Incidents of the Present Conflict in South Africa.

STORIES OF THE WAR

BATTLES UNDER A BURNING SUN

Graphic Description of an Early Sor. tie From Mafeking-How the People of Ladysmith Live.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- "The men were crowding around the engines in line, of-fering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, neverthing the close of the bat-tie at Enslin, "but it was useless. The drivers had been theratened with courtuniverse has been interationed with course maintial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient sup-ply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a stars of the " steam plp

Such extracts as this from the mailed scriptions of the fighting in South Africe give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Be-lated as these letters are by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much needed light upon the situation so barrenly reported over the censored Ca-bles. It was the heat that drove the British soldlers to drink gratefully from the eximute type of an engine after seven hours' furbitue at Enslin where they lost rice give some faint idea of the conditions hours' fighting at Enslin, where they lost 279 killed and wounded,

Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas' hospital, writes under date of the field hospital at Grange River: "Dur-ing an eight days' stay, some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal medical army corps here. In one night alone 3% patients arrived from the fight at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 125 degrees in some of the texts.

"The distance from here to the main hospitals at Wynberg, which takes 28 hours, emphasizes the difficulties due to the length of the line of com-The majority of the wounds have been inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets, and a small proportion by Martini bullets, and large projectiles. A wounded Boer referred to the Lee-Met-ford as a 'gentlemanly bullet,' and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean, and little disposed to suppurate. Those builds met with have been little deformed unless they have struck stones before entering, and I have seen no single instance which would suggest either flatned or so-called explosive bullets among

An Early Sortle From Mafeking. From Mafeking, under date of October No, the Times correspondent in that be-leaguered place vividly describes a night morile by Capiain Fitzsiarence, with 55 men of the Protectorate regiment, and Lieutenant Murray, with 25 men of the Chipe pollo

rtly after 11 o'clock," writes the correspondent, "Captain Fitzelarence and the mean started on their perlous under-taking. In the faint light of the night we could see their figures sliently hurry-ing across the weldt. In the blue haze of the distance a black blur betokened the position of the enomy, and it seemed that at any moment the hourse challenge of the Boar outposts would give the alarm. The men crept on, slightly in extended form, holding themselves in readiness for the supreme moment. The silence was intense. The heavy gloom, the wisiful ndiscs of the veldi at night, the shadowy patches in the bush, all seemed to heighten the tension of one's nerves. In a little while our men were within a few yards of the enemy; then each fixed his bayonet to the side and as the bidde new hore when the his rifle, and as the bindes rang home upon their sockets the gallant band raised a

