

BRITISH CLAIM THE ADVANTAGE.

Gen. Buller Thinks They Are Making Substantial Progress.

GEN. WARREN IS ADVANCING

Gen. Buller Reports About 300 Wounded—Accounts of Fighting—Nothing Decisive Up to Sunday Night.

London, Jan. 22, 4:45 a. m.—The justifiable severity of the censorship at the present moment prevents the special correspondents from giving additional information to supplement General Buller's latest dispatch. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves, able to out-manoeuvre the Boers, whose available forces are doubtless larger than his own. The chief difficulty lies in the ability of the Boers to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench new positions. Secrecy regarding Gen. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

Gen. Buller's latest dispatch, dated Jan. 21, 9 a. m., says: "I have been engaged all day, and on my left, which he has swung round about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and the fighting all the time is up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

As anticipated important news, the authorities announced on Sunday that the Boers had been driven from the position. The Boers were in force throughout Sunday, and the fighting was a great and crucial battle. The Boers were in force throughout Sunday, and the fighting was a great and crucial battle. The Boers were in force throughout Sunday, and the fighting was a great and crucial battle.

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Some gloomy forebodings were caused by the bulletin announcing that nearly 300 Boers had been wounded, but in general, a cheerful confidence was expressed in the success of Gen. Buller's movement. It is being announced that further official dispatches were impracticable, the crowd, expressing deep disappointment.

A dispatch from Durban, dated Sunday, says: The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday: "The Boers' column attacked a Boer position on the northern ridge at Spionkop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and a few rifles. The British responded similarly, and the fighting became general, lasting until dark."

Gen. Buller drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their frontal position. The Boers were completely surprised, and the British advanced to the Boer position. The British advanced to the Boer position. The British advanced to the Boer position.

From the information which the censor has allowed to pass, it is as yet impossible to form a correct notion of the British tactics. The British advance, however, is quite clear. The British advance, however, is quite clear. The British advance, however, is quite clear.

The general idea is that Sir Redvers Buller, with some 8,000 men and eighteen field guns, is holding the northern ridge at Spionkop. The Boers, with about 12,000 men, thirty guns, and a large force of cavalry, is working around the right flank of the Boers, eight or ten miles away.

Account of Saturday's fighting says that the British had few killed. Little reliance can be placed upon these reports, and although the main position of the Boers has not been attacked, nothing is known as to its strength. Saturday's fighting, which can hardly be described as more than a desultory affair, evidently entailed serious losses.

The Boers are following their old tactics—making a show of resistance and then retreating in good order to prepare positions of their own. They are working from the interior of their lines, they may be able to bring strong forces to defend the main position.

