

DEADLY BATTLE WITH KENTUCKY MOONSHINERS

Two Deputy Marshals Are Shot and Killed.

Posse Surrounded and Captured and More Trouble Is Expected.

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 27.—The bloodiest battle in the history of Kentucky moonshining occurred at daylight Friday between a revenue party of five and a strong force of moonshiners on Elkhorn Creek, on the line between Pike and Knott counties. Elkhorn Creek is thirty miles from the nearest railway station, and this added to the fact that the entire posse of Deputy United States Marshals was captured prevented the news from reaching the revenue officials sooner.

The posse consisted of Hollifield, Simon Combs, Rufus Wooten, Ambrose Ambury and Blaine Combs.

Hollifield and Simon Combs are dead. Wooten and Ambury received flesh wounds and Blaine Combs is held captive. The moonshiners had evidently been informed of the proposed raid. The still was located at the head of a blind ravine which ended in a rocky precipice about thirty feet high. Operations were carried on in a half cave made by large boulders falling away from under the cliff.

The posse at daylight saw a thin stream of smoke well up from beneath the cliff, which told them that the distillers were at work. They approached the head of the ravine stealthily and crawled to within thirty yards of the cave. There was a clear space to be crossed and the posse, with rifles leveled, started toward the still on the run. They were greeted with shots from the rear and from the top of the cliff. At the first volley four of the revenue force fell either dead or wounded. Blaine Combs was the only one to cross the open space and get refuge under the cliff. He maintained a desultory fire with the "shiners" for nearly an hour, when he was forced to surrender on account of having exhausted his ammunition.

At no time did the posse see their assailants, who kept well under cover, and Combs could only fire at little clouds of smoke which went up every time a moonshiner's rifle cracked. It is not known if any of the moonshiners were hit. The revenue officials at Hindman were informed of the affair through the offices of a friendly mountaineer and the news of the battle which has spread through the country has caused great excitement.

Many of the people of Knott and Pike counties are extremely ignorant and they fear a general descent of revenue men from Lexington and other centers comparatively near. Some of the farmhouses are now deserted, the families taking refuge further in the mountains, as a pitched battle is expected when the "shiners" meet the revenue force which will be sent at once to the scene.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING. Discrimination Against Christians Will Not Be Permitted.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—There has been great distress in the province of Shansi owing to the famine, and thousands have died. The court has ordered rice relief to be issued in large quantities.

A report reached the foreign envoys that native Christians suffering from the famine were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they were begged for food. Mr. Conger, Sir Ernest M. Satow and M. Pinchon, the United States, British and French Ministers, protested to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang against such discrimination and the court issued an edict, dated yesterday, ordering all relief officials and Chinese soldiers to treat Christians exactly the same as others throughout the empire, under penalty of decapitation.

PUNISHING CHINESE BANDITS. Russians in Manchuria Waging War on Brigands.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—"The Russians in Manchuria," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, "continue their punitive expeditions against the brigands just as the allies under Count von Waldsee continue them against the Boxers. A new feature of the Manchurian campaign is the engagement of the celebrated Colonel Alkhanoff from the Caucasus for this work of retribution and the destruction of Chinese banditism."

REBUKES MAYOR VAN WYCK. New York Pastor Denounces His Refusal to Lower a Flag.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Many of the sermons delivered at the various churches in this city to-day were in memory of the late Queen Victoria and eulogistic of her character. Several churches held regular memorial exercises.

The Rev. Dr. McArthur of Calvary Baptist Church in opening his sermon severely criticized Mayor Van Wyck for refusing to hoist the flag on the City Hall, saying:

"New York City has been humiliated in the sight of the civilized world by the refusal of its Mayor to make official recognition of the respect felt by all true citizens and patriotic Americans for the Queen."