ringing cheer. tantly the Boer position was galnot from one alone, and not from a mere wanized into activity; figures showed everywhere; shots rang out, men shouled, horses stampeded, and the confusion which Great Britain and the South African republics are aware that the president will accept promptly and with pleasure any ine the title of property to be purchased reigned supreme gave to our men one wital moment in which to hurl themselves wars a loud crash, for, as it happened. both of them, but up to this time neither many of our men were nearer the enof these governments has given the slightest intimation that it desires anything but strict neutrality from the United States. their charge had precipitated them upon some sheets of corrugated from which the Boers had torn from the grandstand of the race course for protection from the It is true that just before hostilities began, President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, through his consul-general at New York, Mr. Pierce, desired the friendly intervention of President McKinley in the hope of "With our men upon the parapet of the trench a few rapid volleys were fired into the enemy who, taken completely by averting war, but no concurrent request of a similar nature came from England, and the president therefore abstained from volunteering his good offices where they surprise, were altogether demoralized Those in the first trenches seemed to have been petrified by fright. Where they were, they remained, disabled with bayonet, apparently would have been unwelcome Since that time no suggestion of a desire knockod senseless with the rifle burt, to arbitrate or put an end to fighting has en manifested, however guardedly, shot dead. Captain Fitzclarence himself, to with magnificent gallantry and swords-manship, killed four of the enemy with his this government by the countries con perned, and reports to the contrary are auhoritatively characterized as fal sword, his men plying their bayonets It is probable that should Great Britain stronuously the while "This was the first trench, and as the fighting grew hotter some little memory ndicate her wish to have the president at-empt a peaceful solution of the difficultempt a peaceful solution of of their earlier boasts inspired the Boers to make a stand. They fought well. Commandant Botha told Lieutenant Monty, the American consul at Pretoria would by the American consult at Freedrac would promptly ask President Kruger if he de-sired to unite in the request. This pro-cedure is made possible by President Stoyn's earlier request, and by the state department's declination to receive Gencrieff, who had charge of the flag party nat arranged for an armistice this morn ing, that he thought at least 1000 men had been moved against his position. "After the first fury had been expended our men charged at the bayonet point right ral O'Blerne, who was understood to be narged with powers from Pretoria to ask for mediation in the event of England's be ing willing to leave the dispute to ar-ditration. Officially, it is said, the United across the line of tranches. It was in this charge that the Boers lost heavily. As soon as the squadron reached the extrem-ity of the Boer position their movement was covered by the flanking fire of the States cannot bring to the attention of the British government a Boer request for me-diation, though it is not doubted that Eng-Cape police, which added still further to land would become aware of such a re-quest as soon as it was made, and would exities of the enemy. The galling immediately have an opportunity to make fire of the police disturbed them for sor Clark, and we agreed to meet again that day. I did not, however, see him again time longer than was required in the actual retirement of the force. The Boors an identical proposition. on this subject." had been unnerved by the onslaught of the men, and a feature of the hours A PORTUGUESE STATEMENT. He also said that, as the speaker in selecting the committee on investigation in the Clark matter, he had not known all Diplomatic Understanding With Engoh elapsed between the final withdrawal of aur force from the some of conflict and the advent of dawn was the heavy firing of the enemy, who still continued Innd and Germany. LISBON, Jan. 6.-A semiofficial note to the members selected were unfriendly to Clark. Replying further to questions con-cerning his suggestion of \$50,000 ns the the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as discharging useless volleys into space. The price Clark should pay for his vote, h loss to us in the encounter had been six follows said: "I believe I was perfectly justified in doing what I did. I considered that a most outrageous crime was being perpe-trated, and I was willing to act the part. ed, ten wounded and two of our men The British and German governments, taken prisoners, but the gravity of the having previously reached an agreement loss which the enemy sustained can be most surely measured by the fact that between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contraction of a until a inte hour this afternoon they could of a detective." Fred Whiteside, Montana state senator, testified that he had been approached prior to and after the meeting of the legis-lature in the interest of Clark's candidacy arge loan for the purpose of reorganizing the finances, the two governments were not find the spirit to resume the bombardment. It is suid in camp here that 300 Beers will have reason to remember the charge of the Protectorate regiment." sposed to guarantee the success of the meration. At the same time the governments of Great Britain and Germany as-sured Portugal that the basis of the agree-They Live in Caves at Ladysmith. by John Neill, John B. Wellcome and nent between them was the recognition The doings of the besieged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent let-Charles W. Clark, a son of the senator. He had seen Wellcome by appointment in f the integrity of the Portuguese culonial ominions and the legitimacy of Portuwhite's ocen unity described by recent let-turs. If the Boers continue seriously to hem in and continuously to bombard White's force, the bosleged promise to become full-fielded cave-dwellers for, ac-oradime to the Indix News' correspondent a room at a hotel at Helena, and had met there others of Clark's friends. He had also met Senator Clark, who told him that uese soversignity over the Portuguese "They further suggested that in the Wellcome had spoken favorably of him cording to the Daily News' correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency vent of Portugal accepting the proposi-ion concerning the loan, the latter should (Whiteside). The first intimation he had had that his there is to burrow. The first initiation he had had that his support of Clark would be to his financial advantage came from Nell. Afterwards Wellcome had told him that his vote for and support of Clark would be worth flobe guaranteed the colonial and customs re-"Some people." writes the authority, The Portuguese government the "Some people." writes the authority, "having spent much time and patient ia-bor in making burrhows for themselves, find life there so intolerably monotonous that they poster to take the damaces above ground. Others pass, whole days with wives and families or in softmary misery where there is not light enough to read IDIE, eclared that it had no need of such a lean, and, according to our information, has no such need to the present day." 000. He had co-operated with the suppor ers of Clark for the purpose of exposin the corrupt methods which he was satis British Columbia's Offer. VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.-The British Columbia government and legislature fied were being used to secure Clark's elec tion. He exhibited a list of the members of the legislature whom Wellcome and or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile, tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak. mite in indorsing the decision to proffer a company of 290 mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at Halifax, or any other Senator Clark's son had requested him to cy had told him they were willing houses half an hour before dayorcan, carrying children in their arms or a cat or monkey or a goose or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly inden birds, and they come back similarly inden to pay \$10,000 for any democrat and more for the vote of J. T. Anderson, of Mea gher county. when the night gots too dam for gunners to go on shooting. There would he a touch of humor in all this if if were not so deeply nulhedificities the generation with possible tracelled. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shell or indicate the solution is a stray shell or to not solution is a stray shell or the solution is a stray shell or to not solution is a stray shell or the solution is a stray shell or to not solution is a stray shell or the solution is a stray shell t where or at what hour a stray shell or splinter will fall, and it is pltiful some-times to hear crises for dolly from a prat-ting mits, who may herself be father-less or motherless tomorrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that little as possible of such things, putting ing a shem from us with the light comment that vote.

