VOL. XIX .- NO. 3.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

British and Boers Met Near Ladysmith.

RESULT IS UNDECIDED

The Struggle Will Be Resumed This Morning

UNLESS DUTCH HAVE RETREATED

Warren's Force Pushing Its Way to the Besieged City-Casualties Were Not Heavy.

TONTION Jan El.-The war office shortly after midnight posted the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Spear-

man's camp, January 30, evening: "General Clery, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. today. By a judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge for about three miles.

"The troops are now blyouacking on the ound he has gained, but the main force is still in front of them.

"The casualties were not heavy. About 199 wounded had been brought in by 6:30 P. M. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

It is evident from General Buller's dispatch to the war office and the advices to the Associated Press from Spearman's camp that a big battle is now being fought. As far as can be gathered from these dispatches, the result remains undeolded, and unless the Boers withdraw during the night, the engagement on which hangs the fate of Ladysmith, and which may prove the turning point of the whole war, will be resumed this morning.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

Brigades of Lyttleton and Warren are Engaged With the Boers. SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 20, 11:15 A.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 20, 11/10 A.

L.—The aring of field guns was heard
early this morning on the left. Evidently
Demeral Warren has commended the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanmyana mountain. There was also brief ketry fire. Among the prisoners captured Thursday

Brakfontein. A company of rifles ad-vanced with a balleon in action, and was received with a heavy fire from the Boers. The artillery and musketry fire con-tinues from General Warren's position. The enemy has not shifted its position at the time this dispatch is sent, and shells

have set fire to the grass.

Lord Dundonald's force Thursday surprized 550 Boers. The British, who were posted on a kople, allowed the Boers to advance leisurely before opening fire. The Boons did not reply, and a majority of them galloped off. It is reported that the remainder surrendered.

Anxious Days for Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 20, via Spearman's Camp. The enemy have placed in position new guns, throwing sight-nch shells, and s been bombarding more vigorously for inst few days, although little damage been done. Three of the British have has been done. been wounded. The troops are jubilant over General Buller's successful advance. His gurs can be heard distinctly, and the ing of shells can be plainly seen.

CROSSING OF THE TUGELA. The British Movement As Seen From a Borr Position.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, Upper To gela, Tuesday, Jan. 18, via Lourenco Mar-ques, Friday, Jan. 19 (afternoon).—It became known today that 300 English had sed the Pont drift over the great Tugela and were on the federal side. A display in force had been made toward Co-lenso and another forward toward Oli-Queen." Large crowds met the volunteers ver's Hoeck bridge, which was blown up

Toward 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The look-puts observed long successive lines of infantry moving down to the new British position, a brush-covered chain of hills, known as Zwartskop. Their forces were mes lost in the trees studding the river bank. At 6 o'clock they emerged in ticipation of the evacuation of the town. open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopies on the river bank. At 6:50 they took up a position amid comce on the Boer side, their horses thered where there was the least danger from chance shells, and the men pre-pared to make a night of it at their posts. Night had now fallen. With the gloom came fitful flashes of lightning from the thunder clouds, which had been threatenthe all day. The clouds eventually separated, showing the moon. Simultaneousknown Dutch hymns were repeated copie to kopie, with a strangely weird effeet, highly inspiring both to the grey beards and the beardless youths. The buttle field is full of historical sig-

nificance. Spionkop hill, whence I am now writing, was a hill from which the Boer trekkers, after crossing the Drakensburg mountains, spied out the then bar

PRETORIA, Priday, Jan. 19.-The Brittroops this morning were still crossing the Tugela and taking up positions. A battle is expected shortly,

THE NORTHWARD MARCH. Ladysmith Can Hold Out Until Buller

Arrives. LONDON, Jan. 20.-Telegrams from the Endysmith is proceeding steadily. Au-thorities here seem satisfied that General Buller's forces are within sight of Lady. The besteged place is safe at present from serious attack.

