CROSSED THE AISLE

Sibley of Pennsylvania Assailed the Democrats.

SPOKE IN FAVOR OF EXPANSION

In the Senate, Allen, the Nebraska Populist, Continued His Attack on Secretary of Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who attained great prominence in the 54th congress by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his democratic colleagues today for their opposition to expansion in a speech that made the floor and galleries roar. Sibley had recanted his views on free silver, and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the democratic side. He insisted today that expansion was an original democratic doctrine promulgated by Jefferson, and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk and Buchanan. In eloquent language he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe. Sibley received an impressive demonstration when he closed.

The remainder of the debate today was uninteresting. It touched the questions of mediation in the Transvaal, lynchings in the South and the jury law in Hawaii. Not much progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill, which was under consideration.

Nearly the entire morning hour in the senate today was occupied by Allen of Nebraska, in the discussion of the report of Secretary Gage, concerning his transactions with the National City bank, of New York.

Daniel of Virginia then delivered an extended speech on the pending financial measure. He vigorously opposed the proposition that the country should go to the gold standard.

Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indiana, and Charles G. Bennett, of New York, were sworn in as sergeant-at-arms and secretary of the senat respectively.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Sibley's Expansion Sp. ch in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the opening of the session of the house today the speaker decided the questio submitted to him a few days ago relative to the reference of the estimates for the Rock Island, Ill., and Springfield, Mass., armories, in favor of the military affairs committee, so far as the appropriations for small arms are concerned and in favor of the appropriation committee, so far as the appropriations for fixtures for the armories are concerned.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted. It was only a partial agreement. Two items are still in dispute. One of these, an appropriation for a public building at Kansas City, was agreed to, and the house still insisted upon its disagreement to the appropriation of $5000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun, as $4000 had been given the Smithsonian institute for the same purpose.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Shafroth (dil. Colo.) made a speech saying it was the duty of the United States to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He traced the history of the Transvaal Dutch from the migrations from Holland to show that England was invading the rights of the South African Republic. He claimed that England had practically abandoned her claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal in the convention of 1884. The demands of Great Britain that the Transvaal should adopt naturalization laws for the benefit of the Uitlanders, should adopt the English language as the official language, and should not impose certain taxes upon the mines were outrageous. He concluded with the statement that no fair-minded man could examine the controversy without being convinced that England was wrong and the Transvaal was right. His remarks were liberally applauded.

Talbert (dem. S. C.) denounced Linney (rep. N. C.) for his reflections upon the fair name of the South yesterday.

Sibley (dem. Pa.), in an hour's speech, criticised his fellow-democrats for opposing the annexation of the Philippines. He had heard no argument against territorial enlargement which was not urged against the annexation of Louisiana and Texas.

"Is there any parallel?" asked Cochran (dem. Mo.), "between the Louisiana purchase, then practically without population, and the Philippines?"

"Nothing has been said about the Philippines," replied Sibley, "which was not said about the territory now Missouri. You in Missouri were classed as barbarians."

"But are the Philippines, with a population denser than Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, available for occupation?" asked Cochran.

"I think they are. When Jefferson negotiated the purchase of Louisiana he was the target of vituperation, ridicule and reproach. From New England came such epithets as 'Jacobin,' 'imperialist,' 'perverter of the constitution;' yet all admit now that Jefferson acted wisely."

"Do you believe the people in the Philippines are susceptible of the civilization of the inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase?"

"I am not placing limitations upon the power of Almighty God," answered Sibley, amid a round of republican applause. Proceeding, Sibley pointed out that modern methods had brought the Philippines nearer than the Louisiana purchase or Texas when they were annexed. In reply to Cochran's taunt that civilization was being shot into the Philippines, Sibley said that the history of civilization had been traced in human blood. Wendell Phillips had said that every achievement of human justice had gone from rack to rack and from scaffold to scaffold.