BALDWIN COMPLETES ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS VOYAGE TO THE POLE

Arctic Steamer Frithjof Is Remodeled and Will Sail Northward From Christiania in June With Supplies for the Expedition



EVELYN C. BALDWIN OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE EXPEDITION THAT WILL ATTEMPT TO REACH THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Before his departure for the United States Evelyn C. Baldwin of the American Weather Bureau saw all arrangements completed for the Arctic expedition which he will lead during the coming summer. Mr. Baldwin recently visited Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and at Christiania chartered the steamer Frithjof, which was used last year by a Swedish polar expedition. The vessel has been remodeled to a certain extent and provided with more deck room and a

working laboratory. It is Mr. Baldwin's intention that the Frithjof shall sail from Christiania about June 20 and leave Frosnoe on July 1, carrying to Franz Josef Land provisions and equipments for the expedition. At Frosnoe the steamer America will meet the Frithjof and proceed to a point on the northern coast of Russia for the purpose of taking on board dogs and other necessary equipment. The Frithjof will meet the America again at a designated point off Franz Josef Land.

LORD KITCHENER REPORTS BATTLES WITH THE BOERS

Cunningham Loses Forty-three Men in a Fight Near Middlefontein.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The War Office has received from the commander in chief in South Africa a dispatch dated Pretoria, January 26, reporting numerous engagements, the following being the most important:

"Cunningham was engaged at Middlefontein and Kopperfontein yesterday with Delarey's force. Babbington, while moving north from Venterdorp, threatened the enemy's flank, whereupon the Boers retired west. Cunningham's casualties were two officers wounded, four men killed and thirty-seven wounded.

"In the engagement at Litchenburg on January 17 some yeomanry were captured. These have since been released, with the

exception of a major and three men. No details are yet at hand.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement of five hours while on the march from Wonderfontein to Carolina, where the Boers had lately been concentrating. The enemy were in considerable strength and held the river, but were driven out. Our losses were one officer killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded."

Lord Kitchener confirms the report that a British train with troops and military stores on board was waylaid and captured at Sijiklip, near Fourteen Streams, last Friday, but says the Boers retired on the arrival of the armored train sent in pursuit.

CONGRESSMEN FLEE FROM FIRE IN BURNING HOTEL

With Their Wives the Legislators Pass Exciting Quarter of an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Fire broke out about 2:30 o'clock this morning in a room on the first floor of the old portion of the building occupied by Willard's Hotel, which adjoins the new structure now in course of construction. The flames were confined to this room and the loss will not exceed \$3000.

Fifty guests, including several Congressmen and their wives, were badly frightened. All, however, managed to escape in safety. Among them were Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, wife and son; Representative Dovenor of West Virginia and wife and Representative Robertson of Louisiana and wife, all of whom were brought down the fire escapes. Mr. Dovenor was ill with the grip. He was hatless and wore scant apparel when rescued. Edward H. Miller of East St. Louis, private secretary to Congressman Rodenburg of Illinois, who occupied a room on one of the top floors, was aroused by the smoke and went from room to room until stifled with smoke knocking at the doors of the guests. He assisted in bringing the wives of the Congressmen from their rooms to the street.

Others who were rescued were: Edward J. Gibson, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who occupied a room on the top story; his brother, William H. Gibson, president of the Lind Warehouse Company of New York, and wife, and S. C. Wells, editor of the Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Underwood, widow of Thomas Underwood of Chicago, was found half-asphyxiated on the fourth floor. She was removed to the Ebbitt House and quickly rallied.

BRITISH STEAMER IS DISABLED AT SEA

With Engines Broken Down Beyond Repair the Cavour Is Floating Helplessly.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde, Jan. 27.—An Italian steamer called here today and reports having been compelled, after fruitless efforts at towing, to leave the British steamer Cavour on January 24 in latitude 40 degrees north, longitude 24 degrees west, with her engines disabled and unrepairable at sea.

The Cavour sailed from Liverpool January 1 for Rio Janeiro

STEAMER HAWAIIAN SAILS ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE

New Steamship Leaves Chicago for San Francisco and Honolulu.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The new American freight steamer Hawaiian of the new American-Hawaiian Steamship Company sailed on her maiden trip from this port to-day for San Francisco and Honolulu. The Hawaiian is in command of Captain Banfield and is the second of the line's new vessels to leave this port. Monthly sailings will follow with the new steamers Oregonian, California, American, Alaskan and Arizonian.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ARE PUT TO ROUT

Insurgents' Arms Triumph in Venezuela.

Eleven Women Are Slain During an Engagement Near Irapa.

