BRITISH ARE OVER TUGELA RIVER.

Supplies are Being Hurried Forward for Ladysmith Garrison.

KRUGER'S LATEST APPEAL.

Quotes Scripture to Burghers—British Spread Rumors to Deceive Boers—Kruger and Jameson Raid.

London, Jan. 15.—Gen. Buller's latest authentic word as to what he and his 20,000 men are doing was wired from Springfield after his first forward step. Striving to think out the unknown London is confused by surmise and rumor and disquieting suspense.

Spencer Wilkinson, the lucid military expert of the Morning Post, asserts that the Boer force in Northern Natal is larger than Gen. Buller's and Sir George White's together, so that the Boers are able to leave a force around Ladysmith larger than that within the town, and yet to oppose Gen. Buller with a force superior to his own.

Reports from the Boer camps affirm that the circle of investment has been drawn nearer by the occupation of some hills nearer the town, thus liberating reinforcements to oppose Gen. Buller.

The Daily News suggests that a multitude of the rumors that originate in South Africa and London are given currency by the English military authorities in order to mislead the Boers. The war pages of the great dailies this morning are almost barren. Nevertheless, the instruments on the loops connecting the war office with the cables continue to click.

The war office has published the dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Capetown, January 15th, 6:20 p. m.: "French reports that a reconnoissance yesterday (Sunday) shelled the Colesberg road bridge. No casualties. Returned today. Methuen and Gatacre no change."

A dispatch from Capetown, date Saturday, January 13th, says: "There is good reason to believe that the statement that Sir Charles Warren, with 1,000 men, has gone toward Weenen is correct, and we may expect important news shortly. Reports have been received here that dysentery is very rife in Ladysmith. Everything is phenomenally quiet at Storkstroom."

The Standard gives prominence to the following dispatch, date Saturday, January 13, from Durban: "A man who has just arrived here from Springfield says that a British column, proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith, has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on the Big Tugela, and a howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches.

"He says also that 270 wagons, laden with commissariat stores for Ladysmith, had left Frere, and it was expected that the column would join hands with Gen. White Monday evening. The traction engines have been doing excellent work in hauling heavy wagons out of holes and swamps. This they accomplish with the greatest ease. British patrols have discovered parties of Boers in the direction of Ennersdale, between Frere and Estcourt."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Saturday, January 13th, from Lourenzo Marques, says: "President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volks Stem, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be irretrievably destroyed.

"President Kruger issued a circular, dated January 8th, to Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalms 33, verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm 83. He also quotes Psalm 89, verses 13 and 14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the Boers, who must fight in the name of the Lord."

"Commandeering is progressing briskly at Pretoria, where the town guard is exchanging Mausers for Martinis, as the former are badly needed at the front. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria."

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Thursday, January 11th, says: "The infantry of the Ladysmith garrison last Saturday appears to have depressed, if not actually demoralized, the Boers generally. It is expected that they lost at least two, if not three, killed as against our one.

"Many Boers are believed to be trekking northward. The magistrate at Pautu, Zululand, telegraphs that scouts report having seen many Boer families, with wagons, proceeding north via Zululand, while a European who formerly resided at Dundee declares that after the repulse at Ladysmith a number of Boer wagons, loaded with dead and wounded, passed through that mining township, and that the Boers burned some of the public buildings as they departed. Five days have passed since then."

Advices from Boer headquarters, outside Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, January 9th, say: "The Boers occupying the southern edges of Bestor's kopje were driven out by the British Saturday. Commandant Nel, on the west of the town, and the Pretoria commando, on the north, have taken the kopjes commanding Caesar's camp, from which they maintained a continuous sniping at the British. The Pretoria commando lost six men killed and six wounded in attempting to storm the fort."

The correspondent of the Times at Lourenzo Marques, telegraphing last Saturday, says: "The Free State has now called out every available man, including the leading merchants, who had expected to enjoy immunity. The Volks Stem in the course of an article obviously inspired indicates the gold tax as a political move, holding that the assumption be correct that the bulk of Rand shares is held on the continent, Germany, France and other countries must recognize the desirability of bringing the war to a speedy close. It adds that every day the war continues costs the shareholders £17,000. A threat of confiscation will be used to enforce the tax.

"With the invaluable assistance of a considerable number of British subjects, the Boer government is steadily increasing the yield from the mines, thus securing funds to pay foreigners employed in the manufacture of explosives, shells and other agents for the prosecution of war. The time must come when the imperial government will proclaim that such British subjects will be prosecuted for treason or deprived of British citizenship.

