WEATHER FORECAST.

FOR SUNDAY:
Snow in northern; fair in northwest and southwest.

The Anaconda Standard.

WEATHER FORECAST.

FOR MONDAY:
Colder; northerly to easterly winds.

VOL. XI.—NO. 117. ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Waltham Watches are the finest pocket timepieces in the world. The name Waltham is an absolute guarantee of perfection in watch mechanism. We carry all the principal grades in stock and guarantee them thoroughly reliable.

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Because the fall season was late and very short and because the holiday season left us many odds-and-ends to clean out.

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Gans & Klein

BUTTE, MONT.

Largest Clothing House in Montana.

LIVE STOCK IN MONTANA

An Interesting Report Submitted by the Commissioners.

SHIPMENTS OF THE YEAR

The Total Shows a Decrease of 15 Per Cent From 1898—Bounty Law Works Well—The Horse Industry.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Dec. 30.—During the year 1899 there were 203,498 head of cattle shipped out of the state or slaughtered for home consumption, according to the 14th annual report of the state board of stock commissioners submitted to the governor to-day. The report presents the usual interesting information respecting one of the great industries of the state. The production of the state, as reported to the stock inspector by the local inspectors, shows a falling off of about 15 per cent. as compared with last year. It is predicted that because of the curtailment of the ranges the shortage will increase as the country becomes more settled.

Speaking of the shipments and the cause of the decrease the report says: "Cattle shipments fall somewhat short of the previous year, probably about 15 per cent., which may be accounted for in the decrease of range herds, and the indications are that there will be a gradual increase in the shortage for some years to come. The state is rapidly becoming settled and range privileges are accordingly curtailed, although it is doubtful if this will create any ultimate decrease in the total number of cattle in the state, as ranch cattle will eventually increase proportionately as the range herds disappear.

"During the past season the inspectors report a total of 203,498 head of cattle shipped out of Montana, including home consumption and those that were shipped out to the feeding districts in the corn states. Of this number there were 10,755 strays recovered by the inspectors, the proceeds of 8,367 being paid direct to the owners, while the remaining 2,388 head were paid for to owners through the Montana Stockgrowers' association.

"On account of the high prices prevailing for stock cattle, the number of young stock brought into the state during the year was not up to the normal number, as the total did not exceed 50,000 head. Of this number 1,844 head were thoroughbred cattle, brought in for breeding purposes. Stockmen throughout Montana are procuring the best breeding stock to be had, which augurs well for the future of the cattle business in this state."

In regard to the system of inspection of cattle at the markets, the report says: "The inspection of cattle at the markets has been satisfactory, as usual. This inspection is of great value to the stockmen, particularly the smaller owners, as every animal is carefully inspected, a record made of all brands and proceeds from the sale of strays sent to the respective owners. Every facility is afforded for thorough and expert work and notwithstanding the large number of cattle crowded on the market within so short a time, errors are infrequent and complaints few. This market inspection is maintained throughout the year, so that it is an impossibility to ship cattle from the state to market at any time without undergoing inspection. Proceeds of strays are sent to the Montana Stockgrowers' association and thence to individual owners, who are located by means of the official record of marks and brands."

The location and the work of the 21 inspectors that were employed during the year are fully set forth. The inspection service for the year is pronounced better than ever before, as the finances have been in better shape. Each county has afforded better individual inspection than ever. The result of the inspectors' work is shown in the number of arrests for violation of the stock laws. Sixty arrests were made during the year. Of those arrested, 16 were convicted, 20 are awaiting trial, one was extradited to Canada and convicted, two were taken to other states and convicted, and two forfeited their bail and are now fugitives from justice. Nearly all of the regular inspectors are deputized as sheriffs and assist materially in the enforcement of the general laws against criminals. The force of inspectors is pronounced efficient and of inestimable value to the live stock interests of the state. During the year 782 cattle were killed by the railroads of the state.

Praise is accorded to the Montana Stock Growers' association and to the North Montana Stock association for assistance, the former having financially aided the board by contributing $9,260, which has been a help in prosecuting the work of the board.