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PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 27.—Details have been received here of fierce fighting last week on the mainland near Garayana and Carupano, resulting in final defeats for the Government troops. Several hundred men were killed in the engagements. Carupano has been recaptured by the insurgents and a large quantity of arms and ammunition taken. Inapa and Guirra, ports on the Gulf of Paria, have also been occupied despite the activity of the gunboats that are patrolling the coast.

Reports from Caracas also indicate grave conditions. Persons here who are in touch with the situation are informed that a chief of battalion of Government forces in Caracas has revolted. The cause of the mutiny is said to have been an order issued by President Castro that certain prominent persons suspected of being in league with rebels should be shot. Orders were given to one of the military commanders and disobeyed.

Trouble in the central states seems to be growing, although the censorship prevents the details being sent. It is reported that rebel leaders are receiving aid from Colombia and that a vigorous protest will be made by the Castro Government. As Colombia has long believed that President Castro has been giving aid to rebels in that country, there is possibility of a serious clash.

The chief fighting on the mainland took place near Irapa. A force of nine hundred rebels, having two hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, a part of which were captured at Carupano and sent received from filibusters, entrenched themselves near Las Cuevas, a town a few miles inland from Irapa. They were under command of General Juliana, Pedro Costa and Juanichs Colico. They were closely watched by 1100 Government soldiers. One of them left the shelter of the intrenchments to seek food in their camp. A party of the enemy made a sortie and captured the man before he could reach his comrades.

The main body of rebels opened fire on the Government forces and the latter charged the intrenchments. They were driven back several times, but continued the attack for five hours. They gained no substantial advantage until a battery of four field guns was brought up. These shelled the position of the rebels and finally they retreated, carrying most of their supplies. They had eight killed and four wounded, but the Government forces are said to have lost 250 killed and twenty-seven wounded in the fight. Eleven women who were with the troops were slain during the battle.

The town was abandoned by the rebels during the night and was entered by 900 regulars next morning. The insurgents retreated to Irapa, and after resting marched into Guayana to get ammunition and reinforcements. They had been followed by Government forces, but returned from Guayana and gave battle, compelling the enemy to retreat from Irapa.

Charges that many atrocities were committed in Las Cuevas and Irapa by Government troops are made by persons who have fled here. It is declared that neither nationality nor sex was respected by the soldiers. Armed men are said to have swaggered through the streets, frightening men and women by threats of putting them to the sword and compelling them to pay large sums in order to save their lives.

MAY BE A CAUSE OF WAR. Possible View England May Take of Venezuela's Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Though the authorities had received information showing the extent of the threatening situation in Venezuela, they had not believed it to be as serious as the Herald-Call cable from Port of Spain indicates.

Mr. Puidlo, Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires, received advices by mail several days ago announcing that a peaceful condition of affairs prevailed. It was learned to-day that the claim of Venezuela to Pato Island, from which the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto took several British subjects, is contested by Great Britain, and that the question of the ownership of the island has never been settled. This fact will have an important bearing, of course, in connection with representations which the British Government will make to Venezuela.

If Great Britain should insist on her sovereignty over the island the action of the officers of the gunboat might be deemed a cause of war and a demand for instant reparation might be made. American interests. It is officially said, are well protected, the Lancaster being at La Guayra and the Scorpion at Port of Spain, which is at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Died of Heart Disease. Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27.—The autopsy on the body of Curtis L. Crane, who died while boxing with George Answorth at Harvard University yesterday, shows that Crane died from heart disease.

BISHOP POTTER BLAMES CHRISTIANS FOR RECENT DISTURBANCES IN CHINA

Declares Commercial Greed Caused the Trouble and Denounces the Treatment Accorded the Pagans as Outrageous



SPECIAL COMMISSIONER W. W. ROCKHILL, WHO IS RETAINED IN CHINA TO PREVENT FURTHER DIPLOMATIC MISTAKES ON THE PART OF UNITED STATES MINISTER CONGER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—"If I were to take a brief in any court in Christendom for one side or the other, I should take a brief for China, and there can be no doubt as to which side was responsible for the beginning of the causes in the recent troubles."

Bishop Henry C. Potter said these words at St. Paul's Church to-night to a great audience.