"Shall we hold Puerto Rico and the Philippine archipelago?" asked Sibley. "Every foot. No nation on earth has a higher right of title to a rod of soil. We have the double title of purchase and conquest, and my belief is that where once the shadow of our banner has fallen there will survive a race of freemen, and I would hold Cuba until stability, order, good government and the protection of life and property were assured. I am going to echo the president's query, 'Who will haul down the flag?' Who planted it there? What cabinet council, what warrior, what statesman, what senator or representative? What body of men formed any plan of conquest? The cries of suffering humanity rang in our ears and we stopped our ears. The groans were heard, but we answered not. We saw them stripped and wounded on our way to Jericho, and like the priest and the Levite, we passed by on the other side. Not unheard those cries and groans at the throne of the Almighty, who, to awaken us from our apathy, our almost criminal indifference, permitted the engines of his wrath to hurl their thunderbolts under the bows of the Maine, lying peacefully at anchor in Havana harbor. Nor keenest-sighted statesman, nor most daring warrior had dreamed even of the possibility of great gain, growth or greatness to come to us as a nation from that war, of which the blowing up of the Maine was the first decoration. God and the valor of American arms gave us that territory; not because we are a nation altogether free, altogether pure and altogether blameless, but because, working through him as an instrumentality, he has given it to the boldest, the freest, the most progressive, the most enlightened and the most Christian of all nations of the present age."

Sibley believed the United States was destined to carry the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe. He appealed to the democratic side to come back to the teachings of the democratic fathers. Expansion had been fathered and advocated by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan.

"'Only cowards oppose it,' Buchanan said, and he was the last democratic president we have had." (Laughter.) The Nicaragua canal should be built, he said, and the subsidy bill to encourage American shipping passed. China is to be dismembered. We must reach out and get our share of its commerce.

"If this administration," he went on, "shall surrender the Philippines, the historian of the future, which extols Jefferson, Madison, Tyler and Polk, will write down McKinley's action as the most pusillanimous in the record. But this administration will not surrender. Its critics will be forgotten. Every advance to higher and nobler forms of life has been opposed by some old conservative, moss-backers, who prated of the good old days when his grandfather swung by his tail in the forest primeval.

"Mr. Chairman, every dictate of reason and of prudence, every dictate of business sense and of commercial advantage, every prompting of humanity, and every obligation of plighted fraternity unite in the demand that we go forward. We have a mission to fulfill, a destiny to accomplish, an example to be afforded to the nations how they may justly rule themselves, not in license, but in liberty.

"Shall we falter in our duty, shall we haul down that flag whose waving stripes bespeak the red sacrifice and the white of purity, and whose silver stars, shining in the field of blue, are an aspiration and an inspiration to all that is noble in life and beneficent in government? No—let it float, and—

"Under its folds shall brothers be knit in closest bands,
From the mountain crest to the gray sea sands,
And the world be better, I ween!"

When Sibley concluded, he received an ovation such as has not been accorded any speaker in the house this session.

The debate then returned to the question of lynchings in the South.

Kluttz (dem. N. C.) and Griggs (dem. Ga.) defended the South. The latter described some of the atrocities which led to lynchings. While he did not justify lawbreaking, he declared that those who condemned the lynchings unqualifiedly had water, not blood, in their veins. (Applause.)

Gaines (dem. Tenn.) raised the question as to the application of the constitution to our new possessions, holding that it did apply, and citing decisions of the courts relative to Alaska in support of his position. This closed the general debate.

Hitt (rep. Ill.) reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

At 5:10 P. M. the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

At the opening of the senate's session, Rawlins (dem. Utah) rose to a question of personal privilege and to make a personal inquiry.

"I have noticed," said he, "in the Record of the last week frequent references to myself and intimating that had I taken pains to do so I might have revealed certain things as to the domestic affairs of citizens of my state, and perhaps to the moral status of a member or members of the house of representatives. The parliamentary inquiry I wish to make is whether such allusion to a member of this body is a breach of the courtesies and privileges of this body, and whether it would be within the privileges of a member of the senate to reply to such allusions?"

The chair (Frye) held that if any senator should begin an attack upon any member of the house, the chair would call him to order, but he said it was for the speaker of the house to determine what action he should take in such circumstances. Rawlins said his silence should not be taken as an admission of the truth of the statements.

Pettigrew (sil. S. D.) offered a resolution that a paper entitled "The Philippine Commission" be printed as a public document. He asked that it lie on the table until tomorrow morning.

Pettus (dem. Ala.) offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for instruction as to why he declined to supply the court of claims with the information as to naval courts-martial. The resolution went over under objection.

