great Britain in the South African war to stamp out the liberty of a people. I deny that the American people are to be tied to the chariot wheels of war against the South African republics. And when the leader of the conservatives in the house of commons asserts that, he should be met by some disclaimer from this side of the Atlantic.

"I don't wish international complications," said Hale, in conclusion. "I don't wish war. I recall that we have not been so much in love with neutrality in times past that we should not speak up boldly for Bulgaria, Poland, Armenia, Cuba and Greece, and I don't know why it is now that we must speak with bated breath in favor of liberty.

"I don't believe the English people are in favor of this war. I believe the great queen on bended knees has prayed that the war might be averted. I don't believe the great premier of England favored the war. It was the act and movement of a sharp cabinet minister, engaged with gold speculators, who favored the war."

At the conclusion of Hale's speech the resolution as amended by Spooner was adopted.

The following bills were passed: To ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, in Idaho, and to authorize the secretary of the navy to change the material to be used in the construction of the drydocks at the navy-yards at League island and Mare island, Cal., from timber to concrete and stone.

Morgan (dem. Ala.) then addressed the senate in opposition to the financial bill.

At 2:55 o'clock the senate adjourned until Monday.

House Passes the Pension Bill.

The pension appropriation bill engaged the attention of the house today. Before it was called up, a bill was passed to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.

Barney (rep. Wis.), who was in charge of the pension bill, made a general statement of its contents. He said the commissioner of pensions estimated that the amount for pensions during the coming year would largely decrease, but, owing to the influx of claims on account of the Spanish war, he did not deem it wise to reduce the appropriation this year. There are 25,000 Spanish war claims pending. The commissioner thought $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 would cover these claims.

Curtis (rep. Kan.) assailed some of the rulings of the commissioner of pensions, tracing their origin to the "startling, false and fictitious charge made in 1893 that thousands of fraudulent pensioners were on the rolls."

"If the present commissioner is not conducting the office properly, is not the remedy in the hands of the administration?" asked Bartlett (dem. Ga.).

"I don't believe the president indorses the acts of the commissioner," replied Curtis. "I don't believe he knows what is going on."

"Was not the commissioner a soldier in the Union army?"

"They say he was," replied Curtis. "I don't believe he ever carried a musket."

Here Grosvenor (rep. O.) intervened to say that Commissioner Evans was a private soldier in a Wisconsin regiment, and later joined the army of the Cumberland. Before the close of the war he was made a clerk in the quartermaster's office at Chattanooga.

"May not all the trouble be due," asked William Alden Smith (rep. Mich.), "to the employes in the pension office who are out of sympathy with the old soldiers, but who are protected in their positions by the civil service law?"

"I have been told that that was true," replied Curtis, "but the commissioner of pensions has the power to remedy that condition."

He inveighed especially against the ruling which deprived widows of the benefit of the dependent act of 1890 if they have an income of $96 a year.

Robinson (dem. Ind.) joined in the assault upon the rulings of the pension office.

Gaines (dem. Tenn.) argued in favor of his scheme to break up trusts by denying them the use of the mails.

Sims (dem. Tenn.) commended Evans' course as commissioner of pensions.

Ray (rep. N. Y.), ex-chairman of the committee on pensions, characterized as "unwarranted and unjustifiable" Curtis' attack upon the commissioner of pensions.

Ball (dem. Tex.) raised the question of expansion, and had read a speech of Abraham Lincoln, made in criticism of the Mexican war, upon a bill voting supplies to our soldiers in the field. Upon that occasion Ball said that Lincoln had voted that the war was unnecessary and unconstitutionally begun.

When the bill was reported to the house the following amendment was unanimously agreed to:

"Provided, That the commissioner of pensions shall furnish all necessary blanks to claimants, and that said commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to pay the fee to the attorney of record when he is satisfied that said attorney failed to prepare the case under his or her personal supervision, and did not discharge his full duty to claimants."