The new bounty law passed by the last legislature proves to have been a wise measure for the stock interests. "The new bounty laws appears to be working most satisfactorily," says the report, "and we hope it will have the result of greatly decreasing the number of depredating animals in Montana. The tax is heavy, one on the stock interests, but if the desired result is attained the expense will be cheerfully borne. We feel that the livestock interests should be accorded such legislation as they request, in view of the fact that they are taxing themselves exclusively for their own protection, besides contributing their proportion to the support of the general interests. The number of claims filed for bounty is decreasing, while the fund has been greatly augmented by the increased tax levy, so there is not only a sufficiently large fund to provide cash bounty so that certificates may be worth their face value, but the old claims under previous acts are likely to soon be paid up. We believe, too, that the restrictions of the new law prevent the practice of fraud to the extent that existed under the previous law."

The assignment of the old, unused brands, owing to the difficulty in new brands that are desirable, is commended. The board finds that the old brands are plainer than any new ones available and by continuing to use them the records are relieved of disused brands. There are about 16,000 brands on the records. Not all, however, are in use, as legal assignments have not been procured for all of them.

The new year begins with $33,477 in the stock inspection and indemnity fund, as compared with $19,135 Jan. 1, 1899. The receipts during the year were $29,078 and the disbursements $14,450.

The improved condition in the horse market comes in for favorable comment. Speaking of the horse industry and the possibilities, providing the breed is kept up, the report says: "The marked improvement in the horse market resulted in the shipment from Montana of a larger number of horses than have gone out in several years past. For some years most horse owners have paid little attention to their stock, making no attempt to brand the increase, or claim it in any manner. This has had the effect of depreciating the quality of horse stock, besides creating a large number of mavericks on the ranges. During the past year a systematic effort has been made in many localities to rid the ranges of this class of stock, which has been destructive to the ranges and detrimental to valuable stock interests. The number of horses shipped from Montana during 1899 aggregates 35,000 head, as shown by inspection reports of officers authorized under the new inspection law to perform this inspection. This law requires the inspection of all horses exported, and, while there was some disposition to evade the law at the beginning, an example or two had the desired effect, and we believe there has since been a general compliance with the law, which has served as an effectual check on horse stealing. The condition of the market indicates that horse raisers who have kept up the quality of their stock are in a fair way to be repaid for their years of profitless labor and investment."

INCENDIARIES AT DILLON.

Firebugs Seem Determined to Destroy the City.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Dillon, Dec. 30.—That some one is determined to burn the town was made evident to-night, when two fires were started in different parts of the city. About 8:30 o'clock a bundle of papers was placed between the barns of Messrs. Burfind and Axe and set fire to. This was discovered and was put out without damage. Half an hour later fire was discovered in the rear of N. E. Hammer's clothing store. This gained considerable headway before it was extinguished. The damage was about $100. A window light had been broken and the combustibles thrown inside. Last night fire was set in a lumber yard, but was extinguished before it had gained headway. This is the eighth attempt at incendiarism that has been made in two weeks. Residents of the town are almost terror-stricken.

NINE FIREMEN INJURED.

Fire in Chicago Does a Million Dollars' Worth of Damage.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Fire at an early hour to-day completely gutted the building extending from 216 to 222 Monroe street, badly damaged the building at 212, 214 Monroe street, caused a loss aggregating $950,000 and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two of them serious. The injured are: Captain Robert O'Connor, serious; James Wolley, serious; William Fadden, Michael O'Hara, Captain John Evans, Luke Hayes, Lieutenant Oswald.

The fire is supposed to have originated on the second floor in the work room of Wooley & Co., wholesale woolens, 220 and 222 Monroe street, and fanned by a fierce northwest wind, spread so rapidly that when the first fire company arrived on the scene the whole south end of the building was a mass of flames. A second and third alarm was sent in, but in spite of the tons of water thrown into the building by 28 engines and two fire tugs the wind and bitter cold so hindered the firemen that for a time the entire wholesale district was in danger. The flames quickly communicated to the building at 216 and 218 Monroe street, gradually spreading east to 212 and 214 Monroe, where its progress was finally checked. Immense brands were carried as far as Twelfth street, and the firemen were kept busy extinguishing small fires on roofs surrounding the buildings.

