

OUR TWO REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Scott Will be Sworn In, and There Will be No Democratic Senator From This State.

WEST VA. AND COMMITTEES

Scott for the Judiciary and Dayton for Chairmanship of Naval Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—For the first time in more than a quarter of a century the United States senate will to-morrow convene without carrying on its rolls the name of a Democratic senator from West Virginia.

Both the present senators from the state are of the Republican faith, and each will take his seat in the Fifty-sixth Congress at noon December 4.

It is conceded, from present appearances, that, having the proper credentials, Senator Scott will be sworn in at once, and should copizance be taken of the McGraw grievance at all, or ever, it must come later on.

Former Senator Faulkner, who is Senator Scott's counsel, is in the city, a guest at the Shoreham. It will be remembered that Mr. Faulkner not long ago characterized the proceedings with which McGraw has been laboring so assiduously as so much labor lost, and from his long experience and his familiarity with senatorial custom and precedents it would be supposed Mr. Faulkner knows.

There is a renewal of the talk of making Mr. Scott a member of the senate committee on the District of Columbia. Senator McComas, who has been understood to be also an aspirant for the assignment, said to-day that Senator Scott would make a splendid addition to the committee.

The West Virginia delegation in Congress is here. Senator Scott has gone to the Arlington hotel for the winter and Senator Elkins is, of course, domiciled at his K street residence.

Representative Dovenor is at Willard's hotel, Representatives Dayton and Freer at the Varnum and Representative Johnson at No. 16 Thirteenth street.

Mr. Johnson said yesterday in a newspaper correspondent that he had nothing to do with legislation as yet in the hands of his constituents. He wanted first to familiarize himself with the congressional routine, and in due time will take up and consider matters of moment to the state.

His secretary, Mr. Watts, is handling the mail, and both are accustoming themselves to departmental channels.

There is a strong effort to have Judge Freer placed on the Judiciary committee of the house. This action was anticipated in the Intelligencer several weeks ago.

It is among the strong probabilities that his name will be included in the composition of that committee when Speaker Henderson makes his announcement. It is a place for which Judge Freer is peculiarly well qualified.

It is well known the speaker-to-be is making no promises, however, and every detail in the coming organization, so far as the generality of the populace—even the congressional branch—is concerned, is the merest speculation.

In this connection, however, it may be said with reasonable assurance that West Virginia will get a chairmanship, and it is believed it will be an important one. The chairmanships, as bestowed in the last house, are not equitably distributed. The south has none, Illinois has six, Ohio is well supplied, also, and while most of those now holding important positions will surely be provided for, it is possible a rearrangement will be made which will give southern members a chance.

And the question is asked, What state of the south deserves as much of the Republican majority as does West Virginia? A conference was held yesterday, therefore, looking to the taking of such steps as may be proper to advance Mr. Dayton to the head of the house committee on naval affairs.

THANKS OF CONGRESS

Recommended by the Secretary of Navy to Officers and Men of Atlantic Squadron for Their Gallantry at Santiago—The Matter of Armor Plates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy, just made public, is a document of unusual interest, dealing not only with the work of the navy during the past year and important recommendations for the future, but discussing the important questions relating to the navy, including the authorization of eighteen new warships, the imperative need of special legislation in the early days of Congress for armor of the best quality that can be obtained, and the proposition that the thanks of Congress be given to the commander in chief of the Atlantic squadron, and to the officers and men under his command, for the part they took in the naval operations at Santiago.

The secretary's reference and recommendation as to those who took part in the operations at Santiago are as follows: "While those engaged in the battle of Manila have been deservedly rewarded—and no men ever deserved reward more richly—those who took part in the operations at Santiago, displaying the same conspicuous conduct and extraordinary heroism, have received no recognition whatever for their great services except the recommendations for promotion by the President, which have lapsed, not having been acted upon by the senate.

