

Lieut. Gillmore's Story Told

THRILLING EXPERIENCES DURING EIGHT MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY AMONG THE FILIPINOS

HIS PARTY DESERTED TO DIE

LEFT UNARMED AND SURROUNDED BY SAVAGE NATIVES BY THE INSURGENTS

ALL SENTENCED TO DEATH

Gen. Tino Ordered the Naval Officer and His Men Shot, but the Commander of the Guard Refused to Execute the Sentence—Rescue Came When the Americans Were Starving and When Hope of Reaching the Lines of Gen. Otis Had Been Almost Abandoned—Return Trip Full of Peril and Hardship—Battle Near Imus in Which Both Sides Lost.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Lieut. J. C. Gillmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler on the east coast of Luzon and released a few days ago by Col. Luther R. Hare, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. M. J. Price, at the Hotel Oriente, Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from the death that seemed to be inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieut. Gillmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieut. Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along with the aid of a cane to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waiting through the hall to the strains of "Aguinaldo's march."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, Lieut. Gillmore is weak and nervous from hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against Gen. Hare, stating that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Col. Hare and Lieut. Col. Howiser, the latter of the Thirty-fourth infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on Dec. 18 near the headwaters of the Abulit river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescues were reached they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

GILLMORE'S OWN STORY. Lieut. Gillmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of Dec. 16. We had reached the Abulit river, near its source, that morning and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company, armed with muskets, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: "I have orders from Gen. Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here."

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused, saying, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon after he left with his company. "We had seen some savages in our way, and we prepared to fight them with our cobbles, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of Dec. 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted: 'They are on us.' He was taking a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we were Filipino guides and called to us in English to lie down, so they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men that I ever saw."

Lieut. Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 160 picked men, who had rescued him and his party.

HARD TRIP HOME. The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieut. Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieut. Gillmore some of his papers. Only fourteen out of the thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans appeared, Lieut. Gillmore said: "The Filipinos, completely terrorized, left Benguet on Dec. 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses and ate the meat and horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from Dec. 7 until I reached Vigan. In fact, the entire party lived entirely upon rice without salt. There was no day on us. He was lashing the command, the men losing all their effects, and Lieut. Gillmore some of his papers. Only fourteen out of the thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

While we were in the hands of Gen. Tino's men, he issued an order that any prisoner attaining an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the town, and some of the Filipino colonists, but others treated us brutally. Whenever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a

Battle Near Imus.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Reconnoissances out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Col. Berkimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, advanced toward Novitico, near Taguig, with two battalions. At the same regiment, advanced to Perez dia Marinas. A force of infantry was engaged south of Imus.

Gen. Schwann's column, advancing from the south, occupied Biann. One American was killed and three wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. Several prisoners were taken. Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States artillery, clothed in a major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead.

Gen. Wheaton is moving toward Perez dia Marinas today.

convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise, as well as lack of food. For weeks Lieut. Gillmore was covered with head and neck pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat with other emblems like a skull, with the word "Vengeance," by which means the Americans were able to follow.

"The first movement of the Spaniards," said Lieut. Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The Filipinos had all grievances against them to wipe out. Many talk about the Spaniards in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three a day in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Aguinaldo's officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

TAGALIS WILL FIGHT. Lieut. Gillmore declined to speak regarding the present conditions, except to say he believed the insurgents would last as long as there were any Tagalis left.

The members of the party reported to Gen. Otis this morning. They are barefooted, and in rags. Some carried rifles and others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed through the streets. Those whose enlistment is about expiring will be sent to the United States. Others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the party mentioned with Lieut. Gillmore were F. J. Hubert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Uranetia; John von Galen, of the Baltimore; A. L. Gordon and George Sackett, of the Thirty-third infantry; Leland Smith and Frank Stone, of the signal corps; Harry Hubert, of the hospital corps; William Bruce and Edward Honcorp, civilians; Brown, who was discharged a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. He was charged with the party and accused him of treachery, and entertain the bitterest feeling towards him.

Charles Barker, of the Third artillery, was formerly one of the prisoners, but he was permitted to travel and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains. The prisoners of Lieut. Gillmore's party who are leaving Vigan were McDonald, of the Twenty-first infantry; Von Galen, of the Baltimore, and Farley, member of the Nevada regiment, of the Uranetia. They were captured by savages and held for two weeks, but finally rescued by the Americans.

OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

Watson Tells of the Arrival of Gillmore at Manila. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The navy department this morning received the following cablegrams: Manila, Jan. 7.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: "The Brutus has arrived, towing the disabled transport Victoria."

Manila, Jan. 6.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Lieut. Gillmore, of the Uranetia, and his party, including Anderson, Peterson and Edwards have arrived; also Farley, Burke and Herbert, of the Uranetia. Only Venville of the Uranetia was last seen at Baler on June 15. Corlie was last seen at Baler on June 15. —Watson.

WANT CASE MILLIONS.

Heirs Claim to Have Found Evidence to Prove Their Rights. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—That they can prove their right to property valued at \$25,000,000 the hundred or more heirs of the estate of Leonard Case Sr. feel confident. They are in possession of the solar plexus. The case was taken into the Ohio courts. The land in dispute lies in the heart of the city of Cleveland. The grandfather of Leonard Case was Flemington N. J. Leonard was born in Vienna, Warren county. When about twenty years old he went to Cleveland and took up many acres of government land. He had two sons, but they left no heirs, and his wife's relatives brought suit and recovered \$400,000. The balance of the estate is now claimed by the heirs of the second wife of Joseph Case, Leonard's father. The Case School of Applied Science, valued at \$2,000,000, is included in the estate.

PARSON AGAIN CHALLENGED.

Saloon Man Recently Beaten by a "Ded." DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—Parson Axtell, who fought Gus Dondero five rounds of a prize fight at Royal Oak recently, now finds himself confronted by a challenge from the saloon man to go another round. Parson Axtell, who was recently defeated by Dondero today declared that he had been misrepresented, and he demands satisfaction. He said: "I would like to meet Axtell in the ring again. All that stuff he gave the papers about our other encounter was trash. There wasn't any left-hand hooks on the jaw or corker punches in the solar plexus. We just sparred right for five rounds. After the fourth round the timekeeper said I had eight points the best of it, and then called it a draw. The gloves were bigger than a football, and a man could put his head against the wall and let you hit him in the eye, and he would not blink. I got the best of it, and that's all there is to it, but I would like to try again. I'll give \$25 out of my own pocket to charity if Jimmie Burns will pull off a match between us." "And I will give \$10 along with it." A

Huper broke in, second to Dondero in his recent battle. "That will make \$3 for charity. Pretty good price paid for the privilege of boxing with a preacher, ain't it?" Preacher Axtell was today served with a writ of distress ordering him to vacate his house because of non-payment of rent.

ATTACK ON GEN. GREELY.

Famous Arctic Explorer Victim of a Serious Assault. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. A. W. Greely, the chief signal officer of the army and well known for his exploits, lies in a serious condition at his home, No. 1814 G street northwest, as the result of an assault committed on him about half past 8 o'clock tonight by Joseph C. Furnace, a messenger in the employ of the Adams Express company. Today Furnace, who lives in Baltimore, in company with a friend named George Murphy spent the day in Washington, drinking until late in the afternoon, when they started for a disreputable portion of the town. They lost their way and finally reached the northwestern section of the city beyond the state, war and navy departments. They first tried to get admission to the residence of E. D. King, but being unable to do so, continued up G street twice they went to the house of Gen. Greely. The first attempt to obtain admission was made as a friend of the family, calling by a visit to the daughter of the general. Later they made another effort and persisted in ringing the door bell and otherwise creating a disturbance, until finally Gen. Greely came out to expostulate with them. They refused to leave the house, and, after some words, Furnace seized the general and threw him down the long flight of steps which ascend from the pavement to the house, which stands on a high terrace. The fall caused a severe laceration of the back of the general's head. He was picked up and taken into the house and medical aid was summoned. He remained unconscious for about an hour. Murphy, who was with Furnace, took no part in the assault, but when he saw that his companion had done took to his heels and ran away. Furnace is a young man, twenty-three years of age, and his run for the express company is between Baltimore and Cincinnati. He offers no excuse for his act. He was arrested and locked up in the police station.

KILLED FOR KISSING.

