

BATTLE NEAR MODDER RIVER.

Gen. Methuen Tries Scheme of Surrounding Boers, but Fails.

FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY.

British Retire to Modder River, with a Loss of Fifty Men—Boers Regain the Fight.

Koodoosburg, Feb. 8.—The Boers yesterday made a determined attempt to drive the British from a hill commanding the drift. Mounting two hundred and fifty men, the Boers, in the afternoon, at the northern extremity, they shelled the position intermittently the whole day.

The South African Highlanders gained a position on the rocky summit and kept up a sustained rifle fire, but suffered somewhat from the Boers' shelling. A battery was sent and succeeded in silencing the Boer fire.

Meanwhile two companies of the Argyll Highlanders, advancing along the plain in a westerly direction, found the Boers entrenched at a small drift. A sharp engagement followed, lasting the whole day.

Gen. Methuen now only required sufficient forces in order to completely surround the Boers. Gen. Buller, who was dispatched from Modder River with a large force of cavalry and two horse batteries, but failed to reach here, although he started early enough in the day to enable him to get here early in the morning.

This morning the infantry still remained in the old position. General Methuen ordered a retirement to the Modder river, which is now proceeding. The British losses were fifty men.

Gen. Lewis Dead.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Gen. John R. Lewis, one of the best known men in G. A. R. circles, died suddenly in this city last night.

At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Lewis mastered a company of men known as the Fifth Vermont volunteers and was commissioned captain. He was sent south and rose to the rank of lieutenant general. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, where he lost an arm.

He was born in Edinburg, Pa., in 1825. He leaves a widow, who, with a son, is in Dawson City, in the Klondike region, where they have resided for two years. The other son is at West Point, where he is detailed from the army as instructor.

The funeral will probably be held at Arlington cemetery. The exact place has not been determined, until definite word is heard from the son, Lieut. F. W. Lewis, at West Point.

SHOOTING IN IDAHO.

W. S. Stuart Dangerously Shot by Albert Green.

Palo, Ida., Feb. 8.—In the Payette valley today W. Scott Stuart was shot by Albert Green and is understood to be dangerously hurt.

The shooting occurred at 4:30 this afternoon at Stuart's place, about three miles above New Plymouth. There were witnesses to the affray and the information that has been secured from Charles Patton, to whose place Stuart went after receiving the wound. The bullet, fired from a revolver, is thought to have ranged downward into the right lung.

Stuart appeared at Patton's place the latter went at once to New Plymouth and telegraphed to Payette for an officer and a physician. He said the wounded man was in a bad way and he doubted if he would live and he added that he could reach him. Dr. Emmell and Deputy Sheriff McCosh left at once for the scene.

Patton was on his way home, on an anchor boat, while Stuart was going to his place, and met Green riding rapidly toward his home, which is at the Rigger staff place.

The immediate cause of the shooting is not known. The men had had trouble before, and it is supposed it was renewed when they met, resting in the late "Oxy" Stuart.

AGUINALDO HAS ESCAPED.

Will Probably Be Heard of in London or Paris.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special to the Chronicle from Washington says: Aguinaldo has escaped from the island of Luzon. The department officials would not be surprised to hear from him next in London or in Paris in company with Agoncillo.

Outlook for Quay.

New York, Feb. 8.—Convinced that a sufficient number of votes have been pledged to seat Matthew S. Quay as senator from Pennsylvania, says a Washington special to the Herald, his opponents are now seeking to keep him out by preventing consideration of his case. When the currency bill is out of the way an effort will be made to sidetrack the Quay case by pressing the Puerto Rican bill. Mr. Quay's friends will oppose any further delay.

Object to Russian Immigrants.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Acting Immigration Commissioner Shell at this time has forwarded to National Immigration Commissioner Powderly at Washington, a protest against the intended colonization of a large tract of land in California with 1,500 Russian immigrants now in the Northwest Territory.

Body Washed Ashore.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—The body of Burton H. Hardman, cousin of Mrs. J. K. Miller, of Oakland, better known in the literary world as Florence Hardman Miller, has been washed ashore on Angel Island in the bay of San Francisco. Whether the death was caused by suicide or accident is unknown. Hardman's home was in Oswego, Kansas, where his mother and one of his sisters reside.