"The Boer government is feeding 4,000 British subjects. I am informed that the Portuguese customs officials recently seized three cases of contraband field signalling appliances consigned by a French firm."

A disgraceful scene occurred on the stock exchange today. When Maurice Herzfelder, of the big stock brokerage firm of Kahn & Herzfelder, doing considerable New York business, appeared on the exchange, he was mobbed, knocked down, and kicked because, as alleged, he had refused to keep open the place of a clerk employed by him, who had volunteered for service in South Africa. Mr. Herzfelder was so severely ill-used that he fainted and when he recovered he was again maltreated. Finally he was rescued from his assailants.

The Birmingham Mail, the organ of Joseph Chamberlain, says: "We understand, on the highest authority, that if the government is defeated in parliament on the question of the war, the cabinet will immediately appeal to the country, all the ministers having decided to stand together and not to permit any individual minister to be made a scapegoat."

London, Jan. 16.—J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, in a signed article in the Daily News this morning relates conversations he has had with President Kruger and describes several interviews in which the Jameson raid was talked over. On one of these occasions President Kruger said:

"Do you mean to tell me that you do not know that the men who organized and engineered the raid organized it for their own benefit? They had decided how they would divide the Transvaal and how each of the parties was to have certain interests in this country.

"Many reformers who were put in jail were perfectly innocent. They were ignorant of the schemes of the men in the inner circle. There were only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to divide the Transvaal among themselves.

"They and their companies found the money for the raid. Do you think we are so innocent not to know that Rhodes, metaphorically speaking, held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England and said to them 'If you do not support me, I shall denounce you and your complicity in the raid?'"

At this stage, according to Mr. Robinson, President Kruger became more excited and shouted so loudly that people in the street stopped to listen to the conversation. Mr. Kruger then said:

"And now you are remonstrating with me about arming. It is true I am arming, and it is because I see clearly that I must defend my country."

To this Mr. Robinson replied: "The British public is aroused. If any attempt were made again to enter this country, there would be a great outcry in England and the imperial authorities would take steps to punish the organizers and to prevent such free-booting expeditions."

President Kruger approached Mr. Robinson, placed a hand on his shoulder, made a violent effort to suppress his excitement, and said: "You mean well, but I have lost all confidence. What has happened would take place again and I am determined to guard against it."

Later Mr. Kruger said: "What is to prevent Rhodes and his coadjutors again engineering some diabolical attempt against the independence of my country?"

Mr. Robinson proposes to publish a book giving "The True History of the Jameson Raid."

DEADLY TEXAS FEUD.

Fresh Killings Reported—More Than 200 Lives Have Been Lost.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 16.—At Bastrup, Texas, last evening, Arthur Burford, son of Sheriff Burford of Colorado county, Texas, was instantly killed and William Clements, a deputy, mortally wounded. A by-stander whose name was not learned, was slightly wounded. Walter Reese, James Coleman and Thomas Daniel, were in jail at Bastrup as principals in the shooting with a number of other men, names not learned, as accessories. All participants in the tragedy were in Bastrup in connection with a murder case in change of venue in Colorado county. J. W. Townsend is accused of having killed his uncle, ex-Sheriff Reese, about three years ago. A brother of ex-Sheriff Reese was also murdered a short time afterward. The case against Townsed for the killing of ex-Sheriff Reese was being heard, and more than two hundred residents of Columbus had come to attend court.

Shortly after court adjourned the shooting took place. Arthur Burford and Deputy Sheriff Clements were walking along Main street and were fired on from a building, and fell to the sidewalk, unable to draw their weapons. The tragedy is another chapter in the worst feud ever known in Texas The Townsends and Reeses twenty years ago both claimed ownership of an unbranded steer. Since then more than $100,000 has been spent in lawsuits and more than 200 men have lost their lives because of the steer.

Dispute Over Widows' and Orphans' Fund

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—The board of directors of the widows' and orphans' fund of the German Orphans' Catholic society, also the Central society, met at the Southern hotel last night.

The principal business of the meeting was to receive the report of a committee appointed at a meeting of the Central Verein at St. Paul, Minn., last September, to investigate the accounts of Henry J. Spaunhorst, secretary of the widows' and orphans' fund. The commitee had selected an expert accountant to examine the books of the secretary, and upon his report it was claimed that Spaunhorst was indebted to the society in the sum of $13,766.86. Mr. Spaunhorst denied most strenuously that he owed the society anything, and claimed on the other hand that it was indebted to him in the sum of $68.