Edward Graham is Shot by Carmelo Briganti at Boston. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—Carmelo Briganti, an Italian, was held without bail in the municipal court on a charge of killing Edward Graham. Briganti says his sister was hugged and kissed by Graham in a hallway on Salem street and that is why he shot him dead. After his sister had been in the house, later she pointed Graham out as the man. The brother immediately drew a revolver and discharged it at Graham, but before the latter had hit the Italian for accusing him of the liberties, Graham died instantly.

Capt. Dugan, of the detective squad, says there is no positive evidence that Graham was in the house with the girl in the hall and tried to kiss her. He is of the belief that he was not. He says the girl first described the man as having a big brown mustache. Graham's mustache was only a few weeks old.

SUES FOR SALARY.

Rev. William Newton, of Magnolia, Wis., Wants Back Pay. JANEVILLE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Rev. William Newton, pastor of the Advent Christian church, of Magnolia, brought suit today against members of his congregation for salary. He says he had a yearly contract of \$900. After preaching six months he was refused to pay. The other members of the church sided with him and he preached to the remainder of the year. The court refuses to pay him the other \$300, claiming that he who sided with Dr. Newton should settle.

WAR TAX TO REMAIN.

No Change Will Be Made at This Session of Congress. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A special to the Times Herald from Washington, says: "There will be no revision of the war revenue tax law at this session of the Fifty-sixth congress," said Congressman Hopkins, of the house ways and means committee this evening. "There are several reasons for this, the principal one being that the only worth-fering to being that the war revenue tax law is not over and we do not know how long we will have to keep a large army there. We see we cannot accurately judge of what the actual needs of the army will be and the only thing to do is let the existing schedule remain."

CLAY COUNTY KILLING.

New Victims Added to the Long Feud List in Kentucky. LONDON, Ky., Jan. 7.—News reached here today of a general fight on Otter Creek, Clay county, in which Lewis and Gen. May were shot and killed and four other participants seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a school located on Otter Creek, where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a magistrate for killing another Jackson. The fight was started soon after the trial began, and court was adjourned and the fight carried on both in the school house and yard.

Four of the men were brought to Manchester last night and placed in jail. Lewis, one of the men killed, is a brother of ex-Sheriff Joe Lewis, of Clay county.

Resignation Accepted.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The premier, Gen. Pelloux, has accepted the resignation of the brave Boer, the sympathy France

claim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws. Knowing the character of the British government, its cruelty, its ambition, we are desirous to assist the citizens of a sister republic in their struggle to defeat English aggression. What kind of aid will we give? It is not the time to discuss the time, but certainly it will be of a practical nature and acceptable to the Boer government.

Were this nation the antagonist of England we could from our ranks send fifteen to twenty regiments of the best fighting material the world ever saw. In fact, in any just cause in which the United States may see fit to draw the sword, the people would respond as it did in the former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York were largely recruited from our ranks, and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the A. O. H., duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large are hopeful that the government will rise to the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Americans and extend to the assistance of the South Africans. It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to pro-

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DR. MCGLYNN DEAD

PASSING OF THE PRIEST WHOSE NAME HAS BEEN SO OFTEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC

THE END NOT UNEXPECTED

PATIENT KNEW THAT HE COULD NOT RECOVER AND FACED HIS END CALMLY

DEATH DUE TO HEART FAILURE

Rector at Newburgh Ill for Some Months, but Until Recently It Was Believed That He Was Gaining and Would Recover—Plans Had Been Formulated for a Testimonial—Corrigan Summaged.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's church, died at the rectory at 10 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness of about seven weeks, of heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease. A minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn last night, but this did not affect the patient or contribute materially to his death.

During the night Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells, and the physicians were called to his bedside, where they remained until he died. From it was apparent that the end was near, and Dr. McGlynn received holy communion from the assistant rector of St. Mary's, who later administered extreme unction. After high mass in the morning Dr. McGlynn was anointed.

All efforts toward prolonging life were made by the physicians, but at 4 o'clock the priest lapsed into unconsciousness, his last audible prayer being: "God, have mercy on me." He passed away without recovering consciousness. For two days past Dr. McGlynn had been troubled with high coughs, but was able to take liquid nourishment to the last. Dr. McGlynn was aware that death was near, receiving the word tranquilly. This morning telegrams were sent to Dr. McGlynn's nephews and nieces in Brooklyn, and several Catholic clergymen, his warm friends, were notified. A dispatch was sent to Archbishop Corrigan, but not before the latter had hit the Italian for accusing him of the liberties, Graham died instantly.