they happen daily elsewhere than in be sleged towns, and make the best of a THE HEARING IS CLOSED ly situation." Soldiers' Fight at Modder River. Of the hard fight at Modder River, the lobe correspondent says: "On the plain were numerous white crosses which we subsequently discovered were marked sanges set out by the Boers previously. The fighting line on both sides extended six miles, and there was inces-sant fusiliade and cannonade for 12 hours.

The Boers were never seen by us; none of the officers and men to whom I have spok-en since, saw a Boer. It is certainly marvelous how they always manage to hide selves." Of the same battle the Dally News

correspondent writes: "Modder River was a soldier's fight. Grit, doggedness and pride of caste made

us masters of the trenches. For 16 hours the battle raged. For 16 hours, on a barren plain, the infantry advanced by short rushes in the sweltering heat to shoot and get shot. For 16 hours the artillery, innoent of that shelter which tacticians in books lay down as absolutely necessary pounded away at their invisible foe. The wounded fell out and were, in most cases, left, for the stretcher-bearers did not dare enter the zone of fire. Each wounded an was made a mark for the enemy's riflemen. The wounded were useful for the Boers. They took sighting shots at them and got the range perfectly."

Criticism of the British Artillery. Among the many criticisms of the British artillery, none has attracted more at tention than that of November 17. -81 Ladysmith, by the Standard's war correspondent. Summing up, this correspon-

have labored have been demonstrated re-peatedly. At Eland's langte, two officers and two men of the first field battery were wounded at a range beyond that at which they could fire shrapnel. Except in reconnoissances, our field guns are useless as long as the slege lasts. The Boer shrap-nel is fused for 500 yards, whereas our

fuse censes to be effective at 400 yards. "The meaning of this will be clear when I say that for 1100 yards, or nearly threeunriters of a mile, our artillery are exenemy without being able to fire a really effective shot in self-defense. Our equip-ment is unduly heavy. Our guns carry too much weight. The double teams that brought the Twenty-first battery to Eland'a langte, a distance of 15 to 16 miles, had not an ounce left in them. This is the first time that the British army has faced modern artillery, and the lessons to be learned will be of the greatest value. Al-ready we have discovered that with the ald of smokeless powder and long ranges the enemy may be invisible, and that when he is raining shells and shot upon us days may pass without disclosing the po-sition of some of his guns and howitzers. The Boer has an advantage, if not in his Mauser rifle, which many experts in our vrmy now declare to be more accurate and

trustworthy than the Lee-Metford, at any rate in the possession of field glasses,"

BELGIUM'S REQUEST.

Ignorance of the Traditional Atti-

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.-A special to the fribune from Washington says:

It is pointed out at the state department that the popular movement reported in press dispatches from Belgium, having in view a petition to President McRinley, ask-ing him to offer mediation to the belliger-ents in South Africa, is altogether mindirected and exhibits a painful ignorance of the American policy of abstention from intruding in matters which are none of this

have no direct influence in the direction of terminating höstilities if it is proposed to induce the United States to take the Initiainduce the United States to take the initia-tive toward securing an American cable settlement of the quarrel. Both belliger-ents are already prosumably aware of the historical attitude of the United States, shown as late as the war between China and Japan, in always being ready to use its good office to avoid or end strife when the invitation comes from both disputants,

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, JANUARY 7, 1900.

FINAL ARGUMENTS IN THE ROBERTS INVESTIGATION. Taking of Testimony Begun in the

Case of Senator Clark, of Montana. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- When the Robarts committee resumed its session today, Roberts went on with his argument, be-

gun yesterday. He reviewed the action of the constitutional convention of Utah, urging that this carried out the requirements of congress for the admission of Utah as a state, namely, that polygamous marriages should no longer be contracted. In particular, Roberts contended there was no requirement by congress or in the con-stitutional convention that previously con-tracted matrimonial associations should be interrupted.