Every farmer knows that to kill weeds he must go to the roots. To cut the weed off on the surface, means that the weed is still left to grow. It's just that way with boils, ulcers, eruptions, pimples and similar diseases of the flesh. To cure them you must go to the roots, down into the blood. Mere surface treatment never gets rid of the disease. It will come back at the first opportunity.

It is to its wonderful power in the purification of the blood that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery owes many of its triumphs of healing. It cleanses the blood thoroughly, eliminating all the refuse matter and clears out the waste and poisonous particles which clog the body and so foul the flesh. It eradicates from the blood the conditions which make disease possible. The result is that diseases die out like fires that are unfed.

There is no medicine for the blood which is "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery." Accept no substitute.

"I feel it my duty to write to you of the wonderful curative powers of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Geo. S. Henderson, Esq., of Densud, Lee Co., Florida. "I had a bad bruise on my right ear, and my blood was badly out of order. I tried local doctors but with no good results. Finally, I wrote you the particulars in my case, and you advised your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to feel better, and when I had taken eight bottles the sore was healed up. I wish you success."

Free. On receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*, Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, paper-bound, will be sent free. For cloth binding send 31 stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRITISH NOT OVER TUGELA RIVER.

Statement of War Expert Who Seems to Know the Situation.

PLENTY OF SPECULATION.

But Little News of Events—How the Boers are Supposed to Have Run Away—Condition of Troops.

New York, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Mr. Williams, the war expert of the Morning Leader, writing for this morning's paper with the best information obtainable, says this regarding the report that General Warren had crossed the Tugela river:

"Gen. Warren with his division and something more, was yesterday five miles to the northwest of Springfield, where Gen. Buller then had his headquarters. Consequently the censor at Durban has been having a little amusement with the local press for the purpose of deceiving any spies the enemy may have and then confusing them.

"All the inferences drawn from any telegrams which have so far reached us must be erroneous. Once and for all Buller's movement is by the left. There he has strength.

"His plan is to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso and thus compel their evacuation and then to attack any Boers left between him and Gen. White and make connection with Gen. White's force.

"After that he may keep the Transvaalers on the run thrhough Natal to Laings Nek or Charlestown; or he may decide on separating the Free Staters from the strong men of war and make with his main force for Harrismith and Bloemfontein.

"News of the first success of these operations should reach us about Wednesday or Thursday.

"All that can be said actually is that Gen. Buller up to yesterday was still at Springfield. Gen. Warren was on a hill nearly midway between Springfield and Bethany, and Gen. Buller had assuredly one, and it is believed two, passages of the river on his hands.

"General Buller can spare a sufficient number of irregulars to send a flying column of them into Zululand, nominally to check the Boer cattle raiders, but really to work around the extreme eastern finak and head for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts, unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications and find themselves at or near the Ladysmith and New Castle railway."

The attacks on the war office and the information bureau have been renewed in several quarters. It is declared here that when Winston Churchill first arrived in Natal he had maps of the northern portion of the colony, procured from foreign sources, which were better than any possessed by the generals there, and he loaned them to the commanders. The newspapers now say that experts in the war office have been operating with a large scale map of northern Natal, printed upon seventy sheets, which was borrowed from the German war department after the situation about Glencoe and Ladysmith became critical.

A dispatch to the World from Brussels says.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, the minister plenipotentiary of the South African republics, accredited to all the governments of Europe, said today:

"Remember it is England, not we, who is mainly responsible for this bloodshed, and who has repulsed all outside efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

"As for a refusal of an exequatur to Mr. Hay, (the new United States consul on his way to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum), that rumor appears to come through what are called Boer agents in America. Let me state that no such person exists. No man in America has any authority to speak on behalf of the government at Pretoria. As for the report itself I can neither confirm nor deny it, but I know of no reason which would lead the government at Pretoria to take such a decision."

Taking up a clipping from the Westminster Gazette, of London, accusing the Boers of firing upon surgeons and ambulances on the fields, Dr. Leyds continued:

"This extract from the Westminster Gazette has come under my notice. I declare without hesitation that the Boer soldier does not exist who would knowingly fire on a man employed on an errand of mercy.