The bill was then passed, and at 4:05 P. M. the house adjourned.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The president today sent the following nomination to the senate:

Thomas B. Hildebrand, of Albia, Ia., to be receiver of public moneys at Rampart City, Alaska.

INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

Startling Confession of a Minnesota Murderer.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—A special to the Dispatch from Redwood Falls, Minn., says:

A report has just reached here from relatives of the deceased that old man Slover recently died in California, and that he made a confession to the effect that he killed Moses Lufkins, in Gales township, this county, some 12 years ago, instead of William Rose, who was afterward hanged for the crime.

TRIAL OF MOLINEUX.

Prosecution Is Still Calling Its Witnesses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The unexpected happened today in the trial of Molineux, and the prosecution did not rest its side of the case as expected yesterday. Heckman, the owner of the letter-box, had testified that Molineux hired a letter-box from him in Barnet's name, and that after doing so he made some corrections with a pen to a letter which he had in his hand. The prosecution is of the opinion that if it shows that two different kinds of ink were used in writing this particular letter, it will have strong evidence that Heckman was telling the truth in this particular matter. This line of procedure was suggested as a result of a clever examination of the witness by Foreman Martin, of the jury.

Dr. Beaman Douglass, being recalled to the stand, some rather stormy passages at arms occcurred between Assistant District Attorney Osborn and the medical man, though Dr. Douglass appeared as a witness for the people. As in his former examination, Dr. Douglass persistently insisted that his patient, H. C. Barnet, had died of cariac failure and not from cyanide of mercury poisoning. However, Mr. Osborne scored a point by showing that a powder had been sent through the mail to Barnet.

Baseball-Player's Crime.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergen, a member of the Boston baseball team, shot and killed his wife and two children, and then himself, at his home in North Brookfield today.

Obscure Royalty.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The last words of the Prince of Wales to General Lord Roberts were: "Good-by, 'Bobs'; happy Christmas and prosperous New Year—and every possible luck with your job." It is not recorded that the commander-in-chief, who was standing near, whispered to the great general, "'Bobs,' who is your fat friend?"

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At the cabinet meeting today a communication from Havana, covering the action of General Wood in removing Mr. Mora from his office as public prosecutor, was read. Otherwise the meeting was devoted to routine matters of little public interest.

New Cable Lines.

France is absolutely dependent upon England for news of the Transvaal war, because the cables are under her control, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people, who, after allowing dyspepsia to settle upon them, spend a fortune seeking deliverance. Save your money and try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the medicine which never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR

WORK OF CLEARING SOUTHERN LUZON CONTINUES.

Numerous Engagements With Insurgents, and Many Captures—Prisoners Released.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The war department has received the following cablegrams from General Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 19.—Hughes reports from San Jose de Buena Vista, western coast of Panay, that he crossed the mountains in a northwesterly direction from San Joaquin, Southern Panay, the 17th, and struck the enemy at the crossing of the Antique river, capturing a rifled cannon and a Nordenfelt. He pursued the insurgents through Antique, Egana and Sibalom, their capital, and marched to San Jose. His casualties were one wounded; the enemy's loss was considerable. The entire population fled to the mountains. The heat was oppressive.

"MacArthur reports, the 17th inst., that 35 rifles surrendered at Floda Blanca; that at Manibauen, McRae, Third infantry, captured three insurgent officers, the wife of General Mescardo, considerable insurgent property, and liberated three Spanish prisoners; that at Caland he captured 10 insurgents, burned seven tons of rice and the insurgent barracks; that Sullivan, Thirty-fourth infantry, near San Jose, surprised an insurgent force and captured six rifles and considerable livestock; that Lieutenant Houle, Third infantry, captured, near Malolos, one officer, 25 men and six rifles; that Van Horn, Seventeenth infantry, struck the Ladrones at Santa Cruz, killed 17, wounded five, and captured 13 and nine rifles.

"MacArthur reports, the 18th inst., that a strong mountain position, west of Mabalacat, occupied by General Hizon and 50 men, was captured yesterday by McRea, Third infantry. The enemy left a lieutenant and four men dead in the trenches. McRae captured a captain, one man, 130 rifles, 7000 rounds of ammunition, and destroyed the arsenal and a quantity of rice. The casualties were one man wounded.