The principal losses are: Building at 220-222 Monroe street, loss $225,000; Edward Stanwood & Co., successors to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, boots and shoes, third and sixth floors, loss $200,000; Wooley & Co., first and second floors, woolen goods, loss $135,000; Schwartz & Kline, shirts, fourth floor, loss $6,000; John Harper, cloak manufacturer, fifth floor, loss $5,000; building at 216-218 Monroe street, occupied by J. W. Butler Paper company, loss $25,000; J. W. Butler Paper company, damage on stock, $250,000, fully insured; Henry O. Shepard company, printers, occupying building at 212-214 Monroe street, loss $100,000; the building at 217 Fifth avenue was damaged $2,000.

Besides these there were several minor losses caused by smoke and water. Figures on the insurance are not yet obtainable, but it is probable most of the losses are well covered.

Destructive Conflagration.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—The seven-story building at Monroe and Franklin streets, occupied by Edward Stanwood & Co., wholesale shoes; Wooley & Co., woolens; Schwartz & Klein, clothiers, and two other firms, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will amount to more than $150,000; insurance unknown. One fireman was hurt by a falling wall and taken to the hospital. Before the fire had been gotten under control the flames were communicated to the adjoining seven-story building, No. 212 to 218 Monroe street, occupied by the J. W. Butler Paper company. This building was also practically destroyed, with a loss of $150,000. This amount will bring the total loss on the two buildings to more than $300,000.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed and Several Others Injured.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 30.—Four men were killed and several others injured by a boiler explosion one mile west of Elizabethtown this morning. They were employes of Keller & Kresson, railroad contractors.

The dead:

DOLAND HALDEMAN of Bainbridge.

WITT SHERBAHN of West Donegal.

BURT HARRIS, a negro.

AN ITALIAN, known as Tony, who was hurled 150 feet.

Shot and Robbed.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 30.—John E. Robson, a well known contractor, was shot and robbed of $100 in his office last night. His assailants escaped and left no traces behind. Robson is unconscious and his condition is critical.

DENSELY STUPID POLICY

England's War With the Boers a Piece of Brutal Folly.

SO THE GERMANS VIEW IT

Dr. Barth Designates Mr. Chamberlain a Political Jack o' Lantern—Fatherland Is Preparing for Any Emergency. Press Declares British Will Lose.

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Berlin, Dec. 30.—The South African war overshadows everything else here. The correspondent of the associated press has just had an interesting interview with the liberal leader, Dr. Barth, who is one of the most steadfast friends of Great Britain and America, but who also condemns this war. Dr. Barth said:

"At present it looks as if England might lose the whole of South Africa. I have private information from Africa, via Holland, according to which the rebellious movement among the Cape Boers has assumed much more serious proportions than the English newspapers admit. There never was a greater piece of political stupidity than that shown by Mr. Chamberlain in provoking war without having made the necessary military preparations. If England had only waited a few years she could have had everything without war. If England is totally defeated this war will be the best thing for the world, even for England. It will be a lesson she will not soon forget. It will have a wholesome influence upon the jingoes of all countries, including Germany.

"Our navy scheme, which is almost sure of adoption, must be understood to be in connection with the war in South Africa, all fine phrases offered in explanation notwithstanding. The increase was decided upon because Germany has lost confidence in the men who are shaping England's policy. The brutality of the present English policies renders Germany's position too insecure. What happens in the Transvaal to-day, on land, may happen to Germany upon the sea to-morrow. Distrust of England makes it necessary for Germany to be so strong at sea that the English jingoes will think twice before attacking Germany. If the English statesmen of to-day were of the type of Gladstone and Morley we should have no concern; but with such political jack-o'-lanterns as Mr. Chamberlain at the helm we don't know what to expect and must arm for any eventuality."

The German press generally, during the last few days, has expressed the opinion that Great Britain will not only lose the war, but also will lose South Africa.

A military writer in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"It is no longer a question of whether England will not subjugate the Boer republics, but whether she will also lose Cape Colony. It is true England will retain the harbors under the guns of English ships, but the entire interior she will lose, and instead of the dreamed-of enormous British South African empire, England will only keep a number of ports. This will probably be the issue of the war, if England does not hurry up and conclude peace."