The resolution of Allen (pop. Neb.) discharging the finance committee from further consideration of his resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury with reference to his transactions with the National City bank and the Hanover National bank, of New York, was laid before the senate. Allen claimed that the replies of the secretary of the treasury had not been sufficient. He reviewed the reply of Secretary Gage to his resolution. He read the now famous letter addressed to Secretary Gage by A. B. Hepburn, vice-president of the National City bank, in which reference was made to the bank directors' part in the campaign of 1896. Allen admitted that no reply was made to that letter, but he said that its object was attained, as evidenced by the fact that when the letter was written the National City bank had on deposit less than $20,000 of government money, while less than a month later the government deposit in that bank was about $24,000,000.

Sarcastic comment was made by Allen on that part of the correspondence which related to the transaction of the government's business in the Philippines through the City National bank. He was interrupted by Carter (rep. Mont.), who said that about that time he had been informed by the paymaster-general of the army that he was wholly without banking facilities for the payment of our troops in the Philippines, except through London.

"I would like to ask the senator," inquired Carter, "if he thinks there is anything objectionable in an effort made by the government to try to pay United States soldiers in the Philippines in American money through an American bank, thus escaping the ruinous discounts which we have to pay London banks."

Allen replied that he did not care to have his speech interrupted. Such questions caused a departure that he did not like.

Spooner (rep. Wis.): "It is not a departure from the truth, but simply a departure from your speech."

"The senator from Nebraska," interjected Aldrich (rep. R. I.) "is now showing that an American bank was trying to get the business done by London banks, and the treasury was trying to give it."

Allen declared that from all th's correspondence it was a logical deduct on that the transactions were conducted for political purposes.

"That is," suggested Carter, "it is a logical deduction of the senator from Nebraska." (Laughter.)

"You may undertake to bully this subject down," said Allen, with some heat, "but you can't do it. You cannot laugh it down as you will not be able to persuade the American people that there was not undue intimacy between the treasury and the National City bank. And this knowledge of this fact hurts, too."

Without having concluded his remarks, Allen yielded the floor to Daniel (dem. Va.) who discussed the pending financial bill. He recognized, he said, the prosperity that the industries of the country were now enjoying, and expressed hope that it might continue and increase, but he declared the passage of the pending bill would be no factor in it. He believed its passage would be a serious menace to the country. He declared that the pending bill practically excluded silver c rculation, and struck a possibly fatal blow to it.

After a brief speech against the bill by Stewart (sil. Nev.), bills were passed to reimburse the state of W oming for money expended in protecting the Yellowstone National Park, and to enlarge the powers of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad.

It is possible that a playground for dogs may be established in Central Park, New York.

TREATY WITH THE SULUS

PRESIDENT SENDS ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SENATE.

The Provisions for Pay of the Sultan and Temporary Continuation of Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry, the president today sent to the senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, in relation to the negotiation of a treaty of agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu, last August. In replying to the request the president says:

"The payments of money provided by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine islands, unless congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration going to the sultan, tribe or nation under the agreement, and they are stipulated as subject to the action of congress, in conformity with the practice of this government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations operating and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

General Otis, in transmitting the treaty, August 27, says:

"The attitude of these people has been a subject of apprehension for several months, and by this agreement, I believe, the apprehended pending differences are happily adjusted."

Secretary Root, in a reply dated October 27, tells General Otis that "the agreement is confirmed and approved by the president, subject to the action of congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. At the same time when you communicate to the sultan the above-mentioned understanding, the president desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

In his instructions to General Bates, under this direction, General Otis says:

"It is believed that the market price of slaves in the archipelago is insignificant, ranging from $30 to $90 Mexican, and that in some instances owners will be pleased to grant freedom to their slaves if they can escape the burden of supporting them."

General Otis continues to the effect that the character of the domestic slavery existing in the archipelago differs greatly from the former slavery institution of the United States, the slaves becoming members of the owner's family.

General Bates, in his report, states that when he first asked to see the sultan, the latter sent his greetings, saying he could not come to the general, because he had boils on his neck, and could not put on his coat, but that he would recognize the protection of the United States, requesting as a favor that he might hoist his own flag alongside that of the United States. The sultan's brother went to Jolo to meet General Bates, and the sultan afterwards joined him. General Bates states in this connection that the Sulus are very jealous of their institution of slavery.