CHEERFUL TO THE END. The cheerfulness characteristic of Dr. McGlynn was exhibited to the last. Even when the physicians were using water to keep him alive a few hours longer, Dr. McGlynn evinced much interest and finally remarked: "Well, the ways of physicians are wonderful." The citizens of Newburgh were preparing a testimonial for Dr. McGlynn, who first celebrated mass in St. Mary's in Newburgh, N. Y., on New Year's day, 1885, and who had been in the ministry forty years. People of all denominations were to have united in honoring the priest, and a nurse was to have been sent to draw the sword, the people would respond as it did in the former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York were largely recruited from our ranks, and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the A. O. H., duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large are hopeful that the government will rise to the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Americans and extend to the assistance of the South Africans. It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to pro-

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT IT STILL REMAINS UNBROKEN. ST. JOHN'S N. F., Jan. 7.—Indications are that the deadlock regarding the French shore modus vivendi is still unbroken. The colonial government presented to the British government a statement showing wherein the present method of enforcing the present arrangement could be altered with benefit to the colony. The matter has not yet been settled. It is understood that Lord Salisbury is discussing the matter with the French government.

JONES FOR THE SENATE.

His Followers Are Organizing to Control the Ohio Legislature. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—The supporters of Samuel M. Jones in his non-partisan campaign are organizing his strength into a party or movement, which has for its object the control of several congressional districts in this corner of the state next fall, and if possible the election of Mr. Jones to the United States senate in 1902. There will be a conference in furtherance of the plan between the mayor and leaders of the non-partisan movement in Cincinnati and Cleveland as soon as Mr. Jones returns from New York.

WOMAN MUST DIE.

English Authorities Refuse to Commute Her Sentence. LONDON, Jan. 7.—The home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley declines to interfere with the sentence of death passed upon Mademoiselle Louise Grasset, a French governess living in England for the murder of her illegitimate son, a child of three years, whose existence was an obstacle to the marriage of the child's father. The condemned will be executed next Tuesday.

TRUST PLANT SHUT DOWN.

People of an Indiana Town Are Out a \$27,000 Bonus. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Montpelier tin plant, employing two hundred men, closed yesterday, and it is believed that it will not resume. It is said the tin plant trust intends to move the machinery to either Elwood or Anderson and consolidate it with the others owned by the company at those places. The people of Montpelier gave a bonus of \$27,000 for this plant, and injunction proceedings are contemplated.

SEATING OF GOEBEL.

Kentucky Committeeman Says It Will Take Place This Month. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Ury Woodson, of Kentucky, national Democratic committeeman from that state, and a member of the ways and means committee, who came to Chicago to attend the Jackson banquet said: "Mr. Goebel will be in possession of the governor's office between Jan. 25 and Feb. 1. Senator Blackburn, and not Mr. Goebel, is the man who insisted upon carrying the contest up to the legislature."

Ladysmith Is Hard Pressed

LADY SMITH IN PERIL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Buller has wired the war office as follows from Frere Camp: The following message was received from Gen. White at 1 p. m. Saturday: "Jan. 6-11 A. M.—The attack continues and the enemy has been reinforced from the south." The following was received at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon from Gen. White: "Jan. 6-12:45 P. M.—Have bent on the enemy off for the present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think a renewed attack very probable." This is from White, dated Sunday, Jan. 7, 3:15 p. m. "Attack renewed; very hard pressed, I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun." There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners.

I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.

FRERE CAMP, Saturday, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon an alarm was sounded in Chieveley camp and all the troops in the camp turned out promptly and advanced into the plain.

AMERICANS ARE ACTIVE.

Taking a Leading Part in the Business of Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 7.—A new American banking concern opens Monday for business under the title of the United States National Bank of Mexico, with \$100,000 paid in capital. The growth of the American banking establishment is one of the most significant signs of the times here as is the continual augmentation in volume of American investment in California capital is going into the fruit culture in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, under favorable auspices. Americans are buying much land, and the doing is increasing business, while American mercantile firms are beginning to take a most creditable share of the business.