Interrupted. In the course of his argument, Roberts said he had observed that the indies in-volved in this question of plural wives were quite generally received in the circles of Gentile ladies in Uiah. He vehemently denounced what he characterized as the constituent of the second second second second and also the effort to argue multip feels and also the effort to frome public feel-ing by saying the American home "was in danger." "If necessary," he exclaimed, "I could call attention to ten thousand evils which threaten the country without going to the state of Utah." In closing Roberts rule that the page

In closing, Roberts said that the pa-triotism of the Mormon church toward the country could not be questioned. When a fund was raised for the survivors of the battle-ship Maine, the Mormon church had contributed one-fifth of the entire amount. When the country's authority in the Phil-ippines was questioned, "Utah's guns, handled by Utah men, had been in the fore-front of the fray."

Schroeder, the Gentile representative, stated that no further point would be made on Roberts' naturalization papers, made on "Roberts' naturalization papers, as it was desired to exclude him from congress specifically and solely on the ground of his being a polygamist. After the arguments closed, members of the com-mittee attached some importance to the question asked by Chairman Tayler, of Roberts, relative to the latter being amen-able while in the District of Columbia to the Edmunda say. It is understood special the Edmunds act. It is understood special attention may be given by the committee to this feature.

At 12:39, the arguments on both sides were closed, and the committee went into executive session. At the executive session it was decided to close the hearing and the testimony, unless ex-Secretary Carlisle desired to be heard further. The committee then adjourned until 10 A. M. next Wednesday. There was no vote or other action on the final disposition of the

THE CLARK INVESTIGATION. Speaker Stiff, of the Montana House

Was the First Witness.

speaker of the Montana house of repre-sentatives, was the first witness in the Clark case before the senate committee on privileges and elections today. Repre-sentative Campbell, of Montans, ques-tioned Stiff, and his questions were direct-ed to showing that the empowers and finaned to showing that the embarrassed finan-cial condition of State Representative McLaughlin had been taken advantage of by Senator Clark to approach him to se-cure his vote, and also that Stiff's own

prior to the meeting of the legislature. He also stated that he himself had been approached by William Bickford, as a representative of Clark, and his support solicited for the latter. The questions bringing out this infor-mation were all objected to by the demation were all objected to by the de-fense, who insisted that Clark must be directly connected with all transactions with which it was sought to connect his name. The reply was that his connection would be shown, over Clark's signature.

The questioning of Mr. Stiff was direct-ed toward showing that Bickford had sought to secure Stiff's services to exam-

He was a student at the Texas state university, and claims to have wealthy relatives in Mason, Tex. He denied all knowledge of the hold-up. RAILROAD COMBINATION.

Rumor of a Gigantic Deal Pending in the East.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The Tribune says An important railroad conference has been in progress in this city for the last two days at the Waldorf-Astoria. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio systems; Henry Fink president of the Norfolk & Western, and A. J. Cassati, president of the Pennsyland A. J. Cassait, president of the Fennsyr vania system, have all been in attendance. John K. Cowan, president of the Balti-more & Ohio, is also said to have been present. One important matter disposed of was the rate for hauling coal for the coming year; but this is said to have been only an incident of the meeting. For some time it has been known that the Vanderbilt-Morgan interests were in control of the Big Four and the Chesa-peake & Ohio. There have been persistent rumors, too, regarding a combination be-

the near future a great combination would at least be made interesting. The chief be effected and that the following roads feature of the rules is that the speaker of would be in it:

The Boston & Maine, which, as it owns the road, also means the Maine Central, north of Boston; the New York, New Haven & Hartford, which on account of

its intimate traffic relationship with the Pennsylvania could not well stand aloof, and the Boston & Albany, now controlled by the New York Central-these roads practically covering the field of New Engthem with attempting to bribe Senato by the New York Central-these roads practically covering the field of New Eng-land. Besides these the speaker named the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the C. & O., the Big Four, the Norfolk & Western, and the New York Central system, including the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Michigan

System, including the barke shore and Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central, as well as the Nickol Plate and West Shore. He added that he was not informed as to what the exact form of the combination would be-whether it would amount to actual consolidation or not-but it would certainly be of such a The resolution providing for the investi-gating committee, with the amendments included, was adopted unanimously. nature as to prevent future competition and a consequent cutting of freight and passenger rates. This, he thought, how-