Roberts has appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for East Lancashire and formerly member of the Grenadier guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front. The Deke of Mariborough, in his capacity as a staff officer, left for South Africa today. The duchess and her capacity as a stan omeer, left for South Africa today. The duchess and her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, accompanied him as far as Southampton. The duchess will not, however, go with her husband to the Cape. The duke does not take a large retinue of servants to the front with him, as has frequently been intimated, but is accompanied only by

"There is every indication that a blg fight for the western roads (leading to Ladysmith) will take place today," writes the London Leader's military critic in the issue of today (Saturday), "though it may have begun yesterday. All the artillery of Generals Warren and Hildyard was not across the drifts yesterday, and the am-munition train and most of the heavier

Reports of the Committee That

HOW TO EXCLUDE THE MORMON

Majority Favors Keeping Him Out Entirely, Minority Wants Him Ad-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Reports of the special committee of investigation in the guins were probably then south of the Tugela. These indications, as well as General Warren's longer march, point to the
serious effort being made today."

The Morning Post's war critic says:

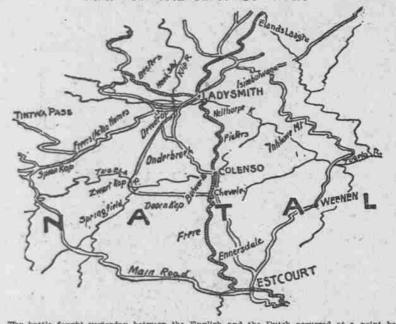
"Sir Charles Warren's intention is to turn

"Sir Charles Warren's intention is to turn

The state feath of the Post's presumebly.

"It wives the details of the hearing and the right flank of the Boers, presumably those facing General Lyttleton, but whether he proposes to attack that flank, as he to present his case, his refusal to testify

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR



The battle fought yesterday between the English and the Dutch occurred at a point be tween Dewdrop and the crossing of the Tugela, marked by the lines on the above map. Buller's forces started from Cheveley and Frere, and are marghing toward Ladysmith in a round-about way, so as to avoid the Boers' fortified positions in the vicinity of Colenso.

ing summary:

Edmunds law.

able to ft.

have been based

ted as a state.

crime.

denies it

to be declared vacant.

"Upon the facts stated, the majority or

"The minority, on the other hand, as-serts that he ought to be sworn in, in

Three distinct grounds of disquadifica

"First-By reason of his violation of the

in this ground that all cases of exclusion

Letter and Spirit of the Law.

Second-That the overwhelming author-

ity of text-book writers on the constitution

is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the house, and no com-

mentator on the constitution specifically

states, in construing analagous provisions, have with practical unanimity declared

constitutional provisions.

take the oath it required.

from entrance,

against such narrow construction of such

"Fourth-The house of representatives has never denied that it had the right to

exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three constitutional provisions, "Fifth—In many instances it has dis-

tinctly asserted its right so to do in cases

of disloyalty and crime.
"Sixth-It passed in 1862 the test-oatn

act, which imposed a real and substantial

disqualification for membership in con-gress, disqualifying hundreds of thou-

"Seventh-The house, in 1869, adopted a general rule of order providing that no

person should be sworn in as a membe

and if upon investigation such fact ap-

peared, he was to be permanently debarre

"Eighth-The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the

purpose is to permanently part company with Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding.

Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is

"The expulsion clause of the constitu-

against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath,

"Third-The courts of several of the

"Third-His election as representative is

tion are asserted against Roberts:

would by descending the valley of Blandbank Spruit, or to march right round it by
the valley of Sand river, can hardly yet
be determined. The fighting, when it
comes, may be expected to be heavy and
continuous, and the losses may be severe.
Far from their base at Cheveley, with the
river behind them, and with the enemy in
large numbers between them and Ladylarge numbers between them and Ladylarge numbers of procedure is to permit smith, the position of the British forces is not an easy one."

The war office is coming in for consider-

able criticism for refusing to accept of-fers of private houses for the reception of the wounded from South Africa. This patriotic movement has been shubbed by the curt reply that the wounded would be retained in the hospitals until they were

Evening—The Boer trenches were shelled continually today. General Lytticton's brisade advanced and occupied a kopje and part of the Boer position at further threatening the Boer leave to dispense with nursing. The war office has made public a brief report from Lord Roberts, under today's date, saying in substance that General French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer leave to dispense with nursing.