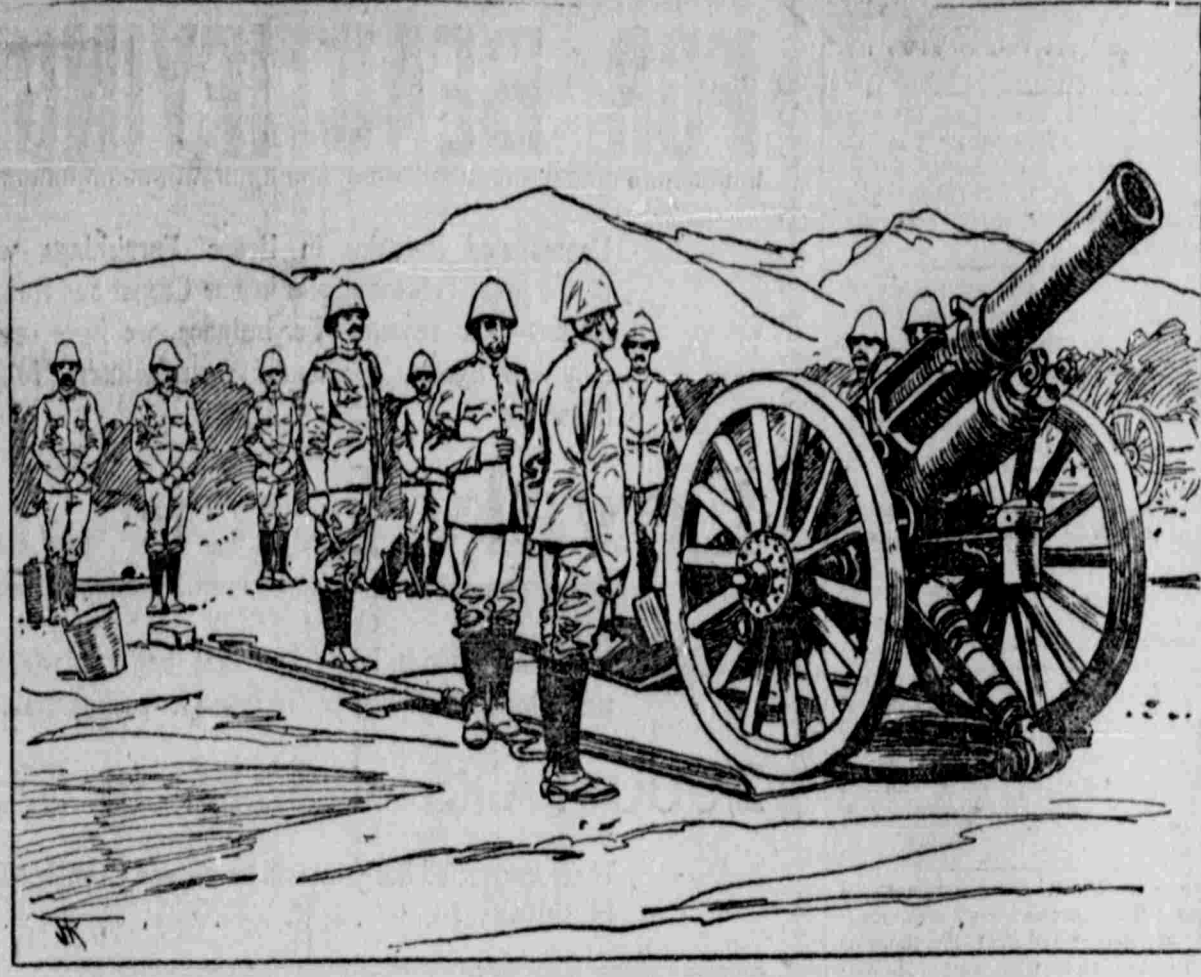
Nothing is heard regarding any counter-attack by Sir George White from Ladysmith and Gen. Buller. "I think the Boers are making substantial progress," remains the last word. This shows that there is still some very hard fighting in front of the British forces.

The news from other points is of slight interest. Gen. Kelly-Kenny's division has been sent by Gen. Gatacre to form an advanced base at Rosemead Junction.

A dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated at 10:20 Sunday night, says: "After ten hours of continuous and terrible fighting, Gen. Buller and his staff have advanced 100 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular line during the night, but the British outposts did not sleep. This morning at daylight the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to the guns, where they had been vigorously. The dead artillery trenches, and the engagement was continued until the Boers retreated to the next position, where they had been vigorously. The dead artillery trenches, and the engagement was continued until the Boers retreated to the next position, where they had been vigorously.

A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved entirely by the British who were sent up a rising cheer. This was taken as a victory. The Boers were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the Boers retreated to the next position, where they had been vigorously. The dead artillery trenches, and the engagement was continued until the Boers retreated to the next position, where they had been vigorously.

The British advanced steadily, and did not relax slightly. The latter Boers showed such tenacity as previous. Their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals.



ONE OF BULLER'S SIX INCH HOWITZERS IN FIRING POSITION.

This big gun, one of many used by General Buller in shelling Boer positions, is aimed at an angle of 55 degrees and sends a 150-lb. shell several miles. By means of an ingenious range finding device it may be loaded and fired under cover from the action of a pit if necessary. Ordinary field guns are used against bodies of men, but the howitzer is specially designed for battering strongly fortified positions.

tervals and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently, the Boers were short of ammunition. All day the roar of masonry fire continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain and found shelter behind the boulders.