From an excellent authority the correspondent of the associated press hears that Great Britain has instructed her minister at The Hague, Sir Henry Howard, to sign the peace convention with the reservation of article 16, all the conference powers having consented to such reservation.

The correspondent of the associated press learns in government circles that Germany does not believe the report that Great Britain intends to take decisive steps soon at Delagoa bay. It is admitted that Germany would be informed beforehand if any serious steps were intended, and the reports circulated are considered to be canards, issued by the countries interested in preventing Great Britain from getting Delagoa bay.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL LAWTON.

Remains of the Gallant Soldier Placed Aboard Ship.

Manila, Dec. 30.—The funeral of General Lawton, who was killed at San Mateo Dec. 18, was held to-day with impressive ceremonies. The remains were conveyed from Paco cemetery down the Lunetta to Pasig, and thence to the transport Thomas, which sails this afternoon. As the body was removed from the vault Chaplain Marry read the prayers. The personal staff of the late general was augmented by Color Sergeant Simon, Trumpeter Haberkam and Privates Oakum and Mohrusen. The latter, who were closely connected with Lawton's recent campaigns, bore the casket from the vault to the six-horse caisson awaiting at the gate.

The funeral procession was composed of the band of the 20th regiment, General Hall and his staff, two troops of the 4th cavalry, who were with Lawton at the time of his death; a battery of artillery, a number of clergymen, the caisson covered with flowers, personal staff of the general on foot, Generals Wheeler, Bates, Forsyth, Kobbe and Schwan and Admiral Watson in three carriages, naval battalion, Major General Otis and his staff, foreign consuls in full dress and members of the Philippine supreme court.

Native delegations from the towns where Lawton established civil government held wreaths. Women from the same towns waited upon Mrs. Lawton and presented her with their condolences and flowers. Crowds of natives and Americans witnessed the procession, band played dirges and the crowds uncovered.

At Pasig the casket was transferred to a tug, "taps" sounded and prayers were offered by Chaplain Pierce. Enlisted pallbearers will accompany the remains to the United States.

Filed Its Certificate.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Amalgamated Copper company filed its certificate to-day with the secretary of state, setting out that its entire capital stock of $75,000,000 had been paid in in cash. The certificate was signed by Henry H. Rogers, vice president, and William G. Rockefeller, secretary.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Trumpeter Herman C. Lambert, Troop F, 1st U. S. cavalry, now at Fort Keogh, is transferred as a first-class private to the signal corps. He will be sent to Angel Island, Cal.

Raymond H. Fenner of Montana is a member of the West Point class which General Miles proposes to have graduated in February, instead of June.

A. R. Waterman of Helena is at the Arlington.

DEATH BRINGS A CARD GAME TO SUDDEN END

John Jackson Dies From a Blow Delivered by Sepple Kastner—Charged With Involuntary Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Dec. 30.—The sheriff's office received word late last night from Canyon Ferry, 20 miles from here, on the Missouri river, that, during a row in a card game in a saloon, Sepple Kastner had struck John Jackson, and the latter had died. An officer left for the scene of the fatality. On the way out he met Kastner coming to town to give himself up. He is now in the county jail, and as a result of the inquest held to-day, will be tried for involuntary manslaughter.

Coroner Brooke and County Attorney McConnell went out to Canyon Ferry to-day to hold the inquest. The coroner held an autopsy upon the body. He found a clot of blood at the base of the brain that resulted from the blows Kastner had delivered. Otherwise, the body was found in a normal condition. The coroner says the dead man was apparently in good health, which makes it rather surprising that death would result from being struck.

The inquest developed that Kastner, Jackson and another man by the name of Webster were playing "solo." Kastner accused Jackson of "throwing off." The latter, who was the worse off for liquor, retorted that he would "throw off" all he wished. Kastner said he would slap his face. Jackson attempted to strike Kastner, but the latter was too quick, hitting him three times back of the right ear. Jackson turned deathly pale, fell against the wall and dropped to the floor in an unconscious condition. Kastner and the others tried in vain to resuscitate him but he died in a short time.

Kastner then started to town to surrender.