Kuruman Prisoners at Pretoria PRETORIA, Friday, Jan. 19.-Captain

Bates Dennison and 135 prisoners of the Kuruman garrison have arrived here. It appears that six Boers were killed and 18 were wounded during the fighting at

SAILING OF VOLUNTEERS. The Second Detachment of London

Troops Left for the Cape Yesterday. LONDON, Jan. 20 .- The departure of the econd detachment of the London volunteers for South Africa this morning led to a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm of last Saturday morning along the whole route from Wellington barracks to Nine Elms street. The Londoners commenced assembling before daybreak, headed by several bands, and the volunteers, num-bering 700 men, left the barracks at 7:45, marching in fours. For a time the people contented themselves with cheering, and the column advanced in good order until it reached Great George street, where the friends, wives and sweethearts of the men insisted on joining them and marching arm in arm. Thus, in the midst of constantly increasing enthusiasm, the volun teers finally reached the station at 9:30 where the Duke of Connaught, the lord mayor, sheriffs and other military and civic dignitaries had assembled. The volunteers were rapidly entrained for South-

at Southampton and gave them a ringing send-off as they embarked.

ampton, and steamed away to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the

Boers Leaving Colesburg. RENSBERG, Friday, Jan. 19.—A gentle-man who has escaped from Colesburg reports that the Dutch inhabitants, who are sympathizers with the Boers, are pro-ceeding to the Orange Free State, in anassembly, has already gone. The Boer force there is estimated to number from 5000 to 7000 men, besides a strong force at Norval's Pruit. British shells didmuch execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date in that vicinity is probably 200 men. Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, same of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show that the total Boer losses up to date are approximately 6425 uding 2000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

Mnerum Has Letters.

ROME, Jan. 20 .- Charles E. Macrum. ex-United States consul at Pretoria, who left Lourenco Marques December 18 and landed at Naples last Thursday, has arrived here. He refused to be interviewed,

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- A special dispatch from Rome, received this morning, differs from previous statements that Mr. Ma-crum refused to be interviewed, and says: 'Mr. Macrum, who arrived here yester day (Saturday), denies he left his post owing to a disagreement with President

Kruger and State Secretary Beitz. says he has a letter from President Kru-ger to President McKinley, and also a message to President Loubei, but no mission beyond delivering them." front indicate that the northward match of the relief column moving towards Prominent Passengers on Transport.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20.—The transport Kinfauns Castle, with the Duke of Marlborough, Rudyard Kipling, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Frederick A. possible or right, in view of the follow-ling observations: Advices from Cape Town say that Lord | bound for South Africa, sailed today.

Investigated Roberts Case.

mitted and Then Expelled.

termine the rules of its proceedings, pun-ish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, 'No lawyer can read that provision with

tion is as follows: 'Each house may de-

out raising in his own mind the question whether the house has any power to expel except for some cause relating to the contest. The ablest lawyers from the be-ginning of the republic have so insisted and their reasoning has been so cogent that these propositions are established,

"First-Neither house of congress has ever expelled a member for acts unre-lated to him as a member or inconsistent

with his public duty as such.
"Second—Both houses have many times refused to expel when the guilt of the member was apparent, where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the house or senate, as the case might be, had no right to expel for an act unrelated to the member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

Strong Language Against Roberts, The full report of the committee elaborates the summaries, and in some parts uses strong language against Roberts. As to his plural marriages, it says:
"Prior to 1882, B. H. Roberts had mar-

ried one Louisa Smith. She has borne him six children, and is still living. About 1885, when Utah was fairly ringing with the blows of the Edmunds act of 1882; while numerous prosecutions were going on and after the supreme court had passed upon the validity of the act; when the American people supposed polygamy had received its death blow; when no man of the many whose cases went to the United States supreme court pretended the provisions against polygamous marriages were invalid, with all these facts insistwere invalid, with all these facts insistently before him, Brigham H. Roberts took another wife, his first polygamous wife—Ceila Dibble, by name, who, in the following 12 years, bore him six children.

"This second wife he married in defiance of the Edmunds law. He spat upon the law; he declared by his act that he recognized no binding rule upon him of a law of congress; he declared by it that he recognized a higher law. The congress of the United States was to him an object of contemp. The supreme court of ject of contempt. The supreme court of the United States might declare the law for others, but not for him. He laughed at its futile decrees and spurned its ad-monitions. The executive, which had declared in solemn messages its gratificaclared in solemn messages its gratinga-tion that polygamy seemed gone forever, he defied and despised. Of what conse-quence to him were laws of congress and declarations of the highest court and proclamations of presidents and his sensual interpretation of a sensual doctrine. And all the time the Edmunds law de-clared not only polygamy, but cohabitation with more than one woman unlawful.