"That mistakes occur on both sides is too evident from the reports published from time to time of alleged cruelties which a fuller examination has proved to be the result either of a misunderstanding or of ignorance of the rules of warfare. But the numerous accounts from the English press of the chivalry of our men are in themselves a refutation of such charges.

"One report says the Boers were made to dig their own graves before being tied to a stake for execution. If this is true I can only express my horror and indignation. Such acts of barbarity must henceforth sully the annals of British warfare."

The London correspondent of the Herald, discussing the war situation, says:

Complete uncertainty prevails here as to what is taking place in Natal—an uncertainty permeated by apprehension. The situation is likened to that which existed in the Northern States after the battle of Bull Run—there is the same dearth of news, the same dread that worse may yet betide, and the same stern determination that new disasters, should one come, must have a morrow.

Amid the multitudinous theories set forth by the critics there is one to which attention may be called at the outset. It is, to say the least, as good a guess as any of the other vacillations that are being made in every quarter, and it comes from a man who has had long and close experience of the Boers and their character.

This gentleman's suggestion is that the mystery that seems to envelop the Boers' movements may be due to the fact that they are quietly retiring from the Tugela and other advanced positions toward the Drakensburg passes, leaving small bodies behind them to mask their withdrawal.

He cites the reputed movements of commandos with guns from the neighborhood of Ladysmith and the confused reports as to the abandonment of the Colenso trenches in support of his theory. In the Drakensburg range the passes naturally are strong and have besides been so well fortified that the burghers may well look upon them as the ancients looked upon Thermopyla.

Though the withdrawal is kept secret the small bodies are left to mask the general movement, unhampered with guns or stores, and, according to this gentleman, would have a good chance of making their way to a place of safety when the British advance made their retreat necessary.

The reports that Colenso and Grobler's Kloof had been abandoned by the Boers seem now to be open to doubt, as one correspondent telegraphs that the Boers are still in Colenso, while another quotes statements that the Boers have mounted another gun at Grobler's Kloof.

The censor is evidently determined that nothing shall come through from Buller's army until his movement has been completed, but although there is much that is dubious and uncertain about the exact situation in Natal, the feeling is growing that Gen. Buller's turning movements are having a real and possibly a decisive effect.

The facts that seem well assured are very few, but such as they are they all point in the same direction. Buller has not been heard of since his arrival at Potgieter's Drift, with the enemy four and a half miles in front of him. It is said that Gen. Warren has crossed the Tugela, at what point is not mentioned, and that some of the British cavalry are on the north side of the river.

The apparent ease with which Buller made his way westward and crossed the little Tugela leads to the natural inference that Springfield was not held by that contingent of Boers with guns which was reported several days ago to be there. And if both on their extreme right at Springfield and on their extreme left at Klangwand and Inhlawe mountains the Boers were discovered to have vacated their strong positions, it follows that their line, because of its extension over twenty miles, was too weak and that prudence dictated concentration, probably near Onderbrook Spruit, between Ladysmith and Colenso.

Simultaneously menaced on the east and west, they must do one of two things, collect their forces behind strong intrenchments, whence they must be dislodged by assault before Ladysmith can be relieved, or else Joubert is retreating from Colenso and the east and will fall upon Buller's column with his whole strength, hoping to crush him before assistance can arrive from Warren.

This second alternative seems much more plausible, for it accounts for the rapid removal of Boer commandos from the immediate neighborhood of the river. A good road runs northwest from Bulwer bridge toward Roodepoort and Dewdrop, past Onderbrook Spruit. If the Boers availed themselves of this route they would intercept Buller on the march from Potgieter's Drift northward and compel him to accept battle.

If these suppositions are even approximately correct, there must be some heavy fighting going on northwest of Colenso and close to Dewdrop, of which we may receive news at any moment.

From Ladysmith there is another considerable list of deaths by disease, showing that the garrison is suffering under the strain of the siege.

To what extent White's command will be able to co-operate with the relief column is uncertain. The men must be exhausted and the horses out of condition. They cannot be good for much until they have some weeks of rest. Thus their nominal strength of 8,500 men and 36 guns does not represent their true fighting force.

A "Thing in Gold Lace."

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 16.—In the legislature yesterday attention was directed to a publication in the Kamloops Standard referring to Lieut. Governor McInness, as a "thing in gold lace," a gold laced and bewhiskered monstrosity, and an "obese and shining it." The publisher will be required to appear before the bar of the house for contempt to a representative of the crown.

