He described the condition that ex-

terror. The federal courts were being used, he said, to drive women into ex-

A wave of applause passed over the

had my flesh hewn from my

galleries at this utterance, but it was quickly drowned with hisses. "I had

limbs than to have been untrue to my

people. It was this feeling that was the

incentive to the lawlessness, such as

But, he continued, the time came when the "Mormons" of Utah were obliged to submit and did submit. Since then there has not been a single plural marriage in Utah. The plural relations had been broken up in many

cases. Death had kindly solved the

problem for some and the heartaches it

left for some made them wish the same

end had come for them. He insisted that the compact with the United

States had been observed; that polyg-

amy had practically ceased; that the

"Mormon" Church had given up polyg-

Mr. Roberts said he had been in pub-

lic life for twenty years and was not driven to the defense of his moral

character. He was not here represent-

ing the "Mormon" Church. He had re

ceived a greater number of votes from Gentiles than from "Mormons." "You

can neither exclude nor expel me," said

Mr. Roberts, in conclusion. "I will cling hard to the pillars of liberty

"I have lived with a good conscience

until this day and am sensible of no

act of shame upon my part. You can brand me with shame and send me

and brow undaunted and walk the

you violate the Constitution all the

There was a great outburst of ar

plause in the galleries when Mr. Rob-erts concluded. Many of the ladies in

Resolution in the Quay Case.

of today's session of the Senate Mr.

Turley (Tenn) reported from the com-

mittee on privileges and elections, a

not entitled to take his seat in this

body as a senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of

a majority of the committee. Mr. Tur-ley called attention to the resolution of

the minority of the committee which

was to the effect that Mr. Quay was en-

titled to a seat in the Senate. Both resolutions were accompanied by a re-

Blacksmiths on Strike.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 23.-Two hundred

blacksmiths and helpers of the Brooks

Locomotive Works went on a strike to-

day. They are members of the American Federation of Labor. The strikers

now receive minimum wages of \$1.40 a day. They demand \$1.65 with extra

Mother Superior Dead.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 23 .- Rev. Moth-

er Superior Anastasis is dead at St.

Joseph's convent, aged 75 years. She

St. Mary of the United States and Can

ada. Last September she celebrated the 50th anniversary of her coronation.

Extra Session of California Legislature.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23 .- Gov. Gage

will call an extra session of the State legislature to meet January 29. A Unit-

ed States senator will probably be

Promoted by the President.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- The President

today sent the following nominations

manders: William W. Kimbali, William

P. Day, J. C. Wilson. Lieutenants to be lieutenant com-manders: William S. Hogg, Robert I.

N. T. Harris to be a surgeon.

Marine corps: Lieut. Col. Henry C.
Cochrane to be colonel; Maj. Allen C.

Kelton to be a lieutenant colonel; Capt.

Lincoln Karmany to be a major.

To be second lientenants in the

marine corps: S. A. W. Patterson, of Pennsylvania and Herbert J. Hirschin-

ger of North Carolina. War-Second lieutenants to be first

Navy-Lieut, commanders to be

Passed assistant surgeon:

to the Senate:

Washington, Jan. 23.-At the opening

galleries were especially demon-

5:35 p. m. the House adjourned

earth as angels walk the clouds.

shame will be with you.'

until 11 o'clock tomorrow,

but I shall leave with head erect

without bringing down the temple." (Applause and hisses.)

you shall not drag me from then

the whole

amy in good faith.

agreed.'

it was.

A man was brought before the

He was told that he need not

## LITTLEFIELD AND ROBERTS.

Both Emphatically Deny that Utah Has Violated Any Compact.

TWOGREAT SPEECHES MADE

gr. Littlefield Exposes the Injustice of the Majority Report-Mr. Roberis Defines His Own Position.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.-In the discussion of the report of the Roberts committee in the House yesterday afternoon, Mr. Littlefield, stalwart and till, made a deep impression upon the House in his maiden speech. He recounted at the outset the integrity, honesty and ability of the majority of the House committee, but he could not concede its judgment. The only issue between the majority and minority was as to whether Roberts should be excludel or expelled. The constitutionality qualifications, age and inhabitancy, Mr. utilefield argued, could not be added to I they could and the House now excuded a member because he was guily of polygamous practices, next year par it might exclude for adultery or because a member was an attorney for trast for an octupus or for any other nash. The right of a member to his gat was a constitutional right.