The jury simply found that Jackson came to his death from a blow delivered by Sepple Kastner. The latter is only 21 years old, a Helena boy, who has previously borne a good reputation. He feels his position very keenly and is profuse in the expression of his regrets. Jackson was a native of England, about 38 years old and a nephew of Thomas Mayne, a Helena saloon keeper. That there was no great enmity between Jackson and Kastner is shown by the fact that they recently returned from a hunting trip together.

MONTANA'S MONEY BAGS ARE WELL FILLED

State Starts the New Year With More Cash on Hand Than She Ever Had Before.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Dec. 30.—The state of Montana will begin the new year with more money on hand than at any previous New Year's, according to the report of State Treasurer Collins for the month of December, which was completed by Deputy Treasurer Hays this evening. There is a cash balance of $795,081.52 in the different funds. At one time during the month the treasurer had more than $1,000,000 in cash, but a general warrant fund call for $320,000, and other warrant payments, reduced the amount of cash. The receipts for the month were $511,755 and the disbursements $354,090. The permanent school fund contains $309,915 in cash and securities. The cash and securities in the permanent university fund amount to $26,377.

The old year passes out with the following cash amounts in the several funds of the state:

Permanent school, $264,451.95; school income, $76,351.49; university bond, $16,875.35; permanent university, $12,586.75; Normal school bond, $17,641.67; Agricultural college bond, $4,140.08; deaf and dumb asylum building, $84.08; reform school building, $1,175.42; state capitol building, $193,154.89; school of mines building, $6,526.66; general, $14,266.89; stock inspection and detective, $33,747.67; stock indemnity, $10,670.03; sheep inspection and indemnity, $8,347.64; state bounty, $112,100.95; fish and game, $184.33; university library, $347.01; state law library, $108.19; medical board, $112.35; state examiners, $1,475; escheated estates, $,751.32; Soldiers' Home, $589.53; capitol building interest and sinking, $709.53; beautifying the capitol grounds, $3,245; university building, $78.28; Agricultural college income, $6,275.48; horticultural board, $504.98.

GERMAN LINER ASHORE.

The Pelotas Lies High and Dry on the Beach Near Dungeness.

London, Dec. 30.—The Hamburg and South American line steamer Pelotas, from Santos for Rotterdam, went ashore near Dungeness soon after midnight during a heavy storm. She was laden with coffee and had eight passengers on board. In spite of the heavy weather prevailing the Dungeness lifeboat succeeded in reaching the steamer and remained with her all night. The Pelotas is so far inshore that she is left almost dry at low water. Her stern post and rudder have been washed away. The captain of the Pelotas refused assistance and is rapidly jettisoning her cargo. Tugs are attending her and it is hoped she will be refloated at the next high tide. The gale, however, continues. The Hamburg-South American line is in no way connected with the Hamburg-American line.

The British sailing vessel Emily L. Lloyd has been wrecked near Cherbourg. The captain and 12 of her crew were drowned.

The French steamer St. Gean has been sunk near Brest. Seven of her crew were lost.

Overdue Ships Arrive.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—Two of the overdue fleet of ships, reinsured at an advance yesterday, arrived in port today. They are the British ship Rajore from Liverpool and Arschal de Turenne. The vessels report rough weather in the vicinity of Cape Horn.

WAR NEWS IS MEAGER

Week Closes With the Situation at the Front Unchanged.

THE BRITISH LOSE HEAVILY

They Attempt a Sortie From Mafeking Which Results in 109 Being Killed. German Steamer Seized With Boer Soldiers on Board.

London, Dec. 31, 4:30 a. m.—The war office, when communicating, about midnight, copies of the messages exchanged between the queen and the inhabitants of Kimberley, stated that no further news had been received up to that hour, and nothing of importance has come from other sources during the night.

The week's sorties, skirmishes, reconnoissances and bombardments at various points where the British and Boers confront each other, so far as can be judged, have had no effect upon the general situation at the seat of war, which is practically the same as it was a week ago.

During the night of Dec. 28 Ladysmith and Chieveley Camp were in full communication, the former reporting all well. While the signaling was in progress the Boers attempted to muddle the messages with flashlights from each extremity of their long entrenched line. The naval brigade took advantage of the opportunity to shell the Boer positions, which were plainly revealed by their own lights. The naval battery resumed the shelling of the Boer positions, which were plainly revealed their fire failed to elicit any signs of life.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, Dec. 27, announced that an armored train had restored communication with Dorerecht, where the Free State flag had been hauled down, and that the Boers had been driven from the adjacent hills to Stormberg.