Business under American management, and being a bigger business than ever, and during the last few months of the previous year and beginning of the current year have done an immense amount of work. The American investment in California banking facilities only keeps pace with the progress of American commerce and industrial activity here.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASES.

Two Deaths From Diphtheria Before the Authorities Interfered. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say: Diphtheria and Christian science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the past two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children and the father, both of whom are dangerously ill with the same disease. The health officials are now in charge and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease. Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter, and it is likely that Christian science, with its prominent leader in New Brighton, will be investigated by the courts.

MODUS VIVENDI DEADLOCK.

The Indications Are That It Still Remains Unbroken. ST. JOHN'S N. F., Jan. 7.—Indications are that the deadlock regarding the French shore modus vivendi is still unbroken. The colonial government presented to the British government a statement showing wherein the present method of enforcing the present arrangement could be altered with benefit to the colony. The matter has not yet been settled. It is understood that Lord Salisbury is discussing the matter with the French government.

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His Followers Are Organizing to Control the Ohio Legislature. TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—The supporters of Samuel M. Jones in his non-partisan campaign are organizing his strength into a party or movement, which has for its object the control of several congressional districts in this corner of the state next fall, and if possible the election of Mr. Jones to the United States senate in 1902. There will be a conference in furtherance of the plan between the mayor and leaders of the non-partisan movement in Cincinnati and Cleveland as soon as Mr. Jones returns from New York.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

- Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair; Variable Winds. 1-Ladysmith in Peril. British Lose Towns. Gillmore's Story Told. Dr. McGlynn Dead. 2-Address by Ireland. Sermon on Century. 3-Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. Coming Week in Cong. sess. 4-Editorial. Chat of the Capital. 5-Household and Farm. 6-Week's Markets Reviewed. Clews' Stock Letter. 7-Popular Wants. 8-In the Field of Labor. Perils of Missionaries. Suicide of Mr. Sutton. OCEAN LINERS. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Ultonia, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Marshland, Boston. PORTLAND, Me.—Arrived: Vancouver, Liverpool. TODAY IN ST. PAUL. METROPOLITAN—"The Young Wife," 8:15 p. m. GRAND—"Why Smith Left Home," 8:15 p. m. Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m. Olympic—Vaudeville, 8 p. m. State Historical society, annual meeting, state capitol, 8 p. m. State board of pardons meets, state capitol, 9 p. m. Burr Street Improvement association meets, Grace M. E. church, Burr and Minnesota streets, 8 p. m. Annual meeting, Philadelphia Baptist church, Renny and Cypress streets, 8 p. m. City Pastors' union meets, Y. M. C. A. rooms, West Fifth street, 10:30 a. m. St. Paul Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, meet, Masonic hall, West Fifth street, 8 p. m.

Ladysmith Is Hard Pressed

LADY SMITH IN PERIL.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Buller has wired the war office as follows from Frere Camp: The following message was received from Gen. White at 1 p. m. Saturday: "Jan. 6-11 A. M.—The attack continues and the enemy has been reinforced from the south." The following was received at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon from Gen. White: "Jan. 6-12:45 P. M.—Have bent on the enemy off for the present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think a renewed attack very probable." This is from White, dated Sunday, Jan. 7, 3:15 p. m. "Attack renewed; very hard pressed, I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun." There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners.

I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.

FRERE CAMP, Saturday, Jan. 6.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Gen. Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. Gen. Hildyard's brigade was on the left and Gen. Barton's on the right with cavalry on the extreme right. The attack was slowly developed and at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the center and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flatland between Hlawan hill and Fort Wylie. "About this time a heavy thunder storm raged over the troops' positions. "At 5:30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. The naval 47 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river and the forts of the enemy had no reply."

HEAVY FIRING.

The Daily Mail has the following, dated Jan. 6, at noon, from Frere Camp: "At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbulwhana hill and the enemy was replying. "Besides the cannon reports there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now. "Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there; but there has been no further movement here."

ACTION IN PROGRESS.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 10:35 a. m.: "A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed that an action was in progress for musketry fire also was heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode towards Ladysmith. "Our big naval gun at Chieveley camp, fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving their Colenso lines. Gen. Buller's rider over to Chieveley with his staff." AT BAYONET POINT. A special dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7:20 p. m., says: "Gen. White holo-graphed that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon highlanders and the Manchesterers actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet."

LATER REPORT.