"Bates reports that Schwan's column of cavalry is refitting at Batangas, to move eastward on the 19th. Infantry is now moving in that direction, the enemy retiring, suffering loss in men and property, and our casualties are few, mostly slight wounds. A portion of Wheaton's troops will enter Lemery and Taal tomorrow. They are now meeting with opposition in the mountains, which impedes their march. Six officers, 54 enlisted men, four civil employes, and 11 friars, all Spanish prisoners released by Schwan, arrived from Batangas last evening. Nearly 200 arrived in Manila the day before, via Calamba.

"Young, at Vigan, reports a number of successful skirmishes in the mountains with remnants of the insurgent organization and robber bands, with light casualties among his troops.

"The Kobbe expedition, Randolph's battery, Forty-third and Forty-seventh infantry, convoyed by the naval vessels Helena and Nashville, sailed for Alban province, and Samar and Leyte islands, yesterday."

POLYGAMISTS IN OFFICE.

Congressional Investigation of Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The investigation of the alleged polygamous status of several federal officers in Utah was today resumed by the house committee on postoffices. In view of the statement made at the last session by Lentz, auther of the resolutions of investigation, the committee had requested Postmaster-General Emory Smith, J. Addison Porter, secretary to the president, and Representative Grosvenor to be present. Before the committee met the members discussed informally the right and propriety of asking the president's secretary to submit to interrogation, Chairman Loud maintaining that such a course would, in effect, amount to the summoning of the president and an inquiry into executive affairs.

Grosvenor made a flat denial of the statement made by Lentz as to the words, "We have not let the grass grow under our feet," in reference to the charges. The conversation was informal, Grosvenor said, and he would have as soon expected that a private conversation with a member of his family would be brought before the committee as to have this talk brought here. Grosvenor said his statement to Lentz was, in substance, that the investigation would fail, there was nothing in the charges, and that he had taken steps to learn the facts at the time of denying them on the floor of the house. His denial was based on his knowledge of the character of the president. He said he had also said to Lentz that a search would show that there was no scrap of evidence to sustain the charges. Subsequently during a call at the White House on another matter, Grosvenor said the president remarked to those present that he had never had a suspicion that he was appointing any one guilty of polygamy, as he had never heard of the charge until it was made in the house.

To many questions, Grosvenor emphasized his sweeping denial of the language and inferences attributed to him by Lentz, as reported by the newspapers.

Postmaster-General Smith detailed the circumstances as far as they had come to his knowledge, although the two appointments under consideration were made prior to his administration. He had found, however, that attention had not been directed to any charges prior to the appointment, although subsequently papers which had been submitted were brought to the attention of the higher officials. One of them was a letter from N. E. Clemonson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Logan, Utah, addressed "Personal to the president," stating that "Mr. Smith, the postmaster at Logan, is a high ecclesiastic of the Mormon church, living in a polygamous status." There was also a petition received.

Mr. Smith presented a letter from Mr. Porter, secretary to the president, dated yesterday, saying:

"There is in this office no record of the receipt of any letters, petitions or protests concerning the appointment of John Graham as postmaster at Provo City, Utah. A letter addressed to the president, under date of Logan, Cache county, Utah, November 22, 1897, by 'N. E. Clemonson, pastor Presbyterian church' was referred to your department and an acknowledgment from this office was made to the writer November 27, 1897. Subsequently, a petition dated Logan, Utah, December 6, 1897, signed 'E. W. Nelson, John W. Boyle, William Braugham and others,' relating to the same subject, was received and acknowledged December 21, 1897. This petition was referred to the postoffice department December 24, 1897."

The hearing went over until next Tuesday.