The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch, dated Saturday, from Spearman's camp: "Gen. Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spionkop and practically resulted in our securing the tableland which constituted the key of the Boer position."

"After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time, the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree hill, which forms the center of a semi-circle of crest, crowned with the enemy's works and some six miles long. Steadily and with great dash, the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Mauser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows: Maj. Gen. Woodgate's brigade on the right; Maj. Gen. Hart's brigade in the center, and Maj. Gen. Hildyard's brigade on the left."

"Soon after midday the battle on the hill became furious, and from 3 in the afternoon until 6 the fire from cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's positions were seized by the British troops and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spionkop. Our force is bivouacking on the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action today the enemy brought into play new guns, one of which was a quick-firer. Tomorrow ought to settle the matter. In today's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily."

"While Gen. Warren was fighting, an effectual demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's drift, the enemy's position near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's drift, dated Friday, January 19th, says: "The spirits of the troops are greatly raised by the capture of the Boer position. The Boers now have a thorough grasp on the situation. As the force has left the railway, transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents."

"The scenes at the drifts cannot easily be forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium and ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train."

At another point, at time half a mile up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

The correspondent of the Standard says: "It is rumored that ten volunteer stretcher-bearers, on arrival at the front, deliberately walked across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed that they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

Rome, Jan. 21.—Charles F. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, who arrived here yesterday, left today for Paris.

Mr. Easton of the Washington Post, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said in the course of an interview at Naples, that the Boers know they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expressed admiration for the bravery of both armies.

The Afrikaners are regarded by Mr. Easton as "a permanent danger to the British." He asserts that, prior to the war, the Transvaal government inquired what quantity of cartridges was allowed to the German troops in the French-Prussian war and then ordered double the quantity.

Marking, Jan. 6.—(By runner to Mendenhall, Jan. 14th, via Lourenço Marques, Jan. 21.)—We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a 7-pounder, a Nordenfeldt and one little old ship's gun, on January 3rd, during the darkness, so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible.

One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing that point. The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They employed a 5-pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into market square.

We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is engaged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager.

Another dispatch, dated January 10th, says: "The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns and an occasional 16-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one."

From Gaborone comes an undated dispatch which says: "Col. Pumer has worked down this far toward Maseru with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being rebuilt so that they may proceed."

MEXICO'S GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Loss of Life and Property Reported From the City of Colima.

SEVEN KILLED, SIXTY HURT.

Damage to Property—Consternation Among the People—Shock Moderated as It Went East.

City of Mexico, Jan. 21.—News is arriving from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara and the city of Colima, capital of the state of the same name, was the scene of terrific experiences accompanied with loss of life.

The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed in the earthquake, few accidents occurring here or in the suburbs, although some huts in the suburbs fell in and one bridge was partly wrecked.

The church of the Three Kings at Atlixacoac in the suburbs was cracked and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are still studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

Advices from Colima say an earthquake shock began there at a quarter before midnight Friday and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction were wrecked. There was great consternation, and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and sixty were wounded and are being cared for by local surgeons. It was reported that the volcano had burst into eruption, but it now appears that the phenomenon was confined to subterranean manifestations.

Local scientific men believe that the earthquake traveled from the Pacific ocean and that when the news reaches here from the coast there will be interesting details. The governor of this state has appointed a commission to inspect the churches and public edifices, while owners of houses injured in the earthquake will be compelled to put them in condition of security. Quiet has returned and there is little apprehension of the return of the disturbances.

Guadalajara reports that at midnight Friday and earthquake shock cracked the arches and staircase of the state palace and the porticos of the university and the De Calles theater, the latter one of the massive structures there. The churches of San Francisco and San Jose were damaged. The former is one of the handsomest edifices on the continent and is locally known as the Golden Cup from the magnificence of its interior.

