

PUBLIC IS PLEASSED

BRITISHERS THANKFUL FOR CONTINUATION OF SMALL VICTORIES.

French and Picher Successes Expected to Have Good Effect on the Rebellious Colonial Dutch—Larger Aspects of the Campaign Unchanged—English Forces Now Number Nearly 200,000 Men.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Although the continuance of minor successes gratifies the British public, it is not forgotten that the larger aspects of the campaign are unchanged. As The Daily News remarks, "we are thankful for small mercies."

The importance of the French and Picher victories lies in the effect they are likely to have upon the colonial Dutch. A dispatch from Douglas confirms the earlier report that the Boer laager consisted chiefly of British subjects, who, on the arrival of a small Free State command, accepted an invitation to throw in their lot with the Boers to terrorize the loyalists.

The disloyal element in the Barkley district is disorganized by the British successes. Should it turn out that the rebellious sentiment is being broken up it would be a matter of gratification to the British. The Standard says:

Situation on One of Great Danger.

"Until the Tugela has been crossed and Ladysmith relieved it would be idle to deny that the political position in Cape Colony is one of very great danger and if, unhappily, General Buller is again defeated it will be necessary to dispatch 100,000 additional men to keep the Dutch in order."

Winston Churchill's estimate that 250,000 men will be required to defeat the forces of the two republics has been ridiculed in many quarters, but as a matter of fact this number is already almost reached, without the extra 100,000 which The Standard foresees might be required.

When the force en route for the Transvaal joins those already there Lord Roberts will be in command of about 200,000 men. Thirty thousand are already fitted or ready to embark. Military observers, in view of what these figures mean, cannot see how the British can fail to crush the Boers by mere force of numbers.

AS TOLD BY FRENCH.

Official Report of His Successful Engagement Near Colberg.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The success of General French's column is at length confirmed officially, the war office issuing a dispatch from Cape Town, Monday, Jan. 1, stating that French reported at 2 p. m. from Coloskop, by helicopter, as follows:

"Having at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the first Staffels and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery. I started taking at 5 in the afternoon, Dec. 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the second line and 20 mounted infantry, infantry in wagons and 10 guns. I made a four-hour march at Major's farm and at 8:30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Coloskop. The enemy's camp was taken completely by surprise. At daylight we seized the laager and infiltrated the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was very hot from a 15-pounder using Royal Laboratory ammunition, and other guns. We silenced the gun on the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Coloskop, toward the junction, where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill and a position southeast of Coloskop, as far as the junction. Our position was the line of retreat via the road and bridge. Some thousands of Boers with two guns are reported to be retiring towards Norvalspont."

"All remaining scouts proceeded towards Acherterand, yesterday morning. Slight casualties, about three killed and few wounded. Details later."

UGLY RUMORS CIRCULATED

Disaffected Cape Colony Dutch Threaten to Seize Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2.—Ugly rumors are in circulation of a Dutch rising with the object of seizing Cape Town and the docks and capturing the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Miller. The center of the movement is said to be Paarl, a village about 80 miles from Cape Town, where a meeting of the Africanerbund was held recently. A secret meeting was held at Richmond on Dec. 28 and it is reported that the members of the bund in these two towns are acting in concert. The members of the bund at Willington and the Dutch in Clan William district are said to be armed with Mausers and to be anxious to use them in behalf of the Boers.

Although the stories of an uprising are discredited the police and military are taking ample precautions.

PILCHER REPORTS.

Defeated a Command of Boers at Sunny-side Laager.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The war office has received the following from Cape Town:

"Colonel Pilcher reports through the officer commanding at the Orange river: 'I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside laager, this day, Jan. 1, taking the laager and 40 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieutenant Adie wounded. Am encamped at Dover Farm, 20 miles northwest of Belmont, and 10 miles from Sunnyside.'"

A special dispatch from Belmont says the Boers lost 6 killed and 12 wounded. Fourteen tents, three wagons, a great store of rifles, ammunition, forage, saddles and camp equipment and numerous incriminating papers were captured.

ACTION IS TAKEN.