Delagoa Bay's Plain Destiny.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

That England was to get Delagoa bay in some fashion, and that Germany was to come into control of Portuguese possessions on the wset coast of Africa, adjoining the German protectorate declared over Demaraland in 1884, was asserted by those having the best means of information. All doubt on the point was removed by the official note issued in Lisbon last Saturday. In that, the Portuguese government declared that England and Germany, "having previously reached an agreement between themselves," had notified Portugal that, in case she needed a loan, they were prepared to guarantee it, and "further suggested that the loan should be guaranteed by the colonial and customs receipts." Now, as soon as the Delagoa bay railway decision is made, which will undoubtedly be against Portugal, and may compel her to find $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, she will need a loan. Then the benevolent English and German governments will come forward to urge the money upon her. If she will not borrow peaceably, they may force her to. The result, we suppose, will be an occupation of the Portuguese colonies in South Africa very like the English occupation of Egypt. Sovereignty may not be asserted—the fiction of Portuguese sovereignty may be kept up as solemnly as that of Turkish sovereignty in Egypt—but the colonies will be administered under foreign control. Time and method are uncertain. The Boer war may hasten or may retard the step. But that it is on the cards to take it ultimately, and that Delagoa bay is to be under British control in the near future, the international mapmakers undoubtedly regard as a fixed fact.

WHO FURNISHED THE MONEY?

The American Traitors Who Have Helped Aguinaldo.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

John Barrett, former minister to Siam, and well acquainted from near and personal observation with the origin and growth of the Aguinaldo insurrection, gave some conclusive testimony against Senator Hoar in a public address at Lake Forest university on Saturday evening. Mr. Barrett was in Hong Kong when Senator Hoar delivered his speech of January 10, 1899, denying the right of the United States to acquire the Philippines, violently attacking the conduct of the president, and alleging that the great majority of the American people desired the Filipinos to be independent, and would sympathize with any effort of the Tagals to vindicate, by force of arms if necessary, their freedom against the "usurpation" of McKinley.

Four days later Mr. Barrett found in the hands of the head of the Hong Kong

John H. Gear, Re-elected United States Senator from Iowa.

Filipino junta a long cable dispatch, just received, giving the most sensational parts of Hoar's speech in full, with a summary of the remainder. When asked what he intended to do with the document, the Filipino said he intended to send it to Aguinaldo and his followers at Manila. Mr. Barrett had been in sympathy with the efforts of the Filipinos to obtain their freedom from Spanish rule. He counseled that Hoar's speech be not sent to Manila, as Mr. Hoar did not represent the real sentiments of the American people, and the circulation of his utterances among the ignorant natives could only do mischief. Nevertheless, Hoar's words were published, and widely circulated among the Tagals, with an accompanying statement showing the senator's position in the American government, and setting forth the great influence that he possessed in shaping national policy. The deluded followers of Aguinaldo were thus persuaded that President McKinley did not represent the real sentiments of Americans. Mr. Barrett gives it as his deliberate judgment that this speech by Senator Hoar brought about the armed rebellion which began within less than a month after its delivery. In that judgment the American people concur.

Many anti-expansionists still profess to disbelieve that the Tagals could have been promptly informed of the utterances of Hoar and other incendiaries. The facts have long been well known to all not wilfully blind to them. Mr. Barrett ascertained that the cable tolls on Hoar's speech were about $4000, and that they were paid in Washington. It is well known that Agoncillo, who was in Washington at the time, never lacked for money, and that his purse was kept full by certain Americans noted for their dabblings in treason. The president and his advisers undoubtedly know whose money paid for this dispatch. At all events, Hoar's speech was promptly in the hands where it would do as much harm as possible.

A Society Impostor.

Denver Evening Post.