In his original instructions to General Bates, General Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty, and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect, the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the sultan. In return they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed General Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distribution centers of trade, and that Siasal, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

Appropriation Measure Agreed Upon by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was finally agreed on by the house committee on foreign affairs today. It carried a total of $1,730,476, as against $1,711,533 last year, and $1,895,848 estimates by the state department. The $6000 heretofore required for United States' participation in the tripartite government of Samoa is dropped, owing to the partition of the islands. The $3000 for reports of the inter-continental railway project also is omitted, as the work has been wound up.

At the meeting of the committee today, William Allen Smith, of Michigan, brought forward a proposition to provide for a diplomatic representative to the Transvaal, in place of the limited consular representative now provided. The suggestion was discussed, but Smith did not submit a formal motion, and the proposition did not take form in the bill, as expected.

The usual allowance for Mexican boundary work is increased $5000, owing to the pressing need of an early settlement of the water right controversy.

The discussion of Smith's proposition for a minister to the Transvaal was quite animated. Smith said a large element of Hollanders in his district were desirous that the United States have a representative in the Transvaal with ample authority to act for this government and its citizens. We now have consular agents there, and the status of a minister would give dignity and authority. Smith maintained that this could be done without interference with treaty obligations. One committeeman suggested that the appointment of a United States minister to the Transvaal during the present war would be equivalent to a recognition of the Boer republic, and would be so constructed.

As there appeared to be a disposition to regard the proposition as likely to cause trouble, Smith said he would not press it to a vote, as he had desired unanimity if anything was to be done. The committee adjourned soon after, with the understanding that Smith was free to offer the proposition as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill when it is considered on the floor of the house.

WILL GO TO COURT.

Roberts Will Probably Sue for His Mileage and Salary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, was in this city a few hours last night on his way to Salt Lake. Mr. Roberts was accompanied by his daughter.

"I am on my way home to Salt Lake," said Mr. Roberts. "No, I can't say that my fight to establish my right to a seat in congress is over, for I intend to consult my lawyers and see if the matter cannot be brought before the supreme court of the United States. I shall probably sue for the emoluments of the office to which I was elected by the state of Utah, as I cannot sue for the seat in congress very well after being barred out by that body, which is the sole judge of its membership."

When reminded of the report that the governor of Utah would call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Roberts, the latter said:

"I have heard of that, but have no definite knowledge that such action will be taken. No, I don't think I would try for a re-election, in case a special election was held, for the result at Washington doubtless would be the same. I am confident my constituents would support me, however, as they elected me by a majority of 6000, having full knowledge of the charges which have since been brought against me. I am satisfied the people of Utah are with me in this matter. It is my opinion that congress has established a dangerous precedent in barring out a representative elected by the people."

Medal of Honor for Helen Gould.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There will be decided opposition, it is stated in Washington, to giving Miss Helen Gould the thanks of congress, as proposed in a measure recently introduced. Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, said that he should oppose the measure.

"Not on the ground that Miss Gould has not been the exemplification of generosity and patriotism," said Mr. Hull, "but I think the thanks of congress is not a fitting way in which to reward. It is against all precedent. In my opinion, Miss Gould should have a medal of honor from congress."

Shipping Convict-Made Goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The restriction of shipping convict-made goods from state to state was discussed by the house committee on labor today. A letter was read from Martin Fox, president of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, stating that that branch of trade, including pots, kettles, skillets, reservoirs, etc., has been practically abandoned to the prison foundries. He stated also that the penitentiary at Columbus, O., was turning out 11,000 stoves annually, and other large products were coming from the penitentiaries at Chesterville, and Salem, Or. The committee did not take final action on the amendment or the bill as a whole.

Committee Rejected Roberts Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee today rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the house.

Mrs. Eliza Starr's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The will of Mrs. Eliza Starr, widow of the late well-known miller, was filed for probate today. Mrs. Starr was a resident of Seattle, but died in Boston, December 29 last, leaving an estate worth $150,000, the greater part of which is in this city. The following bequests are made:

Frederick W. Starr, of Brooklyn, $5000; to each of the sons of Frederick Starr, $1000; Mrs. S. R. Robinson, of San Francisco, $500; Henry McMullin, a half-brother, of Portland, $3000; Walter McMullin, a nephew, $1000; Frank H. Winslow, $10,000 in trust for his own use. The residue is devised to Frank H. Winslow, of Seattle, and three sons of the decedent, George E., Sidney L. M., and Everett D. Starr.