Germany Questions the Right of Great Britain to Seize the Humberstadt.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—It is announced that the German protected cruisers Condor and Schwalbe are now on the way to Delagoa Bay.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Agincourt of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath of the German East African line a high official of the German foreign office, who was interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, says:

"Silence must be preserved at present concerning the actual status of the negotiations which have been begun with Great Britain about the matter. Appropriate steps have been taken, of which Germany must await the result. The matter is regarded by Germany as of the utmost importance, because seriously involving the rights of neutrals."

During the afternoon the foreign secretary, Count von Buelow, conferred at the foreign office with his advisers and then reported to the emperor. A cabinet council will consider the matter. It is also said in government circles that the British:

Right of Search is Questioned, and at any rate the British right to stop passengers, whether they intend to join the Boers or not, is strongly disputed, as the vessel in which they were was neutral and territory which they were proceeding, namely, Delagoa Bay, is also neutral. Redress, it is asserted, will be insisted upon by Germany.

The press unanimously scores England's action in the Bundesrath seizure, which is characterized as "gross insolence" and as "calculated again to illustrate the need of a powerful German navy to render such overbearing on the part of England impossible in the future."

Even the moderate Vossische Zeitung calls the proceeding "characteristic of English insolence," and adds that "the whole attitude of the English before Delagoa Bay provokes a general protest."

UNITED STATES PROTESTS.

Contents That Goods Seized by British Were Not Contraband.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The state department has received from Ambassador Choate at London a statement of the facts he had developed in connection with the seizure by British warships of American goods on the three merchant vessels, Bearice, Mashona and Maria. The goods comprised not only flour but miscellaneous articles of common trade. They were shipped for Lorenzo Marques in British and German ships, but our officials contend that they were not subject to seizure. They could not, however, lodge representation on the subject until they were possessed of a knowledge of the facts, and as soon as Mr. Choate's statement came to hand instruction was called to him to inform the British government that we could not admit the right of seizure in these cases.

This is the preliminary step usually taken in such negotiations. Next in order will be a report from our consular representative at Lorenzo Marques respecting the present condition of the seized or detained goods and the damage sustained.

WILL SELL FOR \$3,000,000.

Denmark Reduces the Price Asked for Her West Indian Islands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The World says: Carl Fisher Hansen, a Danish lawyer of this city who has acted for the Copenhagen government in the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands for \$3,000,000, has started for Washington to confer with President McKinley. He bore important cables from the Danish government. Mr. Hansen said:

"The recent war gave to America a coaling station in Porto Rico, making the Danish West Indies less valuable. They had been offered to President Cleveland for \$1,500,000. Although they are not so much needed now it is of prime importance for the United States to keep other powers from acquiring territory in the Western hemisphere."

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Onecusa State Selected by a Strict Party Vote.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The Seventy-fourth general assembly met during the day and elected the Republican caucus nominees by a strict party vote. Under the reorganization effected Judge A. G. Reynolds of Lake county is speaker of the house and Oscar Shepard president pro tem. of the senate. Lieutenant Governor Jones holds over until next Monday, when he will be succeeded by Hon. John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati.

INTO TWO DEPARTMENTS.

Complete Reorganization of the Military Commands in Cuba Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It is probable that the present month will be marked by a complete reorganization of the military commands in Cuba. The impression prevails that there is to be a heavy reduction in these commands and it is intimated that the outcome will be the creation of two departments instead of the six which originally composed Cuba and the four into which the island is now divided.

PEONAGE ABOLISHED.

Captain Leary, Governor of Guam, Issues Another Proclamation.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—A naval officer who has arrived here from Guam brings a proclamation issued by Captain Leary, naval governor of that island, decreeing the absolute prohibition and total abolition of slavery or peonage, the order taking effect Feb. 22. The prologue of the proclamation declares that the Spanish system of peonage, amounting to slavery, is a menace to popular liberty and a violation of the privileges guaranteed by the American constitution.

SOUTH OF MANILA

AMERICAN ADVANCE IN THAT SECTION IS BEGUN.

Town of Cuyabao Occupied After a Severe Engagement in Which Two Americans Were Killed and Four Wounded. Many Dead Filipinos Found and Over a Hundred Captured.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—The first movement of a general southern advance occurred during the morning when two battalions of the Thirty-ninth infantry landed and occupied Cuyabao, on the south side of Laguna de Bay. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four 6-pounder rapid fire guns were captured. The gunboat Laguna de Bay bombarded the town before the disembarkation of the troops from the cascos, which was made under the enemy's shrapnel fire. The enemy evacuated the place before the charging Americans, retreating to Santa Rosa, to which town they were pursued.