In the lodge of Sway-Backed Susan,
Leader of the Ute Four Hundred,
All the kings and queens of fashion
That the fragrant tribe could boast of
Gathered for a feetal blow-out.
There was Dick and Mrs. Bull Elk,
Bulbous Nose and his best squawlet,
Miss The-Girl-Who-Has-No-Sox-On,
Bessye Knocks-the-Fellows-Silly,
Pollye Ellyn Skins-the-Rabbit,
Sleepy Jim and Chicken Swiper,
Colonel Skunk-That-Spikes-the-Breezes,
Mam'sell Don't-You-Wish-You-Had-Me,
And a lot of other flyers
From the gilded coop of fashion.
'Twas the annual dinner given
By fair Sway-Backed Sue in honor
Of the death of her last husband,
Who was angelized quite sudden
By an expert quick-shot paleface
'Round whose henhouse he was snooping.
In the chafing-dish the dog meat
From a blooded bull pup simmered,
On the coals the tripe was broiling,
And the heavenly aroma
Percolating through the wigwam
Started every nose to twitching.
Thrilled with fond anticipation,
Gayly sped the danse du ventre
To the beating of the tom-tom.
And the beaded perspiration
Stood upon the smoke-cured faces
Like the warts upon a hoptoad.
Suddenly a shriek of horror,
Marked with streak of indignation,
Burst from out of Sway-Backed Susan,
And she swatted Messieur Bull Elk
On the ear, and swiftly kicked him
Through the portal of the teepee
Out into the shimmering moonlight!
He had claimed to be a blue-blood,
A society example,
Lacking not a high-flown feature,
And as such had won her favor.
But she then and there discovered
That he was a base impostor,
For to her he had admitted
In a literary confab
That he'd not read David Harum!

Old-Time Surgery.

London Telegraph.

A grim souvenir of an old-time war was on view in a cutler's window in the East End. It is an ebony-handled saw, which, according to the inscription on a brass plate attached to the implement, was used by a surgeon of the British army to amputate the limbs of wounded soldiers at Blenheim, Malplaquet and Ramillies.

Respite for Homer Bird.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the case of Homer Bird, who is under sentence of death for murder, alleged to have been committed in Alaska, the president has granted a respite until March 19, in order that the circumstances connected with the case may be more fully examined.

You Cannot Work

With a headache. Ask druggist for Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH

VON BULOW'S STATEMENTS IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

He Wants an Agreement With the Other Powers on Several Important Questions.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—In the reichstag today, the debate on Herr Moeller's joint interpellation of the government regarding the seizure of the German steamers by the British warships was opened. Herr Moeller said vigorous expression must be given to the indignation felt at the fact that the subsidized line, to which the vessels belonged, should observe the strictest neutrality, and expressed the opinion that the matter should furnish the opportunity of defining the rights of mail steamers. The unloading of the Bundesrath, he added, could have been effected in a few days. The delay showed want of consideration for international courtesy, and it should be made incumbent on the British officials to announce whether and to what extent their views in regard to the rights of mail steamers had been changed.

The action, the speaker continued, appeared arbitrary, and it was Germany's duty to demand security for her ships in the future from all maritime nations. Germany was so neutral that even her arms factories had been prohibited from supplying the belligerents. The present case afforded a rare spectacle of the unity of all parties. Great Britain had not always maintained the neutrality marking Germany's present attitude, and Englishmen should take care not to draw on themselves the hatred of the civilized world.

This statement was greeted with loud cheers. The minister of foreign affairs, Count Bulow, replied. He declared that Herr Moeller, in his introductory remarks, had justly pointed out the feeling of annoyance which the seizure of German steamers by British war vessels had aroused throughout Germany, and continued:

"The German empire will not withhold its concurrence and support if, with the co-operation of the other powers, it would appear possible, by means of an international agreement, to get nearer a settlement of the disputed points of maritime law. At present the interpellator is only too justified in saying the maritime law is still very flexible and elastic, is very defective and has numerous gaps which, in critical moments, are only too often filled up by the application of naval force. I would like an agreement with the other governments concerned to establish the following rules:

"Firstly—Neutral merchant vessels on the high seas or in the territorial waters of belligerents, shall, apart from the right of convoy, which is not raised in the present case, be subject to the right of search by the warships of belligerents.

"Secondly—The right of search shall be exercised with as much leniency as possible.