A FATAL SORTIE.

British Lose 109 Killed in an Attack on the Boers.

Lorenco Marquez, Dec. 30.—Advices from Pretoria, under date of Wednesday, Dec. 27, say an official dispatch from Mafeking announces that in a sortie which the British made from that place on Dec. 25, attacking one of the Boer forts with cannon, Maxims and an armored train so persistently that fighting raged up to the walls of the fort, the British lost 109 killed and wounded, while the Boers only lost two men killed and seven wounded.

The dispatch adds that Captains Kirkwood and Grenfell were captured by Boer scouts near Colenso and were being sent to Pretoria.

Ten unloaded shells, inscribed, "The Season's Greeting," have been fired at Ladysmith.

Ten South African medical students from Edinburgh have arrived at Pretoria from Delagoa bay with five tons of medical stores.

A dispatch from the Boer camp at Modder river, dated Dec. 25, reports an artillery duel lasting an hour on Dec. 27. A British reconnoitering party made a sortie, but did not come within Boer range. The British on Dec. 28 commenced a steady bombardment of the Boer position.

Seized German Steamer.

Lorenco Marquez, Dec. 30.—The steamer Bundesrath, belonging to the German East African line, has been captured as a prize and taken to Durban. The Bundesrath arrived here from Mozambique. The German steamer Bundesrath, of 1,319 tons, sailed from Hamburg on Nov. 8 for Tonga, East Africa.

Regarding the traffic generally on the east coast of Africa, the British admiralty officials say the British government desires that all ordinary and legitimate trade conducted by foreign vessels should suffer as little restriction as possible.

Merchants Take Action.

Hamburg, Dec. 30.—The seizure of the Bundesrath was referred to at a meeting of the merchants held here to-day. After a speech by Adolph Woermann, president of the Hamburg chamber of commerce, dealing with the great progress of the German empire during the closing century, Herr Eiff, speaking in behalf of the firms trading with South Africa, asked whether the chamber was doing all that was necessary for the protection of German trade in that part of the world. German commerce, he asserted, had already suffered detriment through the war in South Africa and now came the seizure of a German steamer by a British warship. Herr Woermann replied that the chamber had already considered the question of representations with the view of taking action in the matter. The chamber, he continued, had been informed that the steamship company owning the seized vessel had telegraphed to Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, asking for government intervention, and it was declared that nothing whatever had been done by the company which could in any way be regarded as a breach of neutrality.

Refuses to Explain.

Hamburg, Dec. 30.—The directors of the German East African line have received news of the arrest of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath. The commander of the port of Durban refused an explanation of the cause of the seizure. It is declared here that there was no contraband of war on board, and when application was made to the German foreign office the latter immediately promised interposition with the British government.

Severe British Loss.

Pretoria, Friday, Dec. 29.—Three British prisoners from Nalaho report that Captains Vern and Sanford of Colonel Baden-Powell's staff were killed during the engagement in which Lords Edward Cecil and Cavendish Bentinck were wounded. The object of the sortie was to capture cannon. The losses of the British were very severe.

Seditious Importations.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 30.—A large number of buttons, on which was inscribed the words "Victory to the Boers," both in French and English, were recently seized by the customs officials in Toronto and forwarded to the department here. All importations of the character mentioned are declared to be seditious under the customs act, and are therefore prohibited. The buttons were being sent to Toronto and Montreal people. They were made in New Jersey.

NOT CONFIRMED.

Sortie From Ladysmith May Be a Kaffir Dream.

London, Dec. 30.—The reported sortie from Ladysmith resulting in the capture of a Boer position is not confirmed and apparently is only a Kaffir story. A Chievely dispatch dated Dec. 29 makes no mention of it. The same message shows renewed activity on the part of the British, apparently preparatory to some action. The Boer position eastward of the camp was thoroughly reconnoitered Dec. 28, without drawing the enemy.

The naval guns are engaged in daily practice and it is said on good authority that 30 or 40 Boers have been killed by firing during two days.