Heavy fighting occurred along the road to Santa Rosa, which was occupied, the insurgents retreating south toward Singulien. The Americans burned the country between and around Cuyabao.

More Troops to Guard Manila.

The gunboat returned to Calamba for reinforcements and thence came to Manila to fetch ammunition. She recently captured two of the enemy's steam launches, one under the fire of artillery at Calamba, and also four cascos loaded with rice.

Other regiments are mobilizing at San Pedro Macati and Pasig, preparatory to continuing the southern advance.

Sunday's capture of bombs involved the seizure of documents incriminating a number of Filipinos who intended to rise against the Americans. Papers were also found showing a distribution of the city into districts and a careful assignment of leaders and followers. The precautions taken by the Americans on Saturday, it is now evident, alone prevented an uprising. The provost marshal has requested that two more regiments be detailed for the protection of Manila. Three thousand troops are now actually in the city.

IN CAVITE PROVINCE.

Organized Insurgents Hold Strong Positions There.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—An American advance in Cavite province, south of Manila, is expected shortly. Reliable reports from native spies show that there are now of 2,000 organized insurgents under arms within a mile of Manila. They are strengthening their entrenchments and possess artillery. At Navatide the Filipino entrepreneurs have been much strengthened since General Schwan's advance. A thousand of the enemy are in that vicinity and there are 600 at San Francisco de Mission. From 12 to 100 garrison at the towns in the southern part of Cavite province and the same may be said of the towns in Batangas province.

The provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines hold quantities of hemp which the people cannot market. As a consequence the continuation of that part of Luzon is suffering from lack of food. Rice now costs four times its normal price.

It is estimated that 1,000 insurgents are entrenched at Calamba. Reports have been received that 2,000 insurgents are massed at Mount Arayat, having strong positions which command steep and narrow trails.

MRS. AGUINALDO TAKEN.

Filipino Leader's Wife and Sisters Seized by Major March.

MANILA, Jan. 2.—Aguinaldo's wife, sisters and 18 Filipinos have surrendered to Major March's battalion of the Third Infantry at Bontoc, province of that name.

Three Filipino officers also surrendered to Major March and the Filipinos gave up two Spanish and two American prisoners.

FUNERAL OF LAWTON.

Impressive Ceremonies Before Embarkation Remains on the Thomas.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—3 p. m.—The funeral of General Henry W. Lawton who was killed at San Mateo, Dec. 18, was held with impressive ceremonies. The remains were conveyed from the Paco cemetery down the Luneta to Pasig and thence to the transport Thomas, which sailed during the afternoon.

STORIES WERE TRUE.

Reports of Hardships Suffered on the Manana Corroborated.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—Colonel Pettit, commanding the Thirty-first infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel Hayes, who commanded the three companies of that regiment on board the transport Manuenuz, which arrived here Nov. 28, and reported terrible experiences at sea, the steamer being classed as unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions, have filed official reports, corroborating in every detail the story told at the time describing the hardships of the soldiers.

TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Leading Members of Universal League to Seek Aid of the United States.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—Senator Dejeune, formerly minister of justice and now member of the council of state; Former Senator la Fontaine and other leading members of the Universal League of Peace have convoked a meeting to be held next Thursday in favor of appealing to the United States government to offer to mediate in the South African war.

Mississippi Legislature Organized. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Mississippi legislature organized shortly after noon. Hon. Jud Russell of Lauderdale was elected speaker.

CAR COMBINE GOES.

Judge Tutbill Refuses to Join Pullman and Wagner Companies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Judge Tutbill of the superior court refused to issue the injunction prayed for by Truman A. Taylor, a stockholder in the Pullman Palace Car company, to prevent the merging of that company and the Wagner Palace Car company under the name of the Pullman company. In his ruling Judge Tutbill declared that the allegations of the bill did not contain sufficient grounds for the issuance of the injunction. It was claimed in the bill of complaint that through the consolidation of the companies, a monopoly of the sleeping car business would be secured in violation of the anti-trust act. Judge Tutbill held that the sleeping car business was in the control of the railroad companies, and combination between them would have to be shown before any monopoly of the business could be declared. The sleeping car companies, said Judge Tutbill, are not the railroads acting under contracts, as do the other employees of the railroads.