He took issue with the majority as to be power of the House to expel a major for acts committed before his estance into the House, citing case and case in support of his contention. First be went back to the case of John Wiles the famous English champion of the speech, who was three times ex-elaid and twice expelled from the Hous of Commons, the second time for in act for which he had been sent to prison five years before. He quoted from various letters, the denunciation the damnable doctrine that a single puse of Parliament could alter, suswed or abrogate the law of the land. bact to the constitutional He went bact to the constitutional estates to prove that Congress could not add to the qualifications of members negatively stated in the Constitution. After depicting the conditions that astounded the framing of this povision of the Constitution and quotient of the Constitution and quotients are as Medison. Hamilton t the words of Madison, Hamilton and Jefferson, he asked triumphantly who there was who could shatter the cucible of history which surrounded it or the declaration of the men who framed it—who would undertake to impeach the integrity of the men who ere present at the dawn of our his-

Some of the precedents cited by Mr. Tayler were ridiculed by Mr. Little-feld. He also challenged Mr. Tayler's authorities. Mr. Littlefield said that the majority were driven back to support their contention for additional malifications upon the general welfare clause of the Constitution. He won the first burst of applause, while ridiculing the attempt of the minority dispuse of Justice Story's opinion by stating that he had not sought to give his own ideas, but only the idea of others. They would, said Mr. Little-field, make him the 'Boswell of the

Constitution. Mr. Littlefield said the minority stood with Burke, the statesman of the enth century; with Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Morris and the men who framed the Constitution; with the decisions of the courts of Maryland, Montana and Virginia; with the opinions of Storey, Cooley, Cushing, John Randolph Tucker and Webster. He then challenged Mr. Tayler's statement that no precedent extent or statement and the content of t that no precedent existed against ex-clusion, citing the case of Benjamin Stark in the Senate in 1862, who was charged with disloyalty, yet who was seated without subject action. majority, he pointed out had cited this

case, but had not informed the House of this fact. "I believe," said Mr. Littlefield, continding his comment on this particular case, "that Mr. Roberts has a full con-Mitational right to a seat in this House." The applause which swept ever the floor in response to this statement, extended to the galleries, many ladies there participating.

The Whittemore case, which occurred immediately after the war, Mr. Little-field said, was a poor precedent. The assions of the war had not cooled, and he believed the action of the House in excluding him at that time on the ground of selling his cadetship was unwarranted and ill-advised.

Mr. Littlefield attacked the proposition of the majority that Mr. Roberts had violated the had violated the compact between Utah and the United States. He asked where the authority for the statement that there was an understanding between the State and the United States come from. Eloquently he declared that the idea of a compact between the States had been the father of secess. blotted out by the lives of half a mil-

Mr. Littlefield's defense of the propotion of the minority that the House tad a right to expel Mr. Roberts con-cluded his argument. He aroused a freat deal of enthusiasm when he recalled the difficult position in which ex-Speaker Reed had been placed in the last Congress when Gen. Wheeler re-turned from the Spanish war covered with laurels to resume his seat in the House, and the difficult task of Speaker Henderson, then chairman on judiwas obliged to report against Gen. Wheeler. No mere patristle sentiment permitted them override the plain dictates of their

Proceeding, he pointed out the unquestioned right of either house to extel a member for any cause deeme ent. This power was unquestioned and before it was exercised Mr. Rob erts should be sworn in. upon our consciences and oaths," said be "that he should have the full benefit fundamental law of the land."

Great applause.)
Mr. Littlefield closed rather abruptly. Mr. Tayler then renewed his request for en agreement for a vote at 4:30 on

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana objected.

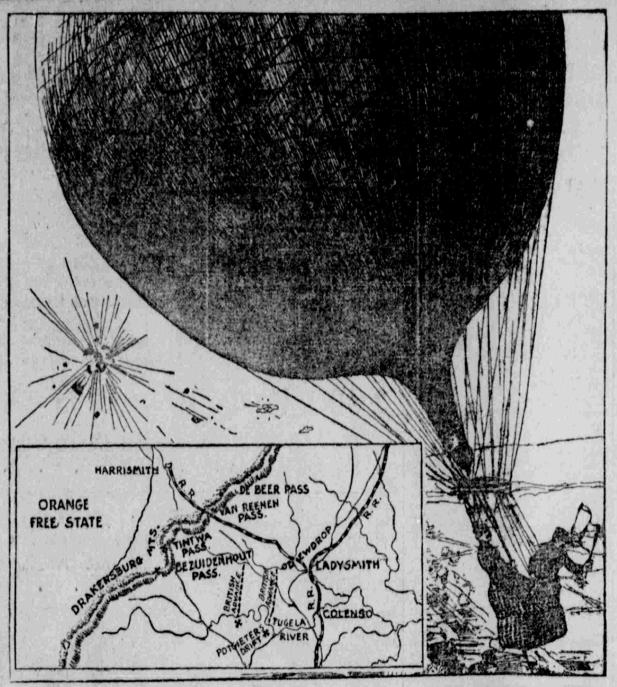
ROBERTS SPEAKS.

Upon the request of Mr. Tayler, M

Roberts was then given one and a half hours in which to present his side of the case. He spoke at first very low. but his voice soon rose, and he was at

The two arguments just presented,' be began, "made it appear that there was a difference of opinion as to the member from Utah.' From his standpoint he could agree with neither view

"I find myself in the position," said "where I might say with propriety, plague on both your houses purpose my undoing,' (laughter) he continued, "the situation was altogether without its advantages. has convinced, with the minority, the House had no right to exclude that the House had no right to exclude that the House had no right to exclude him, and with the majority, that once admitted he could not be expelled. (Between the two," said he, "matters fail out about as I would have them, and



BRITISH WAR BALLOONISTS WATCHING BOERS