British Cruiser for Pacific.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 9.—At telegram received from the south says the British cruiser Arethusa, 4,200 tons, is en route to San Diego on her way to Esmeraldas, where she is scheduled to arrive February 16th. The cruiser is driven by a United States port. She will take the place of the Amphitrite, which recently sailed for the north. The British gunboat Phaeanth is also on her way north.

Prosecuting Dowdies.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The trial of one of John Alexander Dowdies' guards at Point, Ind., on the charge of assault, took a curious turn yesterday. One of the "Zionites" who were present as witnesses were arrested.

Carl Struck, a Zion guard, was on

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhalant mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specifics Catarrh permanently force the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhalant remedies. Finally I could see that each winter I was worse than the year previous."

"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specifics is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S. S. S. For the Blood

Is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specifics Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

trial, charged with beating A. A. Walker in the riot that accompanied Dowie's meeting at Hammond on October 27. John Van Tent, a witness for the defense, swore he and N. Struck assaulted Walker. Van Tent was placed under bonds to await the action of the grand jury. The other witnesses who had gone from Chicago to testify in behalf of Struck, were put under bonds.

Van Tent, as well as Struck and the other witnesses, were guards of Dowie at the Hammond meeting that ended in the riot. Dowie was charged with the murder of Struck, who was killed by a bullet fired from a revolver. Walker made a speech at the meeting saying his wife had been deluded by Dowie's teachings, and when his child got sick she would permit a doctor to attend it, and the child died.

Dowie is the head of the "Christian Catholic church."

SAYS TURKEY WILL SETTLE

Sultan Promises to Pay American Claims in Full.

Open Door to American Travelers—Armenian Trouble Not Likely—Turkey's Sympathies with England.

New York, Feb. 9.—Oscar S. Straus, United States minister to Turkey, who has just arrived in New York on leave of absence, left Constantinople late in December, proceeding slowly through Austria and Italy. During his stay here the minister will make an exhaustive report and confer at length with the state department regarding several very intricate and important questions regarding the relations of the United States with Turkey. When Mr. Straus reached his post a year and a half ago, the United States and the sublime porte had differences on a number of weighty questions. Mr. Straus, it is said, solved these problems satisfactorily. The most important matter placed in the hands of Minister Straus was the adjustment of the indemnity claims against Turkey incurred in 1895, when a large amount of American missionary property was destroyed by Turkish religious fanatics during the terrible disorders in Armenia.

"The sultan assured me the day I left Constantinople," said Mr. Straus in discussing the question today, "that the indemnity claims filed by this government would be paid in full, and we have also won the right to re-construct the Euphrates college buildings at Harpoot, which were razed in 1895 during the Armenian troubles. I had a most bitter contest on this point. We have also secured the right to establish the United States consulates throughout Turkey and the acceptance of our consul at Erzeroum, in eastern Turkey. This latter point especially was one upon which the Turkish department of state refused to agree with us for a long time. We have at last secured what is called the 'open door' in Turkey, which means that no citizen now has the right to travel unmolested through any part of the empire. This was interdicted from 1895 until eight months ago. The entrance of American agents into Turkey was secured only after great difficulty. The Turkish government, instigated by the local millers, issued a mandate for the exclusion of all foreign labor. This law was working great injury to a young but growing American trade with the Ottoman empire."

Asked if the Armenian revolutionary movement which, it has been said, was primarily responsible for the massacres in 1895, was still fermenting under the surface, assisted, no doubt, by Turkey's neighbors. There is no reason to believe, however, that there is any danger of an uprising of any kind in the near future."

Touching upon the feeling in Turkey regarding the Anglo-Boer war, the minister was reticent.

"I am not in a position to speak of the official attitude of the Turkish government," he said. "The sympathies of the Turkish people, however, are wholly with England."

Mr. Straus' leave extends for two months.

Miss Crease is Killed.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—Miss Emily Howard Crease, sister of Sir Henry Crease of Penticton, was killed at Lytton last night. Miss Crease was a passenger on the east bound express and was stopped off the train for a moment when the west bound train came along, passing over her.