FAVORITE REMEDY WINS.

91 Out of Every Hundred Using It, Are Cured.

Never Such Searching Investigations given a medicine before.

For Kidney, Liver, Bladder or Blood Diseases it has No Equal—Trial Bottle Free.

If you are in doubt whether you have Kidney or Bladder disease, just put some of your urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it has a sediment, or a milky cloudy appearance, if it is ropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you Kidneys or Bladder are sick.

Other serious symptoms are pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, a burning scalding pain in passing urine or when your urine stains linen.

The one sure cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Chronic Constipation and the sicknesses peculiar to women is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It has cured in many cases where all else failed and is sold at all drug stores for $1.00 for a large bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

By a special arrangement with the manufacturers, we offer our readers the opportunity of getting a trial bottle of this valuable remedy absolutely free, which will be sent postpaid to anyone who will send their address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper.

The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

SPECIALISTS FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

CONSTRUCTING NICARACUA CANAL

Measure Therefor Will be Insisted on by the Present Congress.

FULL AMERICAN CONTROL.

Violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Germany and Britain Showing Interest.

New York, Jan. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Construction of the Nicaragua canal is to be insisted upon in both houses of Congress, without regard to the commission recently appointed by the President to consider the feasibility of the various routes.

The House committee has already agreed to report the Hepburn canal bill, and the Senate committee on interocean canals, of which Mr. Morgan is chairman, agreed today, with practical unanimity, upon the same course. It is expected that the decision to report the bill will be reached shortly.

This measure will not be pressed at present, it being the desire of Senator Morgan to await the action of the House, although if there should be delay in that body independent consideration will be asked in the Senate.

Mr. Hepburn's bill contemplates full American control of the canal, with authority to fortify the work. It is this provision which has attracted the attention of diplomats in Washington, especially representatives of the English and German governments. It is in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in which both countries agree upon joint control of any inter-oceanic canal.

It is a mooted question whether or not this treaty has been abrogated, Great Britain holding that it is still in force and this view having been acquiesced in all by all administrations up to the present. It is said to be the view of this administration.

Great Britain signified her willingness to formally abrogate the treaty some time ago if the United States would guarantee the neutrality of the canal, but the negotiations were abruptly ended when the joint high commission dissolved, owing to the unwillingness of the British ministry to show further friendliness to the United States at the risk of displeasing Canada.

The action of the Senate and House committees indicates a purpose to construct a canal under American control. This would probably be followed by a system of discriminating tolls, a situation which is not acceptable to Great Britain.

Germany made some inquiries regarding the purpose of the United States when the Hepburn bill was discussed during the last session of Congress, but upon assurance that the United States would neutralize the canal, these inquiries were not pressed. It is certain, however, that any serious effort to press the bill in its present form, will lead to diplomatic correspondence.

The Hepburn bill appropriates $140,000,000 for the construction of the canal.

American Shipments to China.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Charles L. Wagoner, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is largely interested in iron and steel shipments from San Francisco, says in an interview today:

"Overland shipments via this port to China, Japan and Siberia are monopolizing all the available ship room. Immense supplies for the Eastern Chinese railway and other branches of the great trans-Siberian road have been forwarded from this country. The fact accounts somewhat for the jump in steel and iron exports to the Orient from half a million dollars for 11 months in 1898 to $1,700,000 for the same months of last year. There was an increase in the exports to nearly all classes of machinery, especially agricultural implements and scientific apparatus.

"The cotton cloth trade with China shows an increase of about $3,000,000 for the first eleven months of last year as compared with the same period of 1898."

SHEAR TRUST FAILS.

Combine is Now About to Pass Into Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Times says: The reorganization and rehabilitation, through bankruptcy proceedings, of the National Shear company, is talked of in the Wall street district. The company which had an authorized capital of $3,000,000, was promoted in 1898 and received a charter in New Jersey. The Shear trust, as it came to be known, planned to control the greater part of the shear interests of the country. In this it failed.

The first sign that the corporation was in trouble was on June 14th last, when an attachment in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of Boston, for $8,751 on a note of the company to the order of J. C. Pearson, was issued and a sheriff's officer was put in charge of the company's offices, at 290 Broadway. This was followed June 26th, by a petition in involuntary bankruptcy by A. E. Dennison, A. E. Campbell, and L. E. Lyman with claims amounting to $27,000.