Three Men Killed in Train Wreck.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 1.—The fast train on the Plant system was wrecked 20 miles north of here last night. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed. One passenger was killed and the body so mutilated it has not been identified. The son of H. P. Herndon, mail agent of this city, died today at the Sanford hospital. Mr. Herndon, sr., is badly injured. A number of other passengers were also injured. The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown from the track and turned over. The accident was caused by the train running into an open switch and colliding with a freight car. It is believed the switch was opened by some person with the intention of wrecking the train.

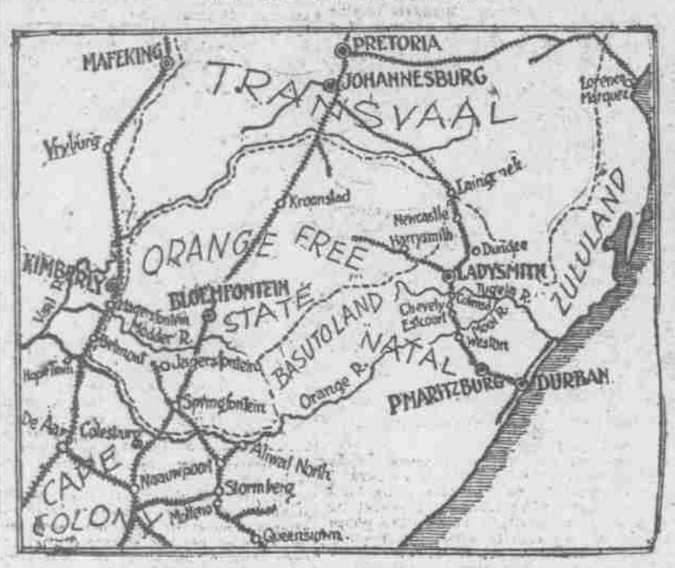
Metal-Selling Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Metal trade men in this city are much interested in the organization under the laws of New Jersey of the United Metal Selling Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and the following directors: William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, C. C. Beaman, and Leonard and Adolph Lewisohn, of the corporation of Lewisohn Bros. The company will take over the metal business of the Lewisohns, and that firm will by this means be relieved of an enormous amount of detail incident to it. The concentration of the various metal interests of the concern under one management will put the handling of the several mines under a central selling agency.

The Talk of the Town

Is the unprecedented import of 109,393 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry in 1899, or 72,495 more than any other brand, accounted for by the maintenance of the highest standard of quality. Their 1895 vintage now imported is exceptionally fine.

THE BRITISH COLUMNS



Five British columns are trying to invade the Boer republics, but without success. Buller's army in Natal is stopped at the Tugela, and Methuen's, on the western border, at Modder River. French's division has got no further than Colesberg, and Gatacre is stopped at Stormberg. Kelly-Kenny is working northward between the two. From all indications the British plan now is to unite the divisions of French, Gatacre and Kelly-Kenny, and under the leadership of Roberts or Kitchener rush across the Free State and capture Pretoria. That would draw Boers from Natal and the western border, and relieve the besieged garrisons of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking.

PARRIED THE QUESTIONS

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

Statements by Balfour and Wyndham —Asked the House for a Further Appropriation.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the house of commons today, the government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. Wyndham, the parliamentary under-secretary of state for war, maintained that the information furnished by the intelligence department was generally accurate, and that information in regard to the forces remaining in the United Kingdom would be included in the statement which the government would make shortly.

Relative to the speech made by General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, in regard to the reverses in South Africa, Wyndham said Lord Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the Boers were of a higher order than had been anticipated. At this remark, the Irish members cheered.

Asked if he had any war news to communicate to the house, Balfour, the government leader and first lord of the treasury, replied in the negative.

Balfour, in answer to another question, said that while the military operations were proceeding he could not answer any inquiry as to the slaughter of Highlanders at Magersfontein.