Roberts not only bigamously married a
second wife, but he persisted in violating
and defiantly trampling under foot every
other provision of the act.

"But he had not yet sufficiently pro-claimed his utter contempt for the su-preme court, for congress and its most solemn enactments. A few years later he took a third wife. From the time of his second marriage to the third he co-habited with two women. From the date of his third marriage down to his election, and, we doubt not, to the present time, he has been cohabiting with three women. him. A minority is of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit

As recently as December 6, 1899, he defined his position as follows:

"These women have stood by me. They are good and true women. The law has said I shall part from them. My church has bowed to the command of congress and relinquished the practice of plural marriages. But the law cannot be the command of the command of the command of the command of the command relinquished the practice of plural marriages. But the law cannot be compared to the command of the command him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote, under the constitu-tional provision providing for expusion. "Your committee desires to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion, not only is the proposition of expulsion, as applied to this case, against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent, and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the house of representatives has ever taken. For convenience we present herewith, before proceeding to available the processing to available the proposition. marriages. But the law cannot free me from obligations assumed before it spoke. No power can do that. Even were the church that sanctioned these marriages and performed the ceremonies to turn its back upon us and say the marriages are seeding to extended argument in support good and loyal women up, I'll be damned if I would." of the committee's resolution, the follow-

"In this statement he adheres to audacious assumption that the law of 1882 the committee asserts that the claimant did not speak to him and that he did not ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected ought recognize it as a rule of conduct to him We assert before the house, the country and history that it is absolutely and im-pregnably sound, not to be effectively attacked, consonant with every legislative precedent, in harmony with the law and

order that, if happily there is a two-thirds vote therefor, he may be expelled. with the text-books on the subject. "That B. H. Roberts' persistent, noto-rious and defiant violation of one of the most solemn acts ever passed by congress, by the very body which he seeks now to enter, on the theory that he is above the "Second-By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the supreme court and or law, and his defiant violations of the laws of his own state necessarily render him ineligible, disqualified, unfit and unworthy the proclamations of the presidents, holdto be a member of the house of representatives. And this proposition is as ing himself above the law and not amen-No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and instituserted, not so much for reasons personal to the membership of the house as because it goes to the very integrity of the house tions of the country, whose congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted and the republic as such."

Duty of the House. The majority report concludes as fol-

"If there is any fact apparent in this an explicit and offensive violation of the case, it is that the constituents of Roberts understanding by which Utah was admit-Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the house? Is it prepared to vield up this salutary power of exclusion? "The objection is made to the refusal Will it declare itself defenseless and ridio

to admit Roberts that the constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be 'Nor are those who assert that expulmade to his coming in if he is 25 years old, if he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabsion is a remedy necessarily barred from voting for a resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical itant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may and narrow in his construction constitution who will not admit that if a have been his life and practices. To this vote to declare the seat vacant is sus tained by a two-thirds majority, the con That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its fram-ing in the constitutional convention, and its context clearly show that it cannot be stitution is substantially complied with He may not agree with the com that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right' to make a point construed to prevent disqualification for

if two-thirds do not vote for it. "If the house takes the action which minority of the committee insists it ought to take, it will for the first time, in its history part with the most beneficent power which it has often exercised, a ower that ought rarely to be exercise but which the house has never declared it did not possess. Mindful of the gravity

of the question, and realizing the respo sibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution "'Resolved, That under the facis and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from state of Utah, ought not to have, or hold, a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is

hereby declared vacant."
"Robert W. Tayler, Charles W. Landis Page Morris, Romeo H. Freer, Smith Mc-Pherson, Samuel L. Lanham, Robert W. sands of American citizens. It remained in force for 20 years, and thousands or members of congress were compelled to

Miers." The Minority Report.

The minority report says:
"The undersigned members of the ape cial committee appointed to investigate and report on the prima facle final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the house as the representative from Utah, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the constitutional uestions involved, very respectfully sub-

it our views:
"Assuming that Mr. Roberts had been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully co-habiting with plural wives, and the house of representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the constitution, the supreme law of the land-exclude him

(Concluded on Third Page.)