Since the bankruptcy proceedings were instituted attempts have been made by the largest stockholders to effect a reorganization with those in bankruptcy. These have been unsuccessful and the original proceedings in the United States court will have to take their course. One interested in the company says:

"The shortest cut to reorganization in this case is bankruptcy."

Talk about the company's future was that its reorganization will comprehend the taking in of enough outside properties to insure safe control of the shear industry, and to this end the capital will increased to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000.

$20,000 CAPTURED.

It is Made in Cash from the Filipino Insurgents.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The war department today received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Jan. 15.—Bolomen and armed insurgent robbers from Zambeles mountains, who attacked two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, O'Neil commanding, at Iba, January 6, were driven and pursued with loss to them of fifty men, no casualties.

"Schwan's troops east and south of Santo Tomas, Batanzas, yesterday. Cheatham's battalion, Thirty-seventh, struck enemy east of Santo Tomas on San Pablo road; enemy left five dead on field. Cavalry soon appearing, pursued force eastward, no report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded.

"Anderson, Thirty-eighth, en route to Lipaya struck insurgents a few miles south of Santo Tomas, drove them through Lipa to Rosario. Enemy's loss twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisoners, twenty thousand dollars.

"Schwan has liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manila.

Anderson's casualties yesterday, one killed two wounded.

"Wheaton's force actively operating in western Cavite and Batanga provinces.

"All important towns are held and constant patrolling. A great many Filipinos are returning to their homes; believed to be insurgent deserters.

"OTIS."

Washington, Jan. 15.—Gen. Otis's latest casualty list is as follows:

Manila, Jan. 15.—Casualties:

Killed:

In action near Naic, Jan. 9, Eleventh cavalry, I, Robert Napler; action, Comanzi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth infantry, B, Morgan G. Washington, corporal. Prisoners killed near Comansia upon approach of American troops, Jan. 5, Ninth infantry, B, Charles C. Cook, Alonzo Brown, wounded: B, Joseph W. Cook, chest, severe; Twelfth infantry, Christian Peterson, commissary sergeant, thigh, severe; B, Edward E. Novrival, groin, severe; wounded in action, Barie de Lumubara, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth infantry, H, Enos N. Williams, throat, mortal; L, Fred C. Wood, first sergeant, thigh, severe; Robert Cunningham, back, severe; Alexander Riddet, shoulder, slight; James Goodrich, neck, severe; I, Harry D. Laudault, knee, slight; Barie Putol, Jan. 7, Twenty-eighth infantry, A, Martin Wentnik, hand, slight; Angus Edder, corporal, neck, slight; Patrick McDonnell, elbow, slight; B, James Wareham, wrist, slight. Comanzi, Jan. 5, Twenty-fifth infantry, L, James T. Quarles, ankle, severe; K, John W. Harvey, slight.

OTIS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FURIOUS

Regards Seizure of the Bundesrath an Act of Bad Faith.

British Explanation Regarded as a Subterfuge—Will Let England Know How He Feels.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Emperor William still takes the deepest interest in the Bundersrath incident and holds frequent conferences on the subject with the foreign secretary, Count Von Buelow. The matter was under consideration today, and the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed after the conference that the emperor is still furious about the seizure, which he regards as particularly ungraceful and uncalled for on the part of Great Britain, inasmuch as he was led to believe during his recent visit that England would hereafter do everything in her power to preserve amicable relations. In view of all this, his maejsty regards the seizures of German vessels as "apparent bad faith on the part of Lord Salisbury."

The German embassador in London, Count Von Hatzfeldt, has informed the German government that the seizures were made upon the order of the British admiralty and not of the foreign office. The kaiser, however, considers this a mere subterfuge.

It is believed in court circles that while the visit of Rear Admiral Von Seden-Biebran, chief of the imperial marine cabinet, will retain a strictly private character, he will drop a word of the above tenor in the proper quarters.

The semi-official dementi of the political mission attributed to Freiger Von Seden-Biebran's visit, which the foreign office reiterated today, is discredited in a section of the press, including the Deutsche Tages Zeitung and the Staatesberger Zeitung, the latter remarking that "the times are too critical to think of regattas."

At the foreign office today it was asserted in reply to an inquiry that the reported discovery of a quantity of rifles in the cargo of the Bundesrath, that it was already known through the manifest, that there were several cases of hunting rifles on board.