Regarding the dispatches of Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, who was in command of the British troops in South Africa until August, 1899, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-General Sir William Frederick Forestier-Walker, it being intimated that General Butler's sympathies were with the Boers, Balfour said there was no reason to present them to the house. General Butler's opinion on South African affairs, he added, was well known. The general had never suggested to the war office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent. In regard to the suggestion that Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the house, Balfour said, would understand the impossibility of this.

Replying to questions relating to the letters of B. F. Hawkesly, counsel for the British South Africa Company, and other letters published by the Independence Belge, the secretary of state for the colonies, Chamberlain, admitted that those of which he had had personal knowledge were published substantially correctly. The letters, he added, were stolen from Hawkesly's office by a clerk who was summarily dismissed in 1898. Chamberlain further declared that he was only aware of the existence of the letters a few days before they were published.

Balfour, replying to another question by John Gordon Swift McNeill, nationalist member for South Donegal, in regard to the letters published by the Independence Belge, and what the government proposes to do when the cabinet ministers are "deliberately charged with personal dishonor and public falsehood," said that, according to his view of the case, such accusations ought to be treated with contempt.

Sir Charles Dilke, advanced radical members for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, resumed the debate on Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation, he added, was never lower, and even now the government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

Wyndham, parliamentary secretary for the war office, who followed, admitted the war office had not been impeccable, but he argued that the government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military system, and welcomed criticism, as the country would be thus enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the government had done wrong, he continued, it had done it with right motives. The two cardinal points in the campaign were, firstly, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; secondly, the decision of General Buller to relieve Ladysmith. It must not be supposed that he criticised General Buller's decision. General Buller was on the spot, and could doubtless explain his actions. It was easy to conceive other disasters which might have occurred along any line of advance. They might have had a universal rise of the Cape Dutch. Wyndham again deplored the amendment which he asserted would be "misunderstood by the Continental critics, by our fellow subjects in Natal, and by our kinsmen in America, who are watching the vicissitudes of the struggle."

As regards the forces engaged, Wyndham said that exclusive of the Eighth division and the Fourth cavalry brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery, 3700 cavalry, 36 siege guns, 28 naval guns, 36 howitzers, 54 batteries of horse artillery, and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 58,000 men.

The parliamentary secretary of the war office also said he would have to ask the house for larger financial means in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion, and that the system of home defense might be put on a sound footing.

LITTLE CONFIDENCE IN BULLER.

British Public Does Not Believe He Can Reach Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—London papers have little news from South Africa today, and there is not much comfort in that little, except that the beleaguered garrison of Ladysmith did not despair when they learned of General Buller's second reverse, but were still hopeful and determined. The public does not believe that General Buller's army is capable of relieving Ladysmith, so the talk of a fresh movement does not inspire it. It is not true, as has been reported, that General Buller has withdrawn all his troops south of the Tugela. His big guns were still at Mount Alice on Sunday, with Lyttleton's brigade covering them.

According to the latest information, the retirement from Spionkop was inevitable. When reinforcements and a few guns arrived during the night, the position still held by the British forces was so confined that the various regiments were huddled together, and it was impossible in the darkness to make proper arrangements to meet the storm of shell and bullets that the daylight would bring upon them.

The campaign in Cape Colony does not develop rapidly. The Boers at Colesberg, Steynsburg and Stormberg seem to be content if they can keep the British troops in check, while Cronje operates between Modder River and Kimberley, holding Methuen quiet while the Boers bombard the diamond city.

Dr. Leyds' popularity in Berlin seems to be worrying the London papers. He is to hold another conference with Count von Bulow, the German foreign minister.

The alarm over the alleged defenselessness of the British isles increases. The London Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Portsmouth, saying:

"In the naval circles of Portsmouth, there is a strong impression that before long the government will mobilize the reserve squadron and commission several cruisers to be added to it. This impression is borne out by the fact that the naval officers who are unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on active service at short notice. The work on ships in hand at Portsmouth is being pushed with all speed. Only the most necessary repairs on several cruisers, now refitting, have been taken in hand.

"That the Channel squadrons have, at the last moment, been retained in British waters instead of being sent direct to Gibraltar, is also considered a sign that some important steps may be taken. The squadron remains for 10 days or a fortnight at Bantry and then proceeds to Suda bay or Gibraltar."