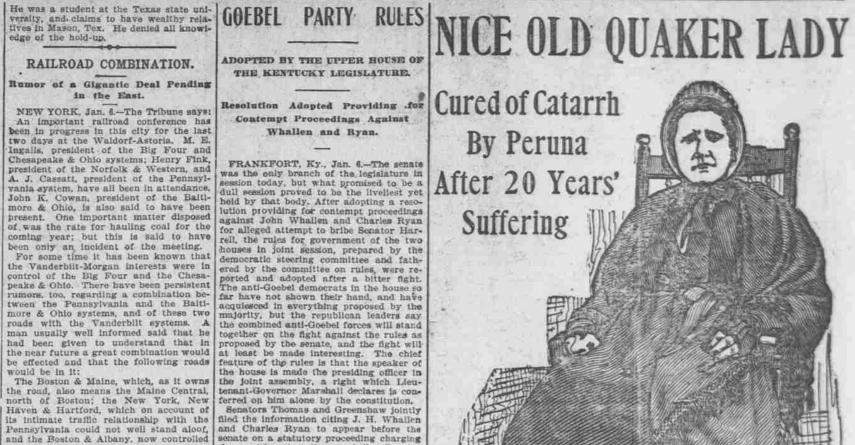
Senator Howard (rep.) offered a resolu-tion for a special committee to investigate Senator Harrell. In support of the resoluever, was only the beginning, and it was his conviction that other roads may be taken in later, both in the South and tion he said that "If the charge of agree-ing to accept a bribe is proved, Harrell

West. For two or three days there have been persistent rumors in Wall street that a railroad combination of the first magni-nalized but there has been tude was impending, but there has been much mystery as to the identity of the roads concerned. A year ago the New York Central interests secured control of the Rutland railroad. The Rutland road is intimately connected with the Fitch-burg, and later the New York Central burg, and later the New York Central made overtures toward obtaining a lease of the latter property. These negotiations were not successful, and the Central made an arrangement whereby it obtained con-

trol of the Boston & Albany on a long lease. Advices from Boston quote the president of the Boston & Maine as admitting that his road was in negotiation for the leasing of the Fitchburg. With the Fitchburg, the Boston & Maine would have a western outlet from Boston. But Wall-street opinion has coincided with the view of the Tribune's informant, that the Boston & Maine was soon to pass under the control of the New York pass under the control of the New York Central. There remains in New Eng-land the big New York, New Haven & Hartford road, which, although it may not be taken over by any other company, is still not likely to be a disturber of har-mony, for J. Plerpont Morgan and Sena-tor Desaw are among Via directors and tor Depew are among its directors, and another is William Rockefeller, who re-cently entered the New York Central board. Moreover, the New Häven road is in close business relations with the Pennsylvania, between which systems and the New York Contral a compact of the New York Central a compact of amity exists.

RUN ON A BANK.

Small Concern in New Jersey Forced to Suspend.



MRS. POLLY EVANS. A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PE-RU-NA. The Society of Friends embraces a hospitable, sweet-spirited and gentle peo-

Harrell might be vindicated if he is inno-cent and not whitewashed by a committee congregations for worship and discipline, and various scattered individuals in New England, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and a few in England. The following letter, written by a ven-erable old Quaker, Mr. John Evans, liv-ing at South Wabash, Ind., tells in his quaint language his experience with the national catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na. He savs: Senated for that purpose. Senator Carter (dem.) said the resolu-tion already adopted, providing for the Whallen-Ryan investigation, cartled with it an investigation of Harrell. The point of order was made that in order to inves-

tigate Harrell separately, formal charges must be filed, as in the case of Whallen and Ryan, and Howard withdrew his says: "My wife (Polly J. Evans) says The senate took up the report of the she feels entirely cured of systemic catarrh of twenty years' joint committee on rules, which provides that the speaker of the house, and not standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine the lieutenant-governor, shall preside at all joint sessions. This arrangement, if adopted, will make Speaker Trimble (dem.) the presiding officer when the gov-Pe-ru-na, as directed, and we feel ernorship contest is heard. The senate adopted the report of the committee. The vote was: Ayes, 20; nocs. 14. Lieutenant-Governor Marshall, hefore he put the vote, said: "I deem it my very thankful to thee for thy kindness and advice. She did not ever expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell duty to state to the menate that I very much doubt whether It is in the power of the senate to limit or prescribe the duties thee there has been a great deal of Pe-ru-na used here last winter. which devolve upon me as a constitutional officer." Pe-ru-na does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do The joint rules are yet to be adopted in the house. Judge Cantrill today entered an order recommend it to anyone that is

afflicted with catarrh. "As ever, thy friend, John Evans, "South Wabash, Ind."