The transfer of the stock of the Pullman company for the purchase of the Wagner company property can now be consummated, with no fear of judicial interference. The decision of the court sustained the contentions advanced by the counsel for the Pullman company.

RAILWAY BOOM IN HAWAII.

Three Hundred Miles to Be Constructed in 1900.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 2.—R. E. Condon, a railroad contractor from Chicago, has arrived here from Honolulu. He brings the news that a regular railroad boom has struck Hawaii, and that this year will see more railroads built than the islands now possess.

Plans laid call for the construction of 300 miles or more. The largest part of these will be built, he says, by Thomas L. Johnson and Albert Johnson of Cleveland, who have formed a strong syndicate. Their project includes several lines of electric road in Honolulu and elsewhere on the island of Oahu. Ferryboats will ply between the termini and the various islands. Work is to commence in February. The Kohala and Hilo Railway company will soon let contracts for the first section of its electric road from Honolulu to Kohala.

This road will be 130 miles long and cost \$2,300,000. These roads will greatly simplify the development of the Hawaiian islands by putting the greatest sugar and coffee producing areas in direct communication with the commercial centers. Over a million dollars' worth of ties and lumber for these railroads will be shipped to Hawaii from Puget sound during the year.

NEW GOLD FINDS.

Rich Beach Claims on the Induna River Near Junction.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—A Tacoma, Wash., special says: Letters report two gold discoveries which are bound to be the greatest made in Alaska this year. The high bluffs overlooking Indian river, near Dawson, were found to be rich in gold last month, causing a large stampede. Several tiers of bench claims have been taken. A delayed letter from Golovin bay reports several newly discovered crevices emptying into Golovin.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Approximately Equal Amounts of Each in This Country the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year, 1899, made by Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, shows a total gold production of \$71,694,170, an increase over the production of last year of \$7,231,170. The production of silver during the year is estimated at \$14,421,695, an increase during the year of \$4,049,211. The British Klondike produced \$16,114,150 in 1899.

To Aid the Mother Country.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The second edition of The Times publishes a dispatch from St. Johns, N. E., dated Dec. 31, saying: All the political parties agree that a renewal of the modus vivendi for another year is a measure which will pass unanimously, both houses, about April 15. All the colonists are united in a desire to assist the empire by every possible means.

Sentenced to Be Executed.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Jan. 2.—Edwin Ray Snow, charged with the murder of James Whittemore at Yarmouth last October, was arraigned at a special session of the superior court. He retracted his previous plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be executed March 18.

Gift to Cooper Union.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$300,000 to Cooper Union for the establishment of a day school similar in scope to the present night school and the organization of which will be to give such practical instruction as shall enable young men to become first class and skilled workmen.

New Austrian Currency Law.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Under the new currency laws which went into effect Monday the florin and kronen disappear. The new unit is the krone, equaling half a krenzer. After the introduction of the gold standard the krone will be worth 1 franc, 5 centimes.

Klondike Short of Beef.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 3.—A serious beef famine threatens the Klondike. Letters from Dawson state that by the end of December there would not be a pound of fresh meat left. Beef was retailing at \$1 per pound early in December, with little to be had.

Coinage For 1899.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The total coinage of the mints of the United States during 1899 was \$189,248,191 as follows: Gold \$11,844,230, silver \$26,061,519, minor coins \$1,837,451. The coinage for December amounted to \$9,711,884.

CASTORIA advertisement featuring the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and text describing the product as a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is harmless and pleasant, containing neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic, relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency, and assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

NORTHERN PACIFIC advertisement showing a map of routes to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other points, and a table of time cards for Red Lodge and Billings.

EASTERN AND WESTERN LUMBER advertisement listing products like Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles and Building Paper, and the name CHAS. C. BOWLEN.

J. A. ROSE advertisement for General Blacksmith and Wheelwright, located at Billings Avenue, RED LODGE. Includes a list of services like fine wines, liquors, cigars, and a pool parlor.

Burlington Route advertisement for E. C. ROOT, a plumbing and contracting business. Includes a picture of a cow and text specifying services like sanitary work, fixtures, and pipe fittings.