"Our relations with that great pagan nation cannot fall to become closer, no matter what may be the partition accomplished," said the Bishop. "Christian nations have not been happy always in their translation of the basic principles of the religion of Jesus Christ to pagans. Professing Christian engineers, bankers, merchants and men who had commercial interests at stake in China are responsible for what has happened. Not all of them have been of one nation—not all English-speaking men. Their treatment has been unfair, unchristian and outrageous. Nothing could have been more brutal than the policies of the Christian nations dealing with this pagan people. We have trans-

pled under foot everything the Chinese deemed most sacred. A railroad that could have passed around an ancestral tomb has torn it down and runs over the sanctified spot.

"I remember once in Singapore seeing the surprising cruelty of a young woman—brute, she was—but whether English-speaking I prefer not to state. She was in a jirikisha. Her coolie was running, though the thermometer showed 77 degrees. She jabbed his bare back with the sharp end of her steel-rod parasol. I could have wished to horsewhip her. In Japan one day I dismissed my jirikisha man at the end of my jaunt.

"How much do I owe you?" I asked.

"Two annas (about four cents), he answered.

"Thereupon a bystander, entering an interloper, knocked him down, saying, 'You scoundrel, you know it's only one anna.'"

"In this new era and new century we must learn to recognize the fact that if we are to carry anything to the heathen nations worth their having we must first carry the laws of Christ into their daily life."

TAKES POISON AND DIES IN ARMS OF HIS BRIDE

Brooding Over a Wrong Done a Poor Girl Leads to a Wedding-Day Tragedy.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Frank M. Hanley, a bridegroom of only five hours, took a dose of strychnine to-night in his bridal chamber and died after terrible suffering in the arms of his heart-broken bride.

With the words, "I am not worthy of you," on his lips Hanley passed from life to death. He had lived only thirty years, yet during that time he had betrayed a beautiful, young but poor girl in Minneapolis, and that sin so worked upon his conscience that he took his life rather than take the chance of bringing sorrow to the woman he led to the altar.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Hanley was united in marriage to Rose Breidenstein, a handsome young widow of South Park, a suburb of this city. To escape a threatened charivari the couple came to town and engaged a room at the Hartley House on Second avenue. At 9 o'clock, while the bride was slumbering lightly, Hanley took the fatal potion and fell upon his knees at the bedside, arousing his wife.

"I am not worthy of you, and I am going to die," he said.

The wife was incredulous and astounded for the moment, but Hanley's suffering was so evident that she speedily summoned assistance. In spite of every effort to save the young man's life he expired within an hour, to the last moment of consciousness brooding over the wrong committed years ago and declaring his unworthiness to live as the husband of the beautiful woman he had just married.

Hanley came to Seattle last October, and after searching for employment for a time obtained work on the farm of Judge Hill at South Park. He was 29 years of age, good looking and of pleasant address. Here he became acquainted with Mrs. Rose Breidenstein, a young widow, who had a pleasant little home of her own. While it may not have been exactly a case of love at first sight, Hanley almost immediately showed a decided preference for the comely widow and sought her presence. He was well received by Mrs. Breidenstein and her mother. When Hanley found his feelings

were reciprocated he seemed to shrink from himself, and when he asked Mrs. Breidenstein to become his wife he frankly told her the story of his life.

"I have tried to be a good man," he said, "but I have a sin on my conscience, and I am afraid I am not worthy of being the husband of a good woman. I love you with all my heart, and I would not for the world do anything that would cause you pain. I have been guilty of a great moral wrong. It is a blot on my conscience. I ruined, under promise of marriage, a poor young girl, and I did not keep my promise. It has been a terrible burden, and now that I want you to be my wife my past rises up before me like a grim specter. I dread lest I might bring sorrow to you."

As she told the story of this remarkable confession to-night the widowed bride was distracted with grief. She had accepted the story as proof of sincere penitence, and with her affection already enlisted, gave honor to the man who made it. She willingly agreed to become his wife.

The engagement was brief, and to-day the couple were united at the South Park Church. A number of good-natured friends in the suburb threatened a charivari and serenade, and the bridal pair came to Seattle to avoid the celebration. Mrs. Hanley relates that her husband, shortly after their arrival at the Hartley House, again became morose, and repeatedly asserted that by reason of his early sin he could never become worthy of her. She endeavored to reassure him, but with little success.