"Thirdly, should a neutral ship, when requested to stop, refuse to do so, or an examination of her papers disclose irregularities, or should the presence of contraband be established, a neutral ship may be seized and delivered to a competent prize court.

"Fourthly, the term contraband shall include only goods or persons suitable for use in war and intended for one of the belligerents. What kind of goods come under this heading is a matter for discussion.

"Fifthly, any contraband discovered to be liable to confiscation, whether with or without compensation, depends on the particular circumstances.

"Sixthly, if the arrest of a ship is unjustifiable, the belligerent shall be bound to release both the ship and cargo without delay and pay full indemnity for the damage and injury sustained." Count Von Bulow proceeded:

"We recognize the rights which international law actually gives to belligerents in respect to neutral ships, neutral trade and neutral intercourse. We don't misapprehend the duties which a state of war imposes on neutral shipowners and merchants, but we ask that belligerents shall not extend their powers beyond the limits of absolute necessity and that they shall respect the inalienable rights and legitimate trade of neutrals and, above all, that they shall exercise the right of search and the ultimate capture of neutral vessels and goods in such a way as to meet the necessity for the maintenance of neutral trade and the normal relations between friendly, civilized peoples.

"Taking up this standpoint, we forthwith lodged a strong protest in London against the proceedings of the British naval officers. We demanded first the immediate release of the Bundesrath, Herzog and General. The latter two were immediately released on our request and the Bundesrath was released yesterday.

"Secondly, compensation for the unjustifiable detention and losses therefrom. The duty of compensation has been admitted in principle, and Great Britain has declared her readiness to give all legitimate satisfaction."

"Thirdly, we laid stress on the necessity of instructing the British naval officers not to molest German vessels outside of the vicinity of the seat of war, especially from Aden northward, and Great Britain has given instructions through which the stoppage of vessels and the search of vessels will not be exercised at Aden or a similar distance from the seat of war.

"Fourthly, we pointed out the high desirability of not stopping German mail steamers, and Great Britain issued instructions that such vessels shall not be stopped or searched on mere suspicion. These instructions remain in force until other arrangements are reached.

"Fifthly, we have proposed that all contentions and questions not otherwise settled shall be submitted to an arbitration tribunal, to be promptly summoned. Great Britain expressed the hope that arbitrators would not be required, but declared her willingness for arbitration in order to assess the claims for damages.

"Finally, the British government has expressed its regret for the incidents which have occurred."

This last statement caused loud cheers in the house, Count von Bulow, in conclusion, said Germany would maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, but the government hoped that such incidents would not recur, making it impossible for the good relations to continue.

Another German Vessel Seized.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Thursday, Jan. 18.—The German bark Maria, from Australia with a cargo of flour, for the Transvaal government, has been taken as a prize by the British third-class cruiser Pelorus, near the island of Inyak, Delagoa bay, and has been sent to Durban with a prize crew on board.

Bundesrath's Cargo Released.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—A dispatch received here from Durban, Natal, says the Bundesrath's cargo has been redelivered to her agents, and will be reloaded. The steamer expects to sail for Delagoa bay Monday.

HIGH HOPES OF BOERS.

How the War Is Viewed by the Residents of Johannesburg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—An idea of the high hopes entertained in the Transvaal republic of the outcome of the war with Great Britain is given in a letter written by E. Houthakkor, assistant stationmaster at Johannesburg, to his sister in Brooklyn. The letter was sent in November by way of Lourenco Marques. The letter says in part:

"We are getting used to it a bit now. Since October 15 no more letters reached us from beyond the Transvaal. A solitary cable dispatch manages to come through occasionally, but then it is a week old. At first I still maintained correspondence with Cape Town, but that is no more possible now. The Boers are scoring an enormous success, and they have already conquered the biggest part of Natal. They are pushing already into Cape Colony, where they are joined by the burghers. Kimberley is likewise completely surrounded, as well as Mafeking, while in the northern part of the Transvaal the Boers are already beyond our boundaries. On every side the British are getting a good thrashing.

"The internal arrangements here are excellent. All the English have left the country. Order is beautifully maintained. The Boers still remaining may be seen daily leaving for their various commands.

"Johannesburg now is fearfully quiet. All the male population has been drafted into a special constabulary. No one is allowed out after 9 P. M. With the exception of 10 mines, which are being worked by the government, all the mines on the rand are shut down.

"Up to the present 1500 English are prisoners, among whom are 50 officers, and 6000 are slain. Our loss does not amount to 200, including the dead and wounded. It sounds like a miracle. It still looks doubtful who will come out ultimate conqueror, but as things look now the burghers stand a good chance. No fighting has occurred in their own country. The supply of food is plentiful. The English soldiers are not worth much and surrender easily. Already two of their generals are dead. Cape Colony will revolt.

"No doubt it will surprise you to see me having changed thus, but that could not be otherwise after having witnessed everything. It is now clear that Chamberlain's sole aim has been for three years to make war against the Transvaal and obtain possession of its territory."

A War Critic's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

"The Morning Post's war critic says there can be no question of surprising the Boers who have had a week in which to intrench their main position and two or three days' notice of a possible attack upon their right flank.

"The plan is that General Lyttleton's brigade shall engage the enemy in front while General Warren's division tries to attack the right flank. If General Buller should succeed in beating the Boers and joining hands with General White, the Boer army, which must retreat across the Klip river between Ladysmith and Colenso, will be in a perilous position, for Sir Redvers will be as near Glencoe on the railway to Newcastle as the Boers themselves.

"Having chosen the most effective direction and one which offers the best prospects of success, General Buller has decided to strike with all his might."

Montague White May Be Received.

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

It is stated in an authoritative manner that if Montague White is equipped with proper credentials from the Transvaal government, he will be received as its representative by the administration. General O'Bierne's rejection was ostensibly due to his American citizenship, but there is no doubt that the authorities would have preferred that the matter of the Transvaal representation be left undetermined.

However, when Mr. White calls at the state department Secretary Hay will see him, and his status will then be determined. There is every reason to believe that if his mission is to secure an expression of sympathy from the president in behalf of his government or the intervention of that official, it will fail, as it is reiterated that the administration will not interfere unless Great Britain should intimate her willingness to have this government act.

Strathcona's Horse.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—The new body of mounted rifles to be raised in Canada at the expense of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner at London, will be known as Strathcona's Horse. It will be got together by the militia department, and will be forwarded to South Africa from Halifax, but Lord Strathcona will meet the entire expense, and furthermore will maintain the troop in South Africa during the continuance of the war. It will cost Lord Strathcona not less than a round million dollars. The troops will consist of three units of 125 men each, and will be drawn from the mounted police force and the cowboys and ranchers of the Canadian Northwest.

Consul Hay at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 19.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday and will start for his post Saturday.

PUSHING THE CANAL PROJECT

Early Consideration Proposed by the House Committee.

Consideration of the project for the construction of the Nicaragua canal in the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce reveals the programme of the resolute advocates of action, says a Washington letter. This is to take up the bill introduced by Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee, and begin its immediate consideration. This consideration will not exclude hearings of reasonable length, but there will be impatience over prolonged hearings to attorneys, opposed to the construction of the canal, which may suggest the suspicion of intentional delay. There is a strong feeling in the committee that congress should proceed to authorize at once the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government authority, without waiting for the report of the commission authorized by the last congress to inquire into the feasibility of the rival routes. Two of the most vigorous members of the house committee—Colonel Hepburn and Judge Barham, of California—are advocates of this policy. They have harmonized some differences of detail which existed between them in the last congress, and are likely to be found working together for speedy action. This does not necessarily imply that action will be taken by congress, for important political motives will finally determine whether a bill shall pass. The president, Speaker Henderson, and the leading republican senators are likely to be the judges whether it is wise to authorize an expenditure of $100,000,000 or more on the eve of a presidential election, even though the money is not actually spent for several years. If the popularity of a constructive policy is thought to outweigh the charge of extravagance against the present congress some bill may be permitted to pass.

The strong representations made to the interoceanic canal commission by the French engineers in Paris and by the representatives of the Panama company in the United States do not seem to have swerved Colonel Hepburn and Judge Barham from the conviction that the Nicaragua route is the only practicable one on engineering grounds and the only one whose construction can be proceeded with upon a satisfactory financial and political basis. Judge Barham doubts very much the feasibility of the French project for building an artificial lake for storage purposes on the mountains and supplying the water by syphon to the canal during the dry season. He is also a firm advocate of Colonel Hepburn's fundamental proposition for absolute American control. Colonel Hepburn proposed originally that the territory through which the canal was built should be under the "sovereignty" of the United States. The modified bill introduced into the present congress has substituted the word "control" for "sovereignty." This was favored by Judge Barham, upon the ground that sovereignty would involve the creation of United States courts and other needless civil obligations. The constitution of Nicaragua, moreover, forbids the alienation of the sovereignty of any portion of the republic except by a process which would require many years. It is provided by Colonel Hepburn's bill that American control shall include the right to fortify and defend. The proposition is, in substance, much like the Russian occupation of Port Arthur or the German lease of Kiaochou, which involves most of the substantial benefits of sovereignty without all of its obligations.

Notwithstanding the earnestness of the leaders of the house committee, there is much doubt, as already suggested, whether a bill is passed at the present session of congress. There might be good reasons for authorizing the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route, even if it were not the ultimate purpose to construct it. It would place the United States in a strong position in negotiating with the French company for the purchase of the Panama route if the president or the official board authorized to negotiate had authority in their hands to proceed with the construction of the Nicaraguan canal if the French demands were unreasonable. Colonel Hepburn and Judge Barham are apparently acting with no such ulterior motive and with a firm conviction that the Panama route is not practicable nor desirable. They feel, along with many others who are less firmly convinced of the preference for the Nicaragua route, that valuable time is being wasted in the competition for the commerce of the East and that further delays should not be permitted unless they are abundantly justified. If the French company is really pushing work at Panama, no time would be lost if the United States should finally acquire that route. The government would get the benefit of the present activity of the French constructors. If the Nicaragua route is actually to be built, however, there is ground for the impatience of its supporters to secure action at the present session. Delay until the short session next December would mean the loss of another year, and there might even be danger that lack of time and obstructive tactics in the senate would cause the loss of two years. This subject, like a number of others which relate to the resolute foreign policy upon which the United States have entered, is not likely to receive a final decision by the party leaders until later in the session, when the state of the revenue and the aspect of other problems has become more clear.

C. A. C.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE

Of life is motion, and when motion ceases death ensues. A poor circulation results in sluggish blood, which is unequal to the task of carrying off the refuse of the secretions. The consequence is that the system becomes deranged and disease is sure to follow.

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Germany Is England's Natural Ally.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It may be safely assumed that friction between England and Germany will be lessened by the gradually developed consciousness of a world mission in which they are fitted to co-operate. It is hardly accidental that these two powers have never willingly fought each other, while historic battle-fields on which they have been allies have testified to something stronger than mere coincidence of interest. The forces that counted for sympathy and union then ought to count for better relations now. German nationalism was encouraged by England during the life-and-death struggle with Napoleon, and whenever any lesser German state has been found in an anti-British coalition it has been forced or enticed against its will and interest. It is not to be expected, of course, that because Germany lent Handel to England and Goethe interpreted Shakespeare for Germany the hard maxims of competition can be relaxed in conquering the world's markets. But if there is no sentiment in business there is none the less a response of national character to the claims of a higher common interest. That is why any deep-seated antagonism between England and Germany would harm civilization. It may be more difficult for Germany to recognize this than for England, for the latter has had a much longer experience in practical leadership, and Germany is new to her political honors. But that it is sure to be fully recognized in time by both may be confidently believed.

If 9 per cent of the population of all civilized nations were called out to do military service, only Russia would outrank the United States in point of numbers.

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