"The department believes it due to these gallant men to suggest to you that their services be recognized and equitably rewarded, and that, in accordance with the statute in such cases, made and provided, you recommend that the thanks of Congress be given to the commander in chief of the North Atlantic squadron and to the officers and men under his command, as given in chief and officers and men of the Atlantic squadron. The North Atlantic squadron was charged with great and exacting duties, including the blockade of Cuba, co-operation with the army and the pursuit, blockade and capture or destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, all of which it discharged with signal efficiency. It was a campaign of great scope, and of enormous responsibilities, and was brought to a successful and glorious consummation, which terminated the war by the destruction of the Spanish sea power. It was marked by unsurpassed precision, brilliancy and valor. That the men who, by such achievements, earned their country's gratitude and honor, should be so completely overlooked by the government, is an omission which it cannot be doubted will be cordially and generously repaired.

"If reward by the present system of promotion is abandoned, the department renews its suggestion, embodied in senate bill 5005, introduced at the last session of Congress, which provides for the creation of three classes—one for conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism and one for general meritorious service—the first to carry with it a percentage of increase of pay, based upon the rank of the recipient, and calculated to take the place of the increase which would be obtained if promotion were that form of reward continued. It is believed that such a medal, worn during life and transmitted as an inheritance, will be far more grateful to a deserving officer than a promotion in rank at the expense of a comrade.

"Concerning armor for warships, the secretary's recommendation is as follows: "It is urgently recommended that in the early days of its next session Congress enact such special legislation, by just resolution or otherwise, as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for 7,355 tons of armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to \$300 per ton, and the restriction preventing the armored vessels therein authorized from being contracted for until the armament therefor is contracted for, be removed. Many improvements are under way, including uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns. Work on the designs of gunboat No. 16, to replace the Michigan on the great lakes, has been suspended pending negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the treaty. Secretary Long refers to the return of Admiral Dewey and his enthusiastic welcome from the whole country. After speaking of the New York reception and the sword presentation in Washington, the secretary sums up by saying it was the nation's tribute.

Among the many topics treated is that for fostering the naval reserve, the consolidation of the naval bureaus of construction, engineering and equipment in the interest of more harmonious action; the construction of barracks for enlisted men and a review of the various bureau recommendations; the desirability of changing the material of the League Island and the Mare and dry docks from timber to stone and concrete. The warships claiming bounty and prize money from the many captures and engagements during the war are set forth in detail. The secretary says the survey of the trans-Pacific cable route indicates that it will be entirely practicable. It is intended also to survey a cable route from Guam to Yokohama. It is proposed to supply all new ships with smokeless powder. The twelve-inch gun has been so greatly developed that it has been designated as the heaviest gun for the latest battleships. Instead of the thirteen-inch gun, many improvements are under way, including uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns. Work on the designs of gunboat No. 16, to replace the Michigan on the great lakes, has been suspended pending negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the treaty.

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The secretary gives a table showing the naval construction going on abroad, as compared with that in the United States. From this it appears that only Italy and Japan laid down less tonnage than this country during the present year, and that Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. The tonnage under construction is: England, 531,680; France, 255,532; Germany, 148,235; Italy, 120,546; Japan, 139,000; Russia, 222,978; United States, 123,236.

Charged With Larceny.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Max Landecker, of Chicago, arrested here at the request of the Chicago police, charged with larceny in Chicago, was remanded to-day in Centre street court until Tuesday for further examination, and the arrival of papers from Chicago. Bail was fixed at \$5,000. He is charged with being a defaulter, the name of his employer not being given.

CONTEST OVER ADMISSION OF ROBERTS

Will be First Business of the House After the Swearing In of Members To-day.

DEATH OF VICE PRESIDENT

Will be Announced, a Recess Taken, and Finance Bill Will be Pushed Before Holiday Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening week of the session in the house promises to be crowded with stirring events. There is always a good deal of glamor in connection with the assembling of a new Congress, which is a social as well as a political event. The galleries are always crowded, and there is intense interest in the election of speaker, the swearing in of members at the bar of the house, the reading of the President's message, the biennial seat-drawing, the introduction of bills and resolutions into the legislative hopper, and the general clearing of decks for action later on. But as the committees are not appointed until just before the holiday recess, no actual business is transacted usually until after the recess.

This year it will be different. At the very threshold of the session will come the contest over the admission of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, and later in the week the house will plunge into an important and possibly a protracted debate upon the financial bill which was prepared by the Republican leaders last spring at Atlantic City.

The Roberts case has attracted the attention of the whole country. The Republican leaders have adopted a plan of procedure which is designed to prevent Mr. Roberts from taking his oath of office until after the charges in connection with his alleged polygamy practices have been investigated by a special committee. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, will make the objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Roberts, and will offer a resolution to refer his case to the committee. There is considerable opposition to this method of procedure on the ground that the refusal of the house to prevent a representative-elect bearing proper credentials to be sworn in upon unproven charges would create a bad precedent and might result in chaos at some future time when political feeling ran high. But there are several precedents for this course in the case of members charged with disloyalty after the war, and these will be used in support of the procedure. Every member of the house has been bombarded with petitions in the Roberts case, and there undoubtedly will be a large majority, without regard to party lines, in support of the plan outlined.

Owing to the time which will be consumed in the disposition of the Roberts case to-morrow the drawing of seats, which usually requires several hours, will be postponed until Tuesday.

The announcement of Vice President Hobart's death will be made probably after the Roberts case is disposed of, and the house will adjourn out of respect to his memory.

The drawing of seats and the reading of the President's message will occupy Tuesday. Tuesday night the Republicans will caucus on the financial bill. It is the intention of the Republican leaders to make this a caucus measure and proceed and pass it before the holiday recess. The caucus will decide, if the present intention is followed out, not to wait on the committee on banking and currency, but to bring the bill into the house forthwith, probably under a special order from the committee on rules. The debate may begin on Wednesday. The length of time to be given to debate has not yet been determined. By some it is thought that three or four days may suffice.

SENATE FORECAST.

Death of Vice President Hobart Will be Announced, the Message Will be Read on Tuesday, and Financial Legislations and the Quay Case Will receive Attention Later.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—While the session promises to be, upon the whole, a busy one in the senate, the first week probably will be marked by considerable lethargy. Indeed it would be exceptional if any actual work should be done. On Monday the new senators will be sworn in, but beyond this nothing will be done. Ordinarily the President's message is received on the first day of the session, but its receipt will be postponed for a day this session, out of respect to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart, whose death Senator Sewall will announce. Tuesday little will be done beyond the receipt of the annual message, the political purpose being to adjourn immediately after the reading of the message to give the Republican senators an opportunity to hold a caucus over the reorganization of the committee. Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted largely to the introduction of bills. There will probably be no session either Friday or Saturday.

Among the first bills to be introduced will be the financial measure prepared by the Republican members of the finance committee. It will be offered by Senator Aldrich, and will be referred to the whole finance committee, including the Democratic members.

While comparatively little time will be spent in the senate chamber during the early days of the session, much attention will be paid to getting ready for the important matters to receive attention later. These include the financial bill, the policy to be pursued in the Philippines and Cuba, the form of government to be provided for Hawaii and the ratification of the various reciprocity treaties negotiated during the recess, Porto Rico, and the seating of senators appointed by governors. Up to date only one senatorial appointment has been made. This is in the case of Senator Quay, but if he is seated there will be an effort to fill the vacant seats from Utah, California and Delaware by the same method. There is unusual interest in Mr. Quay's case, and both his friends and opponents are already working zealously. Mr. Quay will make no effort to be seated Monday.

Utah Democrats Deny Repudiation of Roberts—Hon. John Q. Abbott, Former Ohio State Senator, Endorses Him as a Pure Man.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 3.—A long session of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee last night resulted in the defeat of a prepared resolution, declaring that the committee had not repudiated Roberts, that he was not nominated nor elected by Mormon church influence, and endorsing the statements of Senator Rawlins, together with his proposed resolution for the senate.

Every gentile present opposed the resolution. Some members declared that it was proper for Congress to investigate the charge that one of its members was living in polygamy. The following substitute was then adopted, five gentiles voting against it: "Whereas, it has been represented that the executive committee of the Democratic party of Utah did at a recent meeting repudiate the Hon. B. H. Roberts, our duly elected congressman; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the executive committee of the Democratic party of Utah, that said statement is false, and we solemnly declare that no such action has been taken. "Mr. Roberts was nominated and elected by the Democratic party of Utah, and neither the party or any committee of the party has repudiated Mr. Roberts."

McCONEVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Hon. John Q. Abbott, who represented this district in the Ohio senate for years as a Republican, is home after spending a year in Utah as a member of the Utah legislature. Ex-Senator Abbott says: "I am in favor of giving Congressman Roberts his seat, because I know him to be a morally pure man. Roberts was a member of the constitutional convention in Utah, which prohibited polygamy in the future. He was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of polygamy. He did not believe, however, that it would be right for men who had been by a wrong religion to take them all off save one when polygamy was abolished. He believed that those who had more than one wife should care for them as before and sustain them in the relation of matrimony into which they had entered. Under the circumstances I believe this was right. "Roberts is one of the most able men in all this country. He is as clean, politically, as any statesman Ohio has ever brought forth. He rose from the humble walk of a blacksmith to his present position. I believe he is entitled to his seat, and should have it."

WM. J. BRYAN

Utters a Creed Against Militarism, Trusts, the Single Money Standard, and Declares the Wageearners Are With Him.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—Hon. W. J. Bryan, who is here with ex-Governor Hogg, on an outing, spoke to-day at some length on next year's campaign. Mr. Bryan states that the Democrats will make great gains next year among the wage classes of people.

"These people comprise the wage-earners," said he, "and they who have been directly affected by the consolidation of the great manufacturing concerns of the country, commonly called trusts. In this class is enumerated day laborers, office men, drummers, etc. These are the people who will vote with the Democrats next year. It will not be a question of whether or not the Democrats can win, but how large the majority will be. I have no fear for the outcome. The recent elections, to an unbiased mind, plainly indicate that the Democrats had the better of it in nearly all states in which elections were held. In Ohio, Mr. McKinley's home state, the Democratic gain is even more clearly shown than anywhere else, except in Maryland and Nebraska. The vote given Jones was anti-Republican, and had he not been in the race it most assuredly would have gone to McLean. Next year, with the present ratio of increase, Ohio will go Democratic by a safe majority. The Republicans would like to cover me with the glory of personally winning the fight in Nebraska. They would if possible lead the people to believe that there were no issues in this election and that I was so positively magnetic as to lead the people at the polls with nothing more than myself as an incentive. The truth of the matter is the people of Nebraska have been awakened.

"They realize that it is time a change was being made in the administration of the affairs of the government, and they propose to throw off the yoke of a single money standard, of militarism, and to check the avarice and greed that has almost become the objective of that party. And not only in Nebraska is a personal investigation and from those who are in a position to know, that the people in many sections of other states heretofore strongly Republican have made up their minds to join the free silver forces next year."

FOUR STEAMERS

Laden With Coffee Held in Quarantine at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Four steamers from Santos, Brazil, with coffee, are detained at quarantine, having come from a bubonic plague port. They are the J. W. Taylor, Roman Prince, Laesell and Ragusa. Seven lighters with the cargo of coffee discharged from the J. W. Taylor, are anchored off Clifton, S. I., under close observation of the police patrol. Three lighters of the seven have served the eight days' detention required by Health Officer Doty and are free from further quarantine restrictions as far as Mr. Doty's department is concerned. The plague patients on Swinburne Island are doing well. There is no illness among the crews of steamers detained on board of vessel or at Hoffman Island.

KENTUCKY ELECTION BOARD

Meets To-day to Canvass Returns. The Result Hinges on the Word "Examining" and the

VOTE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY,

Including Louisville—Gov. Bradley Will Not Cross the Bridges Till He Comes to Them.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—At noon to-morrow the state board of election commissioners of Kentucky will meet to canvass the returns from the late state election and to decide whether Goebel or Taylor is entitled to the certificate of election as governor.

There is not much probability that the matter will be settled to-morrow, and it may be Wednesday or later before a certificate is issued. Both sides express themselves as confident, but no one can predict with accuracy the decision which will be arrived at by the board. The certified returns from the county boards, now on file with the secretary of state, give Taylor a plurality of 2,435, but the Democrats declare that enough of these votes will be thrown out and that Goebel will be awarded the certificate. The Kentucky election law is capable of diverse constructions, and the definite conclusion of the board will rest very largely upon how its members decide to construe certain portions of the statute.

The Republicans assert that, inasmuch as, according to the law, a certificate of election is due to the person having the largest number of votes according to the certificates of the county boards, it will be impossible for the board of canvassers to do otherwise than return a certificate in favor of Taylor, he having a majority of 2,435, according to the certificates now on file with the secretary of state. There is a loop hole in the very sections upon which the Republicans rely, which may work against them. It is this: "The state board shall be a board for examining and canvassing the returns."

How the board will construe the word "examining" is a matter of doubt. The same words exactly are used in defining the powers of the various county boards, and under this wording they have claimed and used the power of rejecting votes which they believed were illegally cast. If the county boards have this power over precinct returns, why, the Democrats ask, has not the state board exactly similar powers over county returns in a passage of the law defining its powers over county returns in a passage of the law defining its powers in identical language? With the certificates of the commissioners of Jefferson county giving Taylor a plurality of 3,442 votes, was filed a mass of evidence that many of these votes were illegal, and it is not among the impossibilities that the state board may so construe its powers under the word "examining" as to declare that it has the power to reject these votes. If it does Mr. Goebel gets the certificate. The main reliance of Goebel is upon contesting Jefferson, which means the city of Louisville. This vote, according to the returns, showed a plurality for Taylor of 3,422, and if the Democrats succeed in having it thrown out it means the defeat of Taylor and of every other candidate upon the Republican ticket. The Democrats are contesting the Louisville vote chiefly because of Governor Bradley's action in ordering the militia under arms and the presence at the polls of deputy marshals. They also base their contest on the fact that inspectors for the Brown party forced their way into the polling booth and usurped the function of officers of election. The Republicans will claim before the election commissioners that the claims of intimidation by the militia and of interference by the United States marshals are wholly inadmissible, for the reason that the militia was held in the armory until fully three hours after the close of the polls, and that they were at no time until long after the polls had closed present at or near a polling booth. As to marshals it is asserted by the Republicans that not only were they too few in number—there being but fourteen in Kentucky all told—to be capable of any interference, but that they actually did not in any manner interfere with the casting of any vote, either in the city of Louisville or elsewhere throughout the state. They visited the polls as private citizens only. To offset the claim of intrusion by the inspectors for the Brown party the Republicans claim that if the claims of the Democrats are correct, and no positive denial is offered by the Republicans, the fault lies with the Democratic officials who admitted them.

It is admitted by both sides that the Democrats have a stronger case in Jefferson county than anywhere else throughout the state. If they win there the other contests may be dropped, and if they lose success in all the other contests will not make Goebel governor of Kentucky.

Next to the Jefferson county contest in importance comes that in Knox county, which returned a plurality for Taylor of 1,385. The contest there is based upon the allegation that the Republicans used tissue paper ballots, by which the secrecy of the ballot was destroyed. The Republicans assert that similar ballots were used by the Democrats in the counties of Graves, Ballard and Bath, in which the aggregate plurality for Goebel was far in excess

of the total Taylor plurality in the counties in Knox, Johnson and Lewis. "All of this is, however, merely conjecture. Neither Democrats nor Republicans know what the board will do, and all of them decline to discuss the matter in advance of the meeting of the board.

Mr. Goebel declined to say anything at all, and General Taylor contented himself with the assertion, "I am confident the board will do its duty." And that ended his preliminary survey of the situation.

Governor Bradley would express no opinion regarding the probable outcome of the work of the board.

"I don't think there will be any trouble," he said. "There is no need looking ahead for trouble; we will cross bridges when we come to them."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—John Marshall, the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and a number of other candidates for state offices on the Republican ticket, arrived to-night to watch the canvass of the votes.

H. M. Bruce and Augustus Wilson, the attorneys from Louisville, who will have charge of the Louisville interests before the board, also arrived to-night. They had nothing to add to what had been already been printed about the case. J. G. Thomas, F. Hargis, of Louisville, and R. F. Peak, of Shelbyville, will represent the Democrats before the board.

Mayor Dehoney, of Frankfort, has decided to swear in sixty extra policemen to-morrow. This is not especially on account of the gubernatorial contest, but chiefly because of the crowd that will be brought here by the monthly court day and by the opening of the congressional campaign in this district to-morrow.

SLIGHT SATISFACTION

For British People in News From South Africa—Farmer's Talk of Triumphant March on Cape Town. Buller's Proclamation Trampled Upon.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—4:30 a. m.—The week opens without a word of news such as the British public is anxiously awaiting. With a larger army in the field than the country ever before mobilized, it can only be said that the loss of 3,500 men, entailed before the enemy's borders have been crossed, is a serious matter, and while there is no feeling of despondency as to the eventual result of the war, it is regretfully admitted on all sides that the strength of the Boer resistance has been woefully underrated.

It is now seen that the attempt to hold a useless position at Mafeking was a serious tactical mistake, as was also the endeavor to keep the large civil population in Kimberley.

Perhaps the brightest spot for English readers to-day is the announcement that President McKinley has designated the son of Secretary Hay to succeed Mr. Macrum at Pretoria. The Daily Telegraph says: "This appointment is a graceful concession on the part of the United States government. These details, however, are too meagre to enable an accurate idea of the engagement to be formed.

A dispatch has reached London announcing that Lord Methuen is again in the field, and it is also said that Count Gitchin, who was wounded in the fighting at Modder river, was struck in the neck by a bullet. Serious news comes from the northern sections of Cape Colony. The whole border district between Colesburg and Burgersdorp has declared for the Boers. In Venterstead alone more than 2,000 have joined the rebellion. The farmers have formed a commanding committee, and talk confidently of a triumphant march on Cape Town. General Buller's proclamation has been torn down and trampled upon, and the Loyalists are bidden to hurry to Cape Town to prepare coffee for the rebels.

The official list shows that a modification has been made in the command of the Sixth division. Instead of Lieut. General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the commander will be Major General Thomas Kelley-Kenny, inspector general of auxiliary forces, and recruiting, with Major General Knox and Major General Clements as brigade commanders. General Kelley-Kenny has had no South African experience.

With regard to Natal, it is still doubtful whether the bridge over the Tagela at Colenso has been destroyed. There is a report that the British drove the Boers off while attempting to destroy it, but the probability is that the structure was mined and fired afterward.

According to a dispatch from Putter's Kraal, dated Tuesday, November 28, the Boers were then attempting turning movements from Steynsburg and the district north of Stormstroom, in co-operation with rebels by way of Maralsburg and Tarkastad, against General Gatacre's column.

The wreck of the troopship Ismore may result in the loss of 550 horses. LONDON, Dec. 4.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated yesterday: "The transport Ismore is ashore on the rocks in St. Helena Bay. The troops have been safely landed, but the horses are still on board. H. M. S. Doris and Niobe, with the transport Columbian, have gone to her assistance.

"Colonel Kolkowich reports, under date of Thursday, November 30, that the Bechuana police captured the Boer laager west of Kimberley, Tuesday, November 28.

"Communication by searchlight with Kimberley has been established from Modder river."

Candidate for President.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 3.—The liberal party committee has called a national conference of the party to assemble here February 10, to nominate a candidate for president of the republic.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Light snow and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair; continued cold; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature at day, as observed by C. Schuyler Druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 28 1 p. m. 33 9 a. m. 41 7 p. m. 33 12 m. 50 Weather fair.

Sunday.

7 a. m. 39 1 p. m. 45 9 a. m. 47 7 p. m. 41 12 m. 56 Weather changeable.