The government has closed Sagrado church, fearing the dome will fall down. Carmen barracks were severely damaged, and news from Zapatan and Zarula state that several houses were demolished. The shock was felt several miles from the city.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Sick headache and rollers all the trouble attendant to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsiness, Distress after eating, Pains in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, running and preventing the annoying complaint while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who use them will find them little pills and valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

In the hands of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others only relieve it. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

verely at San Blas on the Pacific and useless underground were heard resembling the rumbling of a heavy sea dashing on shore. Meteorologist Contreras predicts a repetition of the shocks.

The earthquake traveled across the country, reaching Vera Cruz just after midnight Saturday morning. The shock was comparatively light here.

SAYS THE BOERS ARE COWARDS.

He Left Before War Began, and Later Witnessed Contradict Him.

New York, Jan. 22.—Fritz Mosenthal, for thirty-five years a resident of South Africa, a member of the Johannesburg relief raid, all of whom when apprehended were compelled to pay fines of \$20,000 each, and who is also a gold mine director, has arrived in the city from Germany. Mr. Mosenthal, although a German, has a rather poor opinion of the Boers, and says they are cowards. Speaking of the Boers as a people, Mr. Mosenthal said:

"The Boers are not, as a class, possess any education and do not wish to possess any. The moment a Boer becomes changed from the simple farmer to the city resident and his financial condition is enhanced thereby he becomes a British subject and renounces the Boer traditions."

"Personally, I believe that the war situation now centers in the district around Ladysmith, and I believe that the British will gain a decisive victory soon, in which case the trouble will virtually be at an end."

Regarding the Delagoa Bay situation, Mr. Mosenthal said that in case of its being closed by England, which has the first claim on it by existing treaties with Portugal, there would be no inlet or outlet for Boer munitions of war, the distance from points in the interior being entirely too great to admit of sending supplies of any kind from that direction.

Regarding the right of franchise denied to the British previous to the declaration of hostilities, Mr. Mosenthal said it was quite true that Kruger had offered to the outlanders a franchise after five years, but always with the reservation that each case should be passed on by the older citizens of the commonwealth. Mr. Mosenthal said that Oom Paul was generally believed to be a man of no means of knowing just how rich he is.

Mr. Mosenthal left South Africa in September, some time previous to the declaration of hostilities.

CONDUCTOR PATCH DEAD.

He Saved Gen. Sherman and Staff from Capture.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A special to the Tribune from Galesburg, Ill., says: William Wallace Patch died at his residence here Sunday of pneumonia. He was born near Ludlow, Vermont, October 14, 1822.

During the civil war he was in the government service as railroad conductor, running trains in the South, and at one time saved General Sherman and his entire staff from capture, an act General Sherman never forgot. At the time Mr. Patch was in charge of a train running from Memphis, and General Sherman and staff were on board en route to a point near Lake or Corinth. The engineer was a rebel sympathizer. A plot had been formed to capture the train. The engineer was to stop the train in a densely wooded section, apparently to take water for the engine.

The engineer performed his part. Immediately volleys were fired at the train. Mr. Patch, regardless of flying bullets, jumped from the train, ran forward to the engine, mounted it, reloaded it, and gave the engineer the alternative of death or proceeding. The engineer sullenly complied, and the train drew away before the rebels could reach it.

Years afterward General Sherman was addressing a crowd in Galesburg. He noticed Mr. Patch in the crowd and called him to the stand as the man who had saved him from capture.

During the war Mr. Patch received injuries he carried through life. He was a Mason for fifty years. He was past eminent commander of Galesburg commandery Knights of Templar.

FEATURE OF THE WEEK.

Roberts Case May Take Three Days in the House.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The feature of the proceedings in the House this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the "Mormon" representative-elect from Utah. The case has attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the House on account of alleged polygamous practices, there will be a royal struggle over the question of procedure upon which the committee has split.