Great Art Critic and Writer Passes Away.

HIS EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR

List of His Contributions to Literature.

Sketch of the Author's Career and a

LONDON, Jan. 20.-John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years: He was born in London, February 8, 1819. His taste for art was early manifested, and after graduating at Oxford he studied under Harding and Fielding. From the

morning of December 25 the whole moun-tain has been in a state of quiver, and that by night and by day the rumbling is being heard and the trembling plainly

AMERICANS WERE AMBUSHED Pack Train Attacked by Filipinos, With Some Loss.

MANIDA Jan. 21, 1 A. M.—Inursday, a pack train essorted by 50 men of company C. Thirtieth infantry. Lieutenant Raiston commanding, was ambushed by insurgents near Lips, province of Laguna, and two Americans were killed, four wounded and nine are missing. The insurgents fired three volleys at close range, and the escort was obliged to retreat after killing 15 of the insurgents. Several animals of the pack train were killed and their packs

General Otis' Account of It. toward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is

MANTIA Jan 21 1 A. M .- Thursday, a

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The first un-

JOHN RUSKIN



study of painting he took up that of architecture. His first work, "Modern Painters," was written in 1842-60. His other well-known works are "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stories of Venice," "Lectures on Architecture and Paintings"

"Lectures on Architecture and Painting,"
"The Two Paths," "Elements of Drawing," "Elements of Drawing," "Blements of Perspective," "Ariagne Florentina," "Aratra Pentellel," "Crown of Wild Olives," "Sesame and Lilles," "Ethics of the Dust," "Queen of the Air," "The King and the Golden River," "The Eagle's Nest," "Prosperina," "Love's Meinle," "Fors Clavigera," "Val d' Arno," "Pleasures of England," "Mornings in Florence," "St. Mark's Rest," "Arrows of the Chace." the Chace."

Ruskin in Literature. It is not given to every man to date an

epoch from himself, to turn aside old con-ceptions, and to swing the whole current of thought into a new channel. The epoch-making men are few in any century they themselves seldom realize the valu of the work they are doing, and the public recognizes it perhaps last of all. one of them, as he appears, undergoes the usual misunderstanding at the hands of both friends and foes. There are assertions and denials, attacks and defenses adulation and abuse; until at last it has passed into a proverb that a man cannot be summed up justly by contemporary thought. Perhaps no one in the 19th century has suffered so much from mis understanding and indiscriminate criticism as John Ruskin. The world persists in considering him only as an art critic while he himself thought his best endeavor to have been in the field of political eco omy. It is not impossible that both of these conclusions are wide of the mark. One may venture to think that his greatest service to mankind has been his reve lations of the beauties of nature; and that his enduring fame will rest upon no theories of art or of human well-being, but upon his masterful handling of the English language. Whatever feature of his activity may be thought the best, it cannot denied that he has been a powerful force in many departments: a prophe with a denunciatory and enunciatory creed, a leader who has counted his fol-lowers by the thousands, a writer who has left a deeper stamp upon the language than almost any Englishman of this cent-

Mr. Ruskin tells us that his literary work was "always done as quietly and methodically as a piece of tapestry. I knew exactly what I had got to say, put the words firmly in their places like so many stitches, hemmed the edges of chapters round with what seemed to me grace-ful flourishes, and touched them finally with my cumingest points of color." Hi poems are all youthful and of small conse uence. His prose is marked by two styles. The first is dramatic, vehement, rhetor-ical, full of imagery, some over-exuberance of language and long-drawn sen-tences. This is the style of "Modern Painters" and the "Seven Lamps." After 1860, when he took up political writing, he strove for more simplicity; and his "Fors Clavigera" is an excellent example of his moderate style. But he tained reserve either in thinking or to writing. It was not in his temperament. He had almost everything else-purity, elasticity, dramatic force, wit, passion, imagination, nobility. In addition, his vo-cabulary was almost limitless, his rhythm and flow of sentences almost endless, his brilliancy in illustration, description and argument almost exhaustless. Indeed, his facility in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy. Words and their limpid flow ran away with his sobriety, lusciousness in illustra-tion and heaped-up imagery led him into rambling sentences, and the long, rever-berating roll of numbers at the close of his chapters often smacks of the theater. Alliteration and assonance, the use of the adjective in description, the antithesis in argument, the climax in dramatic effect —all these Mr. Ruskin has understood and used with powerful effect.