The press continues to assert that Germany is trying to acquire Macao, but the foreign office characterizes the statement as "utterly ridiculous and the invention of certain colonial enthusiasts."

The postoffice department, in view of the British cable regulations, publishes a circular advising the public to write South African cables in the English language, avoiding cipher.

The Stettin authorities notify vessels that they should display their flags when passing warships. This order is interpreted in connection with the recent seizures.

The shipping companies in the East Asian trade have presented a petition to the government in favor of the establishment of a consulate at Saigon, capital of French Cochin China, which is rendered necessary, the petitioners say, in consequence of the vigorous measures of the French authorities in Cochin China for preventing opium smuggling.

Presidential Nominations

Washington, Jan. 15.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Treasury—Charles Sherman, of California, to be assayer of the mint at San Francisco.

Interior—Peter F. Barclay to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo.; Eli L. Warner, of St. Paul, Minn., to be surveyor general of Minnesota.

Also a number of nominations for appointment and promotion in the regular and volunteer army.

Quarantine Decision.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The United States Supreme court today dismissed the suit of the State of Louisiana vs the State of Texas, and its health office, involving the right of the latter State to quarantine so rigorously against the former as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. Justice Fuller handed down the opinion of the court, holding that no direct issue between the States is presented in the controversy.

The Molineux Trial.

New York, Jan. 15.—With the beginning of the tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, Assistant District Attorney Osborne asserts that the end of the prosecution is near. It is expected the State will rest its case not less than the middle of the week. Mr. Osborne expected to have closed his case last week, but the course of events caused the postponement of calling several important witnesses.

REESE WAS WRONGLY IMPRISONED

Mine Workers' Union Leader Did Not Violate the Injunction.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Judge Amos Thayer of the U. S. circuit court today at Topeka granted the application for a wirt of habeas corpus and ordered the release of John P. Reese, a member of the executive board of the American Mine Workers of America, who was arrested at Fort Scott, Kas., charged with violating an injunction of the district court of Kansas.

Last October when a strike was in progress in the mines of the Western Coal company of Missouri in Kansas, a suit was brought enjoining any one from interfering with the men at work therein. John P. Reese went to the scene of the strike from his home in Iowa, and was arrested for addressing a body of miners. He was convicted of contempt of court and committed to jail. He then made application for the writ of habeas corpus which was granted today.

Judge Thayer rules that while a court may punish for any act that might be construed as an obstruction to the execution of the laws, it has no right to impose a penalty where independent or individual rights are involved. It was contended by counsel for defense that as the injunction did not include any save those who were citizens of Kansas he could not be held amenable to it. It was chiefly on this point of non-jurisdiction that the case was submitted.

Dried Fruit Trust.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 16.—The marketing of the dried fruit crop of California has been practically placed under the management of an association of the growers. This has been effected through the organization of the dried control of the entire output of the fornia Fruit Growers' association.

The association will start with a membership that will control fully 75 per cent of the dried prune crop and inside of a month it expects to have control of the entire outuput of the State.

Doctors Hang a Corpse.

New York, Jan. 15.—Commissioner of Charities Keller today dismissed from the Metropolitan hospital on Blackwell's island, twelve physicians, who, because of differences with Superintendent George T. Stewart, of the institution, on Sunday, hanged him in effigy in the morgue, using a cadaver for the purpose. Pinned to the breast of the corpse, which was suspended from the ceiling by means of a rope, was a placard bearing an opprobrious reference to the superintendent.

Commissioner Keller, when asked about the matter, said: "It was a most disgraceful and outrageous affair, and I dismissed every mother's son of them. When men are hanged in effigy an artificial thing is generally used, and the use of a cadaver goes beyond the limits of decency."

NEW YORK A HEATHEN CITY

Worse than Tokio, Japan, Says a Woman Preacher.

More Non-Christians in Gotham than in the Western Half of America.

New York, Jan. 16.—Miss Helen F. Clark of the Evangel band, addressing a Methodist preacher's meeting in this city on "the religious condition of New York," said that as a heathen city New York can beat Tokio; that here there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all, which number is 100,000 more than the population of Tokio, the second largest heathen city in the world.

Among other figures which Miss Clark used were these: "On Manhattan island there are nearly five thousand five hundred people to every Protestant church. Only about 7 per cent of the population are members of Protestant churches, and that is a loss of about 1 per cent since the census of 1890. There has not been an actual loss in numbers, but the difference in percentage is due to the steady stream of foreigners, 2,000 a week, who keep rushing in.