The case will be called up on Tuesday and two, possibly three days will be devoted to it. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contend that he be seated and then be expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possesses all the constitutional qualities for membership, and that any attempt to exclude him upon the theory that Congress has the power to do so to those who would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague Congress in the future.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, and Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight and say they believe they can convince a majority of the House that the course they advocate is the only

proper one to pursue. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that they will be backed by a majority of the House. Mr. Roberts is expected to make a plea in his own defense. Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority, a resolution to expel will be immediately offered and this doubtless will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority in their report have insisted that once seated, a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the House.

ONLY A SMALL TUG.
British Complaint of a Filibustering Expedition for the Boers.

New York, Jan. 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Only one complaint has been registered at the state department that a filibustering expedition was organized in this country for the purpose of proceeding to South Africa. The complaint was filed ten days ago by the British ambassador, who gave the state department notification of the impending departure of a vessel from Philadelphia, laden with an armed expedition in the interest of the Boers. An investigation by the treasury department disclosed that the vessel was a sea-going tug, with about sufficient capacity to carry it from Philadelphia to the Delaware breakwater and back again.

Though the British ambassador understands that many men have been recruited in this country for service in the Boer army, he has found it impossible to stop the practice, as the American neutrality laws cannot be applied to unarmed men leaving the United States, no matter if their destination may be the Transvaal. It would not be surprising to the officials if the British government were also obtaining recruits here, but thus far in the case of the Boer agents, cannot be established.

STREET TUNNEL CAVES IN

Twelve Men Caught in a Street Disaster at Los Angeles, Cal.

Two Are Dead—Others May Be Rescued—Work Was Being Rushed on Sunday.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 22.—Street Inspector Lambie, who was injured by a cave-in, is dead. Early this morning two of the entombed men, John Mitchell and John Eckhart, were rescued. They were imprisoned between the first cave-in and one which immediately followed further in the tunnel. They were able to talk with their fellow workmen through the mass of earth, and it was learned that all were alive except Wm. Pauly, who was probably buried at the tunnel entrance. It is expected that the survivors will be liberated today.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 21.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning the west end of what is known as the Third street tunnel, which is under construction between Hill and Hope streets, a distance of three blocks, caved in and entombed eleven laborers and bricklayers, and fatally injured W. T. Lambie, an inspector in the employ of the street department. The entombed men are: Jerry Mohr and John Eckhart, bricklayers; Frank Payless, John Mitchell, William Pauly, — Kimberley, Max Costello, — Braden, John Bejee, J. W. Washburn and Bert Garrett, laborers.

Work on the tunnel is being done by contract, and in order to hasten its construction a force of men is employed Sunday. The men were engaged this morning excavating 15 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which had been timbered up for a distance of twenty-eight feet, when the tunnel was suddenly choked up by tons of earth and broken timbers. The timbers were defective and insufficient to support the great weight and the accident is thus accounted for.

Inspector Lambie was in the act of leaving the tunnel when the cave-in occurred. Three feet from the entrance there stood a nail keg which at least temporarily saved his life. He was borne to the ground by the falling earth and timbers, one of which made a bridge for the ground to the nail keg over the upper part of his body, giving him sufficient breathing room until the rescuers unearthed him. His lower extremities, however, were pinned down, and it was eight hours before he was extricated, and then in a dying condition.

Twenty-eight feet from the entrance to the tunnel, which has been sunk to a depth of 15 feet, the roof is bricked over and it is not thought that any of the entombed men were killed. The tunnel is twenty-eight feet high and thirty-six feet broad and contains sufficient air to keep the men alive for a number of hours. A shaft is now being sunk through the roof of the tunnel for the purpose of admitting more air, and the entombed men can be heard digging for liberty by the scores of shovels and picks working from outside. Barring accident, it is thought the prisoners will be liberated in the course of twelve or fifteen hours. Two deaths have already occurred in this tunnel by previous cave-ins.

Catholic Non-Catholic Meeting.

New York, Jan. 22.—In the Roman Catholic church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus avenue and Fifty-ninth street, last evening, crowds gathered at the service announced for non-Catholics. All of the pews on the middle aisle were occupied by Catholics, and all were filled. This was the first meeting in a concerted movement on the part of the Catholic church in this country, to bring the unchurched masses with its fold.