Expect a Volcanic Eruption.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 20.—A letter from Strawberry valley, near Hemet, Riverside county, where the recent earthquake was heavy, says that smoke steam are pouring from between the rocks and boulders of the basin of Mount Taquitz, and that the people of that sec-tion are looking for an eruption of the big volcano of hundreds of years ago. It is said that ever since the shake the of the marine hospital service.

announced in the following cablegram

ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by 50 men under Lieutenant Raiston, Thirtieth infantry, was and in accordance with the promise prey-ambusited yesterday. Two men were lously made, Senator Simon made the killed, five wounded and nine are miss-ing. The pack train was less them.

found some insurgents in the Batangas datio mountains prepared in amoust to meet him. him. He killed eight, wounded three and captured 17 Filipinos and one Spaniard, and six rifles. His casualties were two men slightly wounded."

Scindia Goes to Guam and Manlin. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.-The transport and collier Scindia sailed today for Manila, via Guam, with 8000 tons of

feet at Manila. She carries a crew of

GENERAL ANDERSON RETIRED General Wade Now in Command of

the Department of the Lakes. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the Lakes, has been re-

lieved from active service, under regula-tions which require army officers to be retired at 64. General James Wade, commander of the department of the Dakotas, has been assigned to assume com-

(General Anderson is well known in Portland. For 10 years he was stationed at the neighboring post of Vancouver barracks as colonel of the Fourteenth infantry, going from there to the Philip-pines, where he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. General Anderson's first military service was as a private in an Ohlo regiment, in April, 1861. Three weeks later he was commis sioned lieutenant in the Second cavairy, was soon transferred to the infantry, and has since been with that branch of the

UNITED MINEWORKERS.

Voted Down a Resolution of Sympathy With the Boers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 20 .- The convention of the United Mineworkers of America today voted down two important resolutions. The first one provided that hereafter all national conventions be held in mining towns. The second was one sympathining with the Boers of South Africa. A free-silver resolution was ta-bled. A resolution favoring weekly payment of wages was voted down.

Ryan, of the scale committee, filed his report and the scale proposition was de-

bated. Ohlo miners have demanded an increase of 20 cents per ton; West Virginia, 15 cents; Illinois, 15 cents; Pennsylvania averages 15 cents; Indiana, 15 best site for a convalescent military hosand 20 cents, pital, but will oppose any hospital what-John Mitchell denied officially today the

report that he is a candidate for the posi-tion now held by ex-President Ratchford sary. on the national industrial commission,

Will Accompany Randall. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Captain Willis P. Richardson, Eighih infantry, and First Lieutenant Howard R. Hikok, Ninth cav. alry, have been ordered to this city. They will accompany Colonel George M. Ran-dall, Eighth Infantry, to Alaska, Captain Richardson as acting adjutant-general of the department, and Lieutenant

Hikok as ald-de-camp to Colonel Randall. Treatise on Bubonic Plague. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- An interesting and valuable brochure, giving a complete history of the bubonic plague, together with means which have been adopted for

Hepburn Believes the House Will Pass the Canal Bill.

HENDERSON PROBABLY FRIENDLY

Practically No Opposition, Among Congressman to the Measure-The Alaska Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-Representative Hepburn, who reported the Nicaragua canal bill in the house, is confident of easing that measure in that body, which passing that measure in that cody, which has always been the place where the bill has been held up. Hepburn has considerable confidence in the rulings of Speaker Henderson on the subject. He says ha may get a special order if it is necessary, but he does not think it will be. Under the rules of the house there is what is known as a call of committees, and he thinks that Speaker Henderson will hold that the Nicaragua canal bill is eligible for consideration under this rule, which something that Reed never would al-

Hepburn says he can find but little op-Hepburn says he can ind out this op-position in the house to the bill, but, on the contrary, he finds that its strength is greater than ever before. He has been assured of practically every Southern vote, and none save a few men has in-timated any intention of opposing the

Hepburn says that it is useless to raise Heplurn says that it is useless to raise the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty now upon this project. That treaty was made at the time that England and the United States were equals on the sea, and was for the purpose of preventing other nations obtaining a direct route to the East. Since then, England has abandoned her right and has violated the treaty in other respects, and consequently it is terminated. *Unless the friends of the canal bill are very much mistaken, there is better prospect of it passing now than ever before