All this, too, at a time when the tone of the Continental press is not more hostile toward England than it has been for years; when no threat is heard against England in Russia or Germany, or even in France.

FREE STATE RECRUITS.

The Number Going From America Is Small.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Charles Pierce, consul-general for the Orange Free State, says:

"I believe that the man who went to one of the armories here in Manhattan and said he had sent 300 men from Washington to the Transvaal and that he proposed to send 300 more from here, is a faker. No one has gone there from this country, to my knowledge, unless he paid his own way and left here as a private individual. I know that some former army officers and surgeons have gone because they have shown me their tickets, but I cannot tell you their names. These are the statements I make to all inquiries, and there are many of them.

"First, any person wishing to go to South Africa must do so as a private individual, as there is no one in this country authorized to enlist or send men from the United States to South Africa.

"Second, no money has been appropriated for the purpose of sending men to South Africa.

"Third, any person desiring to go to South Africa must do so at his own expense. The cost from New York to South Africa is about $200. It would be advisable for every person going out there to take an additional $200 or $300 to provide for any possible contingencies that might arise after arriving there.

"Fourth, the Orange Free State consulate has no late news from the Orange Free State government, as all communication has been cut off since war was declared."

As few of those who would like to go to the kopje and veldt have $500, fully 99 per cent of them will remain at home.

Warm Clothes for British Soldiers.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Owing to the discovery that cotton khaki is insufficient protection for troops sleeping on the South African plains, the government is starting to reclothe the forces in the field with woolen khaki, and has already ordered 95,000 suits in Glasgow alone.

War Causes Iron to Advance.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Throughout South Staffordshire the iron works have advanced the price of iron 10 shillings per ton, on account of the dearness of coal.

Hay at Lourenco Marques.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Feb. 1.—Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, arrived here today, on his way to the Transvaal.

NEGUS FRIENDLY TO ENGLAND

French and Russian Intriguing Was of No Avail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Zurich states that the reports that Menelik is arming are untrue, and that the negus has rejected French and Russian counsel to attack the English from the rear. Menelik in November last received an extraordinary ambassador sent to him by England, with the greatest honor. He held any number of conferences with the English envoy, at which Herr Ilg, his Swiss adviser, was present. The negus was highly delighted with the result of the negotiations, and loaded the embassy with costly presents for the queen.

French and Russian diplomats are dissatisfied at the turn which things have taken. English influence in Abyssinia is steadily increasing. Menelik will not visit Paris. He takes the greatest possible interest in the construction of the Djibouti-Harrar railway.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Parade of a United States Regiment in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Jan 13, via San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The event of this week has been the arrival of the United States transport Grant with the Forty-eighth regiment, U. S. V. (colored), on board. In consequence of the breaking out of the plague in Honolulu, the Grant was obliged to put in here for coal. Permission having been granted by the authorities, a dress parade of the regiment was held this afternoon, and a great crowd witnessed the unusual spectacle of an armed body of American soldiery landing upon the shores of Japan.

The entire disappearance of the plague from Kobe and the occurrence of no more sporadic cases in other parts of the empire, its ravages being now confined entirely to the city of Osaka, is a fact attracting much attention. In the latter city it has assumed its most dangerous form, that of lung attack, and has thus become the very breath of pestilence. In spite of this, however, only 29 cases have occurred there.

The diet begins its sessions on the 15th. Among the measures to be introduced is one for the amendment of the criminal code, the provisions of which will be watched with great interest by the now exceedingly apprehensive foreign community.

Boer War in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A special to the Times-Herald from Danville, Ill., says:

Frank Specht, a German, who has an English wife, and William Shoemaker, an Englishman, with a German wife, got into an argument over the Boer war last night. The injured:

Frank Specht, stabbed three times with a pitchfork; may die. William Shoemaker, badly beaten and scratched; Mrs. William Shoemaker, scratched and hair torn out; Mrs. Frank Specht, badly bruised and scratched.

At the beginning of the fracas, the women stood valiantly for their own nationality, but as the fight progressed each forgot country and fought for her husband. When the police arrived, Specht was unconscious and bleeding profusely, while the women were tearing at each other's clothes and hair.