A work at the church of St. Paul the Apostle is in charge of Father Doyle and Father Handley, the latter being a convert to the Catholic faith. Father Doyle, in explaining the object of the mission, said last evening prior to the service, at which he preached the sermon, that numerous and repeated complaints had been made on the part of the Protestant churches of all denominations that they were losing their hold on the masses.

It had been stated only a few days ago that the Protestant churches numbered on their rolls only 7 per cent of the population of Greater New York, so that 93 per cent were either Catholics or out of the church altogether. It was to reach this large unchurched class that this movement was commenced.

FATAL FAMILY ROW.

Three Members of One Family Victims of a Tragedy.

New York, Jan. 21.—Three inmates of one home were shot to death in a family row which began in an Italian tenement in East Eleventh street, at noon today.

Antonio Colletti, 37 years old, married, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks; Casper Colletti, 19 years old, his brother, was shot in the breast and died; and a third, a young man, was shot in the head and died. The tragedy began last night, between Joseph Colletti and Frank Spinella, a brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy.

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Eleventh Street tenement and renewed hostilities by assaulting Antonio Colletti. Colletti resented the attack and his brother helped him, and Vincenzo Spinella appeared on the scene, and a number of the Colletti family's relatives joined in. This was the signal for a general riot, and soon the street was filled with a shouting, struggling mob. For a while pistol shots and the cries of neighbors created a perfect bedlam. When the police patrol arrived and after the smoke had cleared away, one dead and two mortally wounded men measured their lengths on the pavement.

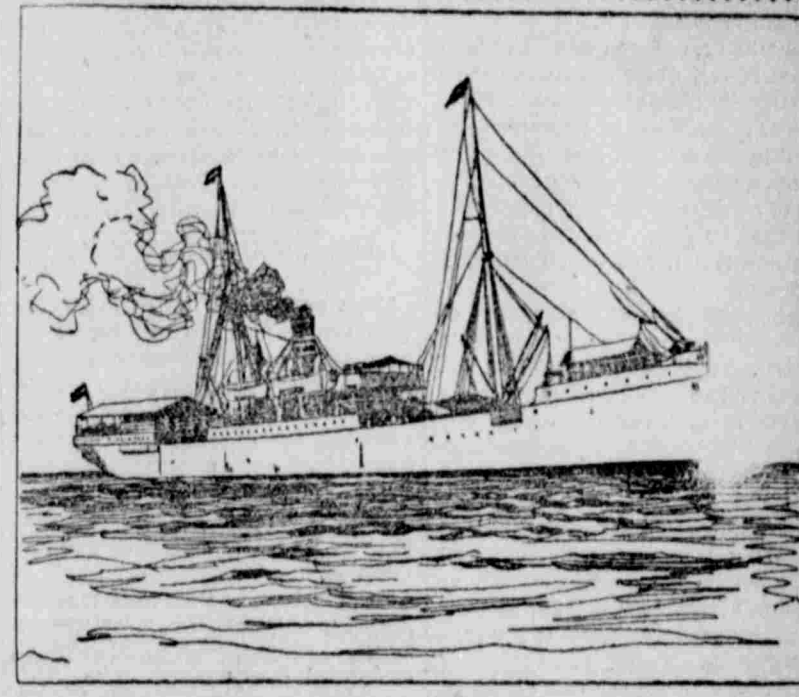
Humiliation and Prayer.
Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 21.—The clergy-men of Frankfort have decided that next Tuesday shall be set apart in this city as a day of humiliation and prayer. Clergymen of all denominations announced from their pulpits this morning that the events of the last week in Frankfort and continued talk of the possible repetition of such a fatal, had rendered necessary some stress to awaken the public conscience.

There is an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress in favor of the pending bill, and in favor of passing it without waiting for the report of the Walker commission.

The Herald's poll shows: In favor of action this session: Senators, 62; representatives, 254. Total, 316.

In favor of delay: Senators, 1; representatives, 29. Total, 30.