The Quakers have always been charac-terized by their untiring care in relieving the suffering of their own poor, and are the year 1999.

PENSION ABUSES.

knew was always abusing the commis-sioner. He enlisted in March, 1885, for

membership of about 80,000. At present ple. They universally wear plain, unob-the body of Friends consists of small congregations for worship and discipline, ity, as to escape the over-changing fash-

dition in which chronic catarrh has per-vaded the whole system. Catarrh first begins by localizing itself in some one or more organs of the body, but very soon it shows a tendency to spread to other organs. If it is not checked, the whole system becomes invaded by this insidious

When catarrh has reached this stage of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local rem

Nothing but a systemic remedy can reach it.

Pe-ru-na is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases Pe-ru-na eradicates catarrh from the

system.

aystem. It does its work quietly but surely. It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body. It produces regular functions. Pe-ru-na restores perfect health in a matural way. No one should neglect to produce one of Dr. Hartman's free hooks on catarrh. of Dr. Hariman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co. Columbus, O. Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na almanac for

onions. The loudest-mouthed one I ever

tude of the United States.

It is suggested that such a petition could

the consideration on McLaughlin's part being, Bickford specified, that Me-Laughlin should support Clark for the senate. Stiff testified to the correctness of this outline, and added that Bickford had told him that he (Stiff) should re-ceive \$500 for his individual services, when \$5 would have been a good fee; that his own vote was wanted for Clark, and that he should be put on Clark's list of attorneys for a number of years. Bickford had, in this connection, exhibited a list of property to be sold by McLaughlin, with the prices to be paid, which were in excess of the value of the property, and his property was afterwards conveyed to Clark. Stiff also stated that the agreement with McLaughlin provided that he was to be employed by Clark for two years at \$200 per year, and that Mc-Laughlin had since been employed in this connection. He also stated that Mc-Laughlin had voted for Clark. The witness stated that in another conversation with Bickford a week prior to the meeting of the legislature, the latter had offered him \$10,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for the speakership and support Clark for the senator-ship. Stiff also detailed a conversation ship. Stiff also detailed a conversation with A. B. Cook, ex-state auditor, who had offered him \$20,000 to vote for Clark, "I made no definite reply," said Stiff, because I wanted further to investigate what was going on. I told him that Clark really wanted to secure my vot he could afford to pay more than \$20,000, and suggested \$50,000, saying I did not want this to be understood as an offer on my part. Cook said he would see

case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Henry C. Stiff,

vote had been improperly solicitéd. Stiff stated that he knew McLaughlin was in distressed financial circumstances

Hold-Up in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- Martin van

Leaaven, a Ninth-street drygoods dealer was held up and shot by a robber on Miswas held up and enor the Two shots were sion street last night. Two shots were find but without serious results. The fired, but without serious results. alleged highwayman was captured by two men on horseback, who were passing at the time. He is a soldier, giving the name

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The Union County bank, of Rahway, N. J., today placed a be heard in the court of appeals. notice on its door announcing that it had been compelled to suspend, "owing to the unusual demand made upon it by

depositors, but that there is good reas to believe that depositors will be paid in full soon as the bank can realize on its investments." The bank has been paying 8 per cent dividends on a capital of \$40,000. It is a state institution, and has a sur plus of \$25,000. After the difficulties of the Middleser

County bank, of Portham, N. J., which was robbed by its cashier, George M. Valentine, there was some eviden imidity on the part of the depositors of the Union County bank, as President Ed-ward F. Savage had been Valentine's lawyer, and the vice-president of the Union County bank, Mulford D. Valentine, was an uncle of the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County bank. It was known for several days that the bank accounts were under investigation, and this brought on a run. It is said about \$30,000 was paid out yesterday, and there were still many depositors waiting to draw out money when the bank closed for the day. The directors held a meeting late yes

terday, and as an outcome it was de not to open the bank today. quiries the officers of the bank stated that the notice issued by Deputy Commission er Johnson contained about all the in formation that at present could be made public regarding the

ANOTHER NATIONAL PARK.