Missionary Killed by Chinese.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Peking says: The report of the death of Emperor Kwang Su is not confirmed. The dispatch adds that the safety of foreigners is not threatened, but that an English missionary having been murdered in the province of Shang Tung, the British, American, French, Italian and German ministers have addressed a note to the foreign office asking that measures be taken by the Chinese authorities for the safety of missionaries.

Cole Waived Examination.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the Globe National bank, and who is charged with embezzling and misappropriating $300,000, the property of the bank, waived examination today, and was held in $50,000 bonds for the grand jury of the district court, which sits March 20. Benjamin E. Smith and Benjamin Wells, of Boston, were accepted as sureties. Cole was brought here early in January from Los Angeles, Cal.

Papers in Carter Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The papers in the case of Captain Carter were received at the supreme court today. The application for a writ of certiorari will have to be made Monday.

PARISH SCHOOL BURNED

SISTER AND PUPIL PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Four Hundred Children Were in the Building, but the Rest Reached the Street Safely.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Two lives were lost by a fire which partially destroyed St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish school, on Fourteenth street, this afternoon. The victims were:

Sister Stanislaus.

Marcn Foley, a pupil, 10 years old.

They were in the south wing of the third floor of the building, and when they discovered that the building was on fire they were imprisoned by a pall of smoke that no one could penetrate. Firemen tried to rescue them, but each time they found the suffocating smoke an impassable barrier, and the sister and her pupil, despairing of escape, fell at the foot of a little altar, upon which there was a crucifix, and there, 15 minutes later, two firemen who had climbed up the ladder from the alley found them, suffocated and unconscious, embraced in each other's arms. Both died a few minutes after being carried to the Pius hospital.

When the fire broke out, 400 pupils, in charge of a number of sisters and brothers, were on the second and third floors. Without the loss of a moment, the teachers, with a quiet dignity that gave their charges no reason to suspect their danger, commanded them to "fall in." Drill marching has been one of the features in the school, and the scholars left their rooms in perfect order. They were almost to the ground floor before they suspected their danger. Then they broke and ran, but the wide street doors were open, and every one escaped without a bruise.

The fire was caused by an overheated furnace in the basement. The loss on the building will not exceed $6000.

A Half-Million-Dollar Fire.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 1.—Early this morning a fire, the result of a boiler explosion, in the tobacco warehouse of J. P. Wolf, threatened for a while to do immense damage in the manufacturing district of this city. The fire was finally gotten under control at 10:20, not, however, before fully $500,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The principal losers are: J. P. Wolf & Sons, tobacco merchants; R. Bimm & Sons, grocers; Benedict, cigars; Dayton Paper Novelty Company.

Nightwatchman Snedinger was overcome by smoke and was found unconscious by firemen. Several firemen were badly frozen, and Fireman McCoy was hurt, probably by falling walls.

Fatal Fire at Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 1.—Fire in East Grand Forks yesterday destroyed a saloon and burned to death W. D. Kelly, one of the proprietors, and T. J. McAdam, ex-mayor of the city. The bodies were not found until today. It is supposed that in passing Kelly's place they had smelled escaping gas, and had gone into the basement by an outer door to investigate and that they had lighted a match, which caused an explosion, setting the house on fire. The bodies were locked in each other's arms, indicating that one had attempted to carry the other out.

Large Fire in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Fire, which broke out at 3 o'clock this afternoon in George W. Stout's wholesale grocery store, spread to adjoining buildings, occupied by Brinkmeyer, Kuhn & Co., wholesale grocers, and the Hendricks-Vance Company, causing a total loss estimated at $250,000. Insurance was 55 per cent of the value.

For the Partition of China.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Vienna:

"Pourparlers are actively proceeding among the European cabinets concerning co-operation in China. It appears quite certain counter action will be taken, in which Russia and America can join."

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

DYSPEPSIA.

Geo. B. Scully, of 75 Nassau St., New York, says: "For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and I came to the conclusion to try your pills. I immediately found great relief from their use. I feel like a new man since I commenced taking them, and would not now be without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if any one so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing its work."

Radway's Pills

Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Piles, Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all disorders of the Liver. 25c per box. At Druggists' or by mail, Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.

Bisque Ware
Bargains.
It's Worth Your Coming Just to See.
Great Eastern Tea Co.
326 Washington St., Portland.
223 First St., Portland.
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Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures

SICK HEADACHE,

sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

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