The Alaska Collectorship. The selection of a collector to succeed Ivey in the Alaska district is still held in abeyance, and it is understood awaits such representation as Senator McBride desires to make to the president. There is considerable feeling engendered over the matter in the Oregon delegation. Mc-Bride and the house members feel that they should have been consulted before any recommendation was made by Senator Simon. On the other hand, Senator Simon says that notwirbstanding this appoint-ment has been given for many years to Oregon men, it was in no sense an Oregon appointment, and it was promised to him a long time ago by the president, without any suggestion as to having the Oregon delegation agree upon it. That was when the charges were first made against lvey. om Gefferal Otis: the charges were first made against Ivey. "Manila, Jan. 20.—A pack train of 20 Afterwards, when Ivey came here and it became apparent that there should be a vacancy, the matter was again taken up between the president and Senator Sim-

killed, five wounded and nine are missing. The pack train was lost. Lieutwant Raiston and 24 men returned to Santo Tomas with the killed and wounded. The affair is being investigated.

"Captain Doret, of the Fifth infantry, appointed solely upon Simon's recommendation.

"Captain Doret, of the Fifth infantry, appointed solely upon Simon's recommendation.

dation, none of the other members joining One Vacancy in the House.

According to the records of the house present only one vaca-Governor Smith, of Maryland. There have been a number of vacancies by deaths, which have been filled. Those who have died are: Dingley of Maine, Greene of Ne-Manila, via Guam, with 8000 tons of coal for freight, including 5000 tons of coal for Guam. She has also a large boiler on board for Guam and a set of tubes for the Montgomery's boiler.

did are: Dingley of Maine, Greene of New York, Band of Maryland, Bland of Missesser, Bard of Maryland, and Settle of Kentucky. Reed of Maline, and Hooker of New York, have resigned, and these vacancles have The Scindia has 100 apprentice boys, all also been filled. Sherman has not re-of whom were sent here from the East signed, and does not intend to. The story that he was to accept the secretaryship of the senate was a part of the blind guesswork that often occurs in Washing-

The status of Roberts and Wheeler is peculiar. Roberts is a member-elect and recognized as such, and up to the time congress met drew his salary on the certificate of the clerk of the house. Since CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Brigadier-General speaker refused to certify his vay account. Wheeler never presented his pay certificates to the sergeunt-at-arms from the time he was first appeinted in the army. There is no vacancy in his case, nor is there a vacancy in the case of Roberts, as the house has not so declared. But it is known that Roberts will not be seated, and it is doubtful if Wheeler would be, should be present himself,

> Printing of Census Reports. The printing of the census reports will be done at the government printing office. which employs union printers. in the committee was over the proposition of the director to have the work done by contract, to which the union printers objected, fearing that it would go to some big nonunion office. The government printing office won as against the census

Congressman Jones has notified the New York representatives of the Boers that he will serve as a vice-president at the mass meeting January 28, at Grand Central Palace, New York. He says in his letter of acceptance:
"Because a man assists me when in dis-

Jones' Pro-Boer Views.

tress is no reason why I should assist him in burglarizing the house of my neighhor or of his neighbor. This is to illustrate his view of what should be the attitude of the United States toward England.

Scuttle Public Building. The supervising architect of the treasury department believes Seattle should

nend that not less than \$775,000 or 1800,000 be expended. Convaiescent Hospital. Congressman Jones states that Surgeon-General Starnberg admits Vancouver is the

BATTLE WITH YAQUIS.

couver, as in his judgment it is unnecs-

Mexicans Defeated the Rebels, Kill-

ing 200 and Capturing 500. NOGALES, Ariz., Jan. 20.-News was received from the south this morning that General Lorenzo Torres had engaged the Yaquis at Macoyata on Thursday, killing over 200 and taking 500 prisoners. Father Beltran and several sisters of charity who have been held as prisoners of war by the Yaquis for the last six months were rescued by the victorious Mexican troops expected that this last important victory its prevention, has been prepared and of General Torres will have the effect of made public by Surgeon-General Wyman, scattering the Yaquis and will result in ending the war.