Mrs. Hanley retired early and was dozing lightly when her hand was seized, and she awakened to find her husband on his knees at the bedside writhing in agony. His utterances were already incoherent, and in spite of every effort he soon died, muttering of his past sin and present unworthiness.

Little is known here of Hanley's antecedents. He was well liked by all who knew him. Mrs. Hanley is of good family. She is frantic with grief.

KING EDWARD GIVES SWORD TO WILLIAM

Kaiser Is Made Field Marshal in British Army.

Royalty at Cowes Celebrates the German Ruler's Birthday.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 27.—Emperor William this morning received from the hands of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as Field Marshal of the British Army, in the presence of the Households of King Edward and the dead Queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officials. His Majesty expressed great delight at the appointment. He will entertain King Edward and the members of the royal family at tea on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

To-day he celebrated his birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from members of the German Embassy in London.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the members of the German embassy, who arrived from London yesterday, proceeded to Osborne and tendered congratulations to Emperor William upon his birthday. The Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince, met them in the reception-room. There were no formal speeches.

Lord Roberts and William St. John Broderick, Secretary of State for War, were present at the morning prayers in Whippingham church at 11 o'clock to-day. An hour later King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra and a number of royal personages now at Osborne arrived at the church for the memorial service. This was a simple function, the hymns being sung by an unsurpassed choir of school children. Sir Walter Parratt, private organist to the late Queen and organist to St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, played several funeral excerpts.

The Bishop of Winchester, who was the preacher for the occasion, delivered an eloquent panegyric upon Victoria, and declared that Emperor William's action in coming to her deathbed had touched the hearts of the British people and cemented the friendships of the two kindred nations. At the conclusion of the service all stood during the performance of the Queen's "Death March."

After the memorial service in Whippingham Church Emperor William and the Crown Prince went direct to the Hohenzollern, receiving a salute of twenty-one guns. The Emperor took luncheon there, the guests including Lord Kintore, Colonel Carrington, who is attached to his Majesty's staff while in England, the members of the German embassy and others.

Crown Prince Frederick William proposed the Emperor's health, which was drunk with "hoops." The Kaiser then drank the health of King Edward, the entire company standing.

Then William donned the uniform of a British admiral to receive visitors who might call to tender congratulations. Among those who came were King Edward, in the uniform of an admiral, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian and other royal personages, Lord Roberts and Mr. Broderick, all in full uniforms.

The Emperor received the King at the gangway. The yacht was rolling heavily, owing to the gale, so that the Queen and the royal ladies were prevented accompanying the King. After tea had been served the royal party returned to Osborne House, Emperor William and the Crown Prince immediately returning the visit and dining with the King.

In addition to the sword of a field marshal, King Edward presented to Emperor William, already a Knight of the Garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late Queen with the intention of presenting it on the Kaiser's birthday gave a pathetic interest to the presentation.

Emperor William on learning of the King's intention to appoint him a field marshal sent the following telegram to Lord Salisbury:

"The King, my august uncle, confers upon me the rank of a field marshal in his army and informs me that my appointment will be published on my birthday. I hasten to apprise you of my deep appreciation of so signal a proof of his Majesty's affection to me, and I rejoice to think that I shall be numbered among those of the highest rank in his Majesty's gallant army."

The Emperor sent a copy of the dispatch to Lord Roberts. Lord Salisbury replied as follows:

"I beg with most profound respect to tender to your Imperial Majesty my thanks for your telegram and my sincere congratulations upon the anniversary of your Majesty's birthday and upon the appointment to the exalted rank of field marshal which my august sovereign the King has been pleased to confer on your Imperial Majesty; and I am convinced that your acceptance of the office will give the liveliest gratification to all classes of the nation who have been deeply touched by the consideration and kindly feeling exhibited in your gracious visit on this solemn occasion."

Lord Roberts responded in the following terms:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Majesty's gracious telegram, giving me the joyful tidings that his Majesty King Edward has conferred upon your Majesty the rank of field mar-