Plan for a Reserve at Headwaters o Mississippl.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6 .- General C. C. drews has propared a bill to bring about an arrangement with the Chippewa Indians for obtaining certain reservations for the proposed Northern Minnesota National Park, at the headwaters of the Mississip river. The territory proposed to be taken comprises 611.592 acres of land, and 214,470 acres of water, the Cass lake, Chippewa, Leech lake and Lake Winnebago reserva-

Under the act of congress of January 14, 1889, the Indians ceded the reservation to the United States with the understanding that the reservation would be surveyed that the "pine lands" thereon should be established and offered for sale to the highest bidder, in 40-acre tracts, and that all other lands except such as might b allotted to individual Indians should b regarded as agricultural lands and sold t actual settlers, the proceeds of all seles to be paid into the treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians. If the reservations shall be perpetually held as a national park, it is expected that the forests thereon will be managed on forestry principles-that the mature timber will be cut and sold from time to time, thereby oting the water supply of the Mi dssippi river. The bill authorizes the president to an

point three commissioners to negotiate with the Indians and agree upon a sum to be paid for the land.

Snielde of a Newspaper Man.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6 .- A man belineved to be Charles Sutton, editor of the Logans-port, Ind., Daily Reporter, committed sui-cide tonight by shooting himself in the He was en route home from a trip Pacific coast. No reason is known head. to the for the sulcide.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Today's state-ment of the condition of the treasury shows

on by a court of last resort. This gives the democratic commissioners the selection of the judge before whom the case shall

JACKSON DAY BANQUET. Bryan the Chief Orator at the Chi-

cago Dinner.

granting the injunction prayed for by Election Commissioners Poyntz and Ful-ton, restraining Mackay and Cochran,

Governor Taylor's appointees, from buall

fying and acting. The court, after grant-ing the injunction, entered an order set-

ting it aske and giving the right to ap

peal, stating that he thought the case of such importance that it should be passed

created for that purpose.

resolution

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Six hundred demo-crais gathered in the banquet hall of the Tremont house tonight to observe "Jackon day" in an appropriate manner. Hon William J. Bryan was the honored guest and chief orator of the occasion. The commencement of the banquet was late, and it was nearly midnight when the orators were in full swing. Mr. Bryan's address was the last on the list. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, acted as toastme er. On the pending currency bill, Mr. Bryan sald:

"The currency bill fastens us to the financial systems of the Old World, and subjects us to all the disturbances which subjects us to all the disturbances which affect them, while it places the control of the volume of paper money in the hands of a bank trust, which will be as merciless to the people of this country as Weyler was to the reconcentradoes. The fight for bimetalism at the ratio of 15 to 1 has not been lost. The increased production of gold has shown the advantage of more money, and has answered the argument so often made that the parity could not be maintained because of the overproduetion of silver.

He declared that the republican party unable to enact and enforce sufficient anti-trust laws, and that the democratic party, when in power, will meet the issue with a plain and positive remedy. Or On

the subject of "imperialism" he said: "The question of imperialism will occupy a prominent place in the next campaign it matters not whether the war in the Philippines ends in the near future or con-tinues until election. The people must determine the policy to be pursued in regard to the Filipinos. That policy must intemplate the ultimate independence of the Filipinos or their permanent retention under American sovereignty. Who de-sires to admit them to share and share allke with us in the destiny of this republic? The entire policy of the administration

in relation to the Philippines he declared to be utterly wrong. His speech was re-ceived with great enthusiasm.

GEAR'S RE-ELECTION ASSURED.

Result of the Caucus for Speaker of the lowa House.

DES MOINES, In., Jan. 6 .- At 19 o'clock this evening there ended one of the most exciting contests for speaker of the house of representatives in the history of the Iowa legislature, which the friends of Senator Gear say practically settled an equally exciting contest for United State senator to succeed John H. Gear. The speakership contest was decided in favor of Dr. D. H. Bowen, of Waukeon, the candidate of the Gear forces, he receiving 48 votes as against 38 for W. L. Eaton, of Osage, the avowed candidate of the supporters of A. B. Cummins, of Des Moine for United States senator. The caucus was held in the house of

representatives, beginning at 8 o'clock, and was secret, no one but republican members-elect of the house being admitted. The vote shows that there was no wavering in the lines as drawn up 2 hours previously, signed list of support ors of each candidate having been pre-pared as early as midnight last night. The caucus on United States senator will probably not be held for a week yet, the vote in the general assembly being taken January 16.

The friends of A. B. Cummins, the othe andidate for senator, concede Gear's ma-ority of the republicans in the senate, so the result on the speakership in the hour caucus will determine the speakership.

Old Soldier Who Would Have Strictly a Roll of Honor.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 4-(To the Editor.)-As I have read your many animadversions on the G. A. R. and its onnection with the pension roll and per ion legislation, I have been pl glad to think that the G. A. R. had

friend that was able and bold enough t point, not only to its virtues, but to its dangers, defects, etc. On the other hand, when I read the criticisms by members of the G. A. R. of those self-same edi torials, I wonder whether I have soft ening of the brain and do not really understand the meaning of language There is something wrong somewhere I can make myself understood I shall think that I am all right.