Frisk-Carnegie Dispute.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 9.—A story which has gained currency to the effect that H. C. Frick, former president of the Carnegie Steel Company, has decided to go into court to ascertain the value of his holdings in that company, is apparently confirmed. One of the principal counsel for Mr. Frick admitted not only that such action would be taken but the suit might possibly be entered at once.

The amount involved runs up in the millions and the legal action will be one of the most important in the history of financial standpoint in the history of the Allegheny county courts. It is understood that Henry Phipps has joined Mr. Frick in his stand and will be a party to the suit.

IMPOSE ON THE CHINESE.

Statement as to Alleged Christian Missionaries There.

Cook Under Which Natives Steal Chinese Territory—What Minister Wu Ting Fang Says.

New York, Feb. 9.—Speaking at the dinner of the Silk Association of America at Delmonico's last evening, the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, said: "When any disturbance or trouble has occurred in China or elsewhere in the East, not only did the government agree demand compensation for the outrage, but beyond that they demanded and obtained concessions not pertaining to the matter in hand. In fact, they often make a pretext of a trouble, such as a missionary trouble, to exact advantages and concessions which may have no reference to the matter in point. In saying this I do not condemn the missionaries as a class in China. There are a good many pious and noble missionaries in China, and they have been and are still doing good work in every country in the East, but there is a black sheep in every flock, you know."

"So, if a disturbance should occur to them, if a riot should happen, what is the consequence? Their government would demand justice, and not only that, but in addition to that, they obtain something else. That being the case, gentlemen, you wonder what the Chinese and other Asiatic people are at a loss to understand your policy and the policy of the nations in Europe?"

"Therefore, if those nations want to solve this Asiatic question, one of the solutions is to make an open declaration of their policy. They should declare to China and the other Asiatic countries what their policy is, what they mean; they should tell them that if anything should happen in the East, they would be sooner and more widely developed and altogether the day of the coming of the iron horse would be regarded as the brightest of the year."

"As another company has a charter to build a railway through this locality, and which, according to the charter's provisions, must be commenced this year, we shall be twice blessed if that, too, is materialized. It would probably insure completion in freight and passenger service, providing there was no collusion; but if one can't have too much of a good thing, we doubtless would be glad enough to be a victim of the collusion or any old thing."

FINE SHOWING.

Union Pacific Pays a Dividend—System in Excellent Condition.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company, at their meeting in New York yesterday, declared a dividend of 2 per cent on preferred stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on common. The Union Pacific since its reorganization in 1898, has paid three dividends on its \$7,627,000 preferred stock, two of 1 1/2 per cent and one of 2 per cent. Nothing up to this time has been paid on the common stock. Statements submitted to the board of directors show that the accumulation of earnings of the system, including the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, for the year ending December, 1899, was \$1,944,533. These results were obtained after charging to income for betterments and equipment approximately \$3,000,000. Expenditures have been made for betterments and equipments since the reorganization of the three companies named, entirely provided for out of the cash of the reserves and without any increase of capital or other obligations, amounting to \$9,627,000, which amount, however, includes \$3,000,000 charged to income. Cash on hand February 7, 1900, was \$8,693,885. The surplus earnings per annum, including amounts paid from income for capital expenditures were more than double the dividend on the common stock at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The six months' statement ending December 31, 1899, shows a net increase of \$353,289 over the same period of 1898.

MORE OF LIQUID AIR.

Terrible Power of This Wonderful Element Partially Shown.

The fact that liquid air, when contained, exerts upon the containing vessel a pressure of 2,200 pounds to the square inch will give some idea as to the magnificent amount of power which may be obtained from it for purposes of land transportation and ocean navigation. It is a fact, curious upon first acquaintance, that liquid air is not a new thing, but is continuously boiling. This is accounted for in this way: Liquid air being of such low temperature, 312 degrees below zero, the temperature of the earth's atmosphere compared with liquid air is almost as that of fire as compared with the temperature of ordinary water. So great is the cold of this new element that a pressure of 2,200 pounds to the square inch will give some idea as to the magnificent amount of power which may be obtained from it for purposes of land transportation and ocean navigation. It is a fact, curious upon first acquaintance, that liquid air is not a new thing, but is continuously boiling. 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