Non-committal or not canvassed: Senators, 23; representatives 57. Total, 80. Men in the House classed as non-committal are strongly inclined to favor the Hepburn bill, but are unwilling to commit themselves before they have seen the report of the committee. Some of those who are opposed to action at this time, when confronted with the necessity of getting



THE GERMAN LINER BUNDESRATH, SEIZED BY THE BRITISH.

to dangers threatened the commonwealth of Frankfort.

Three services will be held on Tuesday, at which prayers will be offered asking that men of both parties may be guided to act with wisdom, and moderation and that the danger of further bloodshed may be safely passed by.

Attorneys of both sides were busy all day preparing evidence to be submitted during the next week.

SUSPICIOUS OF DAVIS.

London is Worrying Why the American Official Goes to Pretoria.

Lourenço Marques, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, arrived here Sunday on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the governor-general, John Alvaro Dacosta Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley. The Transvaal government has informed Mr. Davis that President Kruger's carriage will convey him to Pretoria.

London, Jan. 21.—The publication of the fact that President Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenço Marques to Pretoria has caused a little speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denial from Washington, has not some sort of official mission. It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention.

The subject is attracting the continental papers, which are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis's visit. They are reluctant to believe that one of President McKinley's assistant secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given a leave of absence from his duties for several months without some special purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

Enthusiastic Audience in Washington Expresses It.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The Grand opera house, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors tonight with an enthusiastic audience that expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The speakers included members of both branches of Congress, and on the stage were other public men, who came merely to give their moral support. The keynote of the speeches was that the Boers were fighting for their independence, as our forefathers had done in 1776. The gathering assembled under the auspices of the United Irish societies, and a number of leading Germans of the city joined in the movement. The decorations were American flags, with a fair sprinkling of the green of Erin.

Among those who occupied seats on the stage were Senators Samuel of Illinois, Allen of Nebraska, and William of South Carolina, Representatives Clark, DeArmond and Cochran of Missouri, Bailey of Texas, Carmack and Cox of Tennessee, Rhea, Jones and Lamb of Kentucky, Shafter of Colorado, Governor of West Virginia, Meyer of Louisiana, Sulzer of New York, and Lentz of Ohio, and Mr. Van Sick of New York and representatives of the United Irish societies and others. A large delegation of Irish-Americans and German-Americans from Baltimore was in the audience. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, M. P. Moran, the national treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and after a few words of welcome, introduced Congressman Sulzer as the presiding officer.

NICARAGUAN BILL SURE TO PASS.

Measure as it Stands Will Receive the President's Endorsement.

AMERICA CONTROLS CANAL.

Poll of Congress Shows 30 Against and 316 in Favor of the Bill, with 90 Non-Committal.

New York, Jan. 22.—According to the Herald's Washington correspondent the Hepburn-Morgan Nicaragua canal bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. Speaker Henderson is in favor of the bill and of prompt action. Senator Frye, president pro tem of the Senate, wants action by the Senate, and expresses the belief that the bill will be passed at an early date.

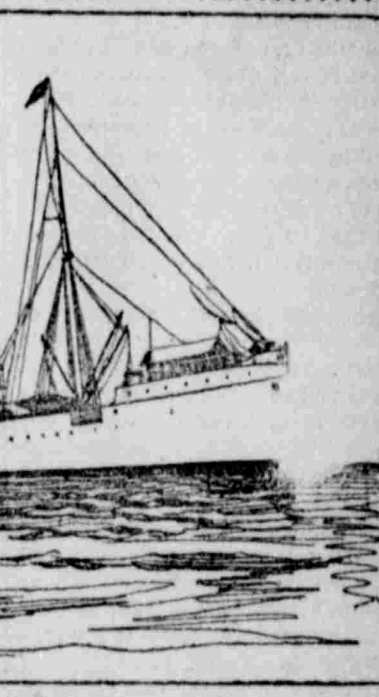
The measure will receive the approval of the President.

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on record, vote for the bill. It is said that at least four-fifths of both houses will vote for the measure.