A dispatch from Durban predicts Ladysmith will be relieved on or about Jan. 7.

While there is nothing to hear out this forecast, there is some disposition to believe Buller is preparing an attempt to advance, this time by an attack on the Boer position on Indwe mountain.

Advices from Cape Town say there is great dissatisfaction there at the action of the British insurance companies, who are retarding volunteering by making policy holders pay war risk premiums, while agencies of leading American companies allow perfect freedom for naval and military service.

The government has accepted 125 Ceylon volunteers, mostly planters, and has also accepted the offer of an Indian princess to supply horses.

The non-arrival of the Majestic, due at Cape Town Thursday, is causing some surprise among the public, who expected she would maintain her usual trans-Atlantic speed. Shipping circles, however, explain that this is due to the conditions imposed by coaling en route, the necessity of economizing her supplies and of traversing the tropics, all of which they add combine heavily to discount her usual rate of speed. They say all trans-Atlantic liners would be similarly handicapped.

An incredible report is circulating in Vienna that the pasha is on his way to the Cape to serve the British. It is regarded as much more probable that he is going to Khartoum, as he recently said he proposed to make a tour of the Soudan.

CANADIAN TROOPS.

One Thousand Additional Men Will Sail for South Africa.

New York, Dec. 30.—A special to the Times from Montreal says: Within the course of another two weeks the second contingent of 1,000 troops which Canada is sending to South Africa will sail from Halifax for Cape Town. It will be composed of cavalry or mounted infantry and field artillery.

The first Canadian contingent, which sailed about eight weeks ago and now forms a part of General Lord Methuen's column, consisted entirely of infantry and was made up of volunteers.

The second contingent will be different. Mounted rifles will be composed of four detachments. Two will be recruited from the Northwest mounted police and from the cowboys of the West.

These will be genuine "rough riders" and Lieutenant Colonel Lessard, who will be the superior officer in command, has seen long and active service in the West and in Africa. The second in command will be Lieutenant Colonel Evans, who has seen action as a fighter. The other two detachments will be made up from various cavalry corps, the recruits not being necessarily required to be members of any regular corps, if they can qualify otherwise in accordance with the imperial army regulations.

The artillery arm of the contingent will be recruited from the several batteries of artillery in the dominion regular and militia. A and B batteries, stationed respectively at Kingston and Quebec, which constitute virtually the only regular artillery service in Canada, will contribute largely to this branch of the contingent. Lieutenant Colonel Drury, R. C. A., will have command of the brigade division. In addition to the cavalry and field artillery, with their complements of horses, guns and other accoutrements, Captain Howard of Gatling gun fame will accompany the contingent in charge of a maching gun of the Maxien pattern used by the cavalry and known as the "galloping gun." It takes .303 ammunition and a great deal is being said about its being the most deadly weapon invented yet.

Boer Sympathizers.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A special to the Tribune from Cincinnati says: At a meeting of the Transvaal sympathizers held in Weimer's hall last night a toast to "The United States of South Africa" was proposed by the chairman, who mentioned the members of the future government, Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal and Swaziland. Mr. von Altow, a cousin of President Kruger, arrived from New York in time to make a speech, in the course of which he said:

"We have now 4,000 Americans well drilled in Pretoria, with 2,000 more on the way. Funds are coming from all parts of this broad land. We may need 50,000 men, but we are satisfied that we can have them on time, even with the English blockade."

Contributions to the amount of several thousand dollars were made in secret session. A badge was adopted with the motto "United States of South Africa" in the shape of a Maltese cross, the names of the different states inscribed in red, orange and blue.

Consul Hay Sails.

London, Dec. 30.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, left this morning for Southampton en route to Cape Town. The same train took Lord Edward Stanley, who has been appointed to a position on General Robert's staff, Sir William Stokes, surgeon in ordinary to Queen Victoria in Ireland, and a number of hospital nurses also started for the Cape.

Bundesrath Carried Boer Soldiers.

London, Dec. 30.—A representative of the associated pres has learned that there were three officers and 20 men, attired in khaki, and intending to serve the Boers, on board the Bundesrath, which explains her capture.

A Weapon of Attack.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Advices received in diplomatic circles here say the republicans of Portugal have seized on the

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