In the first place, I am a member of the G. A. R. I think it is my duty to regard my post as my family. If there are any who gain admittance to its propr domain or benefits that are unwe It is our duty to point them out, that we may deprive them of all the honor or usufruct. I think that we should regard the pension roll as a roll of honor, a a just appreciation of patriotism; that t is as pairfolic an act of the govern-

nent to come to our assistance. In our of need, as ours in going to the assistance of the government in its hour of need was patriotic, and it is only seward for patriotism. But what patrio until he was drafted, or the one that wen substitute and obtained from ut as a \$400 to \$3000 for so doing?

Yet that mercenary may draw more pension than the genuine patriot, who only received \$13 to \$16 per month. Then, again, was the officer who seived from \$50 to \$400 or \$500 per month any more patriotic than the com dier? If not, then why the diffe amount of pension? They are both in civil life. Is it right that the governm

should pay one man thousands of dollars a year salary, and \$1200 a year pension, and another for the same quality of patriotism (and mayhap more heroism only \$100 to \$300 pension per year and no salary.

Again, I think the wife I had when enlisted should have been pensioned inde-pendent of my services, for she was just as patriotic as I was, and was willing to endure the privations consequent up my absence. But the connection of n services in the army 30-odd years ag and my wife that I married in 1878 fail to see: yet the laws are on the statute books, and I think that most o

them are wrong, and stand in the way of thousands of deserving and needy old comrades In fact, I think the time has com when every old soldier who has not suf-ficient income to support him ought to have a pension, and every one who has enough ought to be stricken from the rolls. There are not many who are able to work and make a living that served in

the ranks in '61-5; so let us work to ge every old, needy comrade on and every other one off. I think that is about the way The Oregonian views it. The way to do it is to "speak right out in meeting There was a bill introduced in the senat by J. H. Mitchell to pension a man by petition. The man at the time was not even a naturalized citizen. He had been an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company, but had never been in the servic of the United States. He has since died. But I see that Senator McBride brought it forth again a couple of weeks ago. suppose he had not heard of the man'

death, and he thought he was still a voter. The meanest pansion I ever heard of was a banker who drew \$72 per month for blindness. One of the inspectors return. Consultation free, and charges caught him weeding and thinning young reasonable. Hours, 11 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.

\$400, of course, and has got a pension, but not for patriotism, but simply because t is the law.

Comrades, our friends are those who oint out ours and our country's enem can't say that I am an iconoclast, but have no idols. M. A. BAKER.

An Unprecedented Proceeding.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-Judge Mor-row, of the United States circuit court, has granted Attorney Horace W. Philbrook a writ of error to the supreme court of the United States in his suit for \$500,000 damages against the justices of the supreme court of California and several lawyers, whom he accuses of "conspiracy to libel, oppress and ruin him." Chief Justice Beatty and Justice Harrison state that this proceeding is unprecedented in the history of American jurisprudance, Mr. Phil-brook has been disbarred by the auprema ourt for making charges of unprofessional duct against Justice Harrison, and claims that the action of the court has imoverlahed him.

A writ of error to the United States supreme court has also been granted by Judge Morrow in the application for a mandate to compel the supreme court of California to restore Mr. Philbrook to his right to practice his profession as attorney-at-law.

Blown to Pieces.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 6.-Mike Pine and Thomas Pillow, miners in the Never Sweat, were blown to pleces by a premaarely exploded blast in a drift on the 1809 foot level.

German Actor Killed. CLEVELAND, Jan. 6 .- Hans Ravene, a ll-known German actor, who had be playing here, was instantly killed today falling from a stairway at his boarding-house

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride-



STRICTURE Cured in Ten Days.

Dr. Darrin, 365 Morrison street, Portand, Or., specialist in all forms of chronic diseases and weaknesses of men and wom-en, also makes a particular specialty of stricture and the weakness that usually accompanies it. His method cures it to stay cured in 10 days or he makes no charge. No pain or detention connected with the cure. Hundreds cured without one failure or unpleasant result. We in vite correspondence and the fullest investigation, and will refer you to cured patients whom you may interview. Write a full history of your case or come to Portland without delay.

Any case of stricture placed in our hands which we fail to cure we will agree to pay expenses of patient to city and