"Only 19 per cent of our population in Manhattan had even one parent born in this country. In the Greater New York there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all. In making this calculation, I exclude those who have affiliated with any religious body, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Buddhist, or what not. Thus, down in our neighborhood, there are 50,000 Italians, but the Catholics do not claim to have more than 5,000 of them in their churches.

"In one ward in Brooklyn there is a population of 25,000 and not a single Protestant church or mission. In our East Side Hebrew quarter, in a population of more than 2,000,000, only nine-tenths of one per cent are members of Protestant churches.

"In one of the lower East Side wards the arrests made in a year are one-third as many as the number of people there.

"In the Dakotas the Protestant church membership is 18 per cent of the population, in Texas it is 29, and in South Carolina—the highest in the country—the percentage is only 43.

"There are more non-Christians in New York City than in the entire western half of the country."

BOXING RULES REVISED BY HOGAN

On Lines Laid Down by Marquis of Queensberry.

PRIZE RING ETIQUETTE.

A Few Old Rules Have Been Materially Changed, but Several Have Been Added, Some Enlarged.

A Chicago dispatch today says: Boxing rules revised to cover several new points in the ring etiquette have been framed by Malachy Hogan, the well know referee. The rules were completed today and will be offered for test before any club which sees fit to adopt them. They are framed on the lines laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry. Few of the old rules have been materially changed, but several have been added and some enlarged.

The incident of the Sharkey-Corbett fight of 1898, when the former champion lost when his seconds jumped into the ring, is coveerd in the new rules. At that time Con McVey simply climbed through the ropes but did not touch either man. The new rules specify that for such an offense fighter shall not be disqualified, but that the seconds shall be ordered from the ring and the fight continued.

The case of a glove bursting or coming off, as in the Sharkey-Jeffries fight, is defined and the referee instructed to send both men to their corners until the glove is replaced. Other points, such as the ringing of the gong by a timekeeper before a round is ended, are made explicit. There is also a rule against the throwing up of the sponge by a second when the principal concerned is plainly able to continue the contest.

Boxers and referees in various parts of the country will be asked to criticize the rules with the idea of getting them as comprehensive as possible. They have already been adopted by the Fort Dearborn Athletic club, of this city.

TOM SHARKEY'S INJURIES.

His Recovery is Extremely Slow—Broken Ribs Protrude.

The Chicago Tribune this morning says:

Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, is not recovering from the injuries received in his recent fight with Jeffries as rapidly as he desires. For some time he has been wearing around the body a strong elastic bandage intended to hold his broken ribs firmly in place. Saturday he found this bandage was not doing the work in a satisfactory manner and was compelled to have another bandage fitted, the bandage being much stiffer than the first. The pugilist found that the bandage allowed his broken ribs to protrude when he breathed and the second bandage was a necessity if they were to be held in their proper place. The task of fitting the bandage was severe and took two men some time to adjust it properly.

An elastic bandage was also fitted to a shoulder which has been ailing since the fight.

BASKET-BALL LAST NIGHT.

Good Game Played at the Young Men's Christian Association.

Two picked teams, the Greens and the Yellows, played a game of basket-ball last night at the Y. M. C. A. The Greens were victorious by a score of 5 to 3.

Two ten-minute halves were played, during which time but three fouls occurred.

The contest was spirited from start to finish. Following was the line-up:

Greens.		Yellows.
Jensen	Center	Smith
Parsons	Forwards	Augustus
Stewart	Forwards	Bracken
Hunter		L. Tuckett
E. Tuckett	Guards	Richardson
Madsen	Guards	Willis

NEW

CARPETS,
DRAPERIES,
LINOLEUMS,
RUGS.

Our buyer has just returned from a purchasing tour of all the principal markets in the East where he has just obtained a SPLENDID LINE of the above goods in all the latest patterns. We call special attention to a magnificent line of

ENGLISH INLAID LINOLEUMS.

We take pleasure in asking you to call and see these new goods.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Washing Willow Furniture and Wicker Chairs

Wicker chairs soon become soiled, but they can be cleaned to look like new with

Gold Dust Washing Powder

and warm water. Use a scrubbing brush; when water becomes the least soiled, get fresh; follow with a soft, dry cheese cloth, and wipe dry. White iron beds can also be washed by this method, but must be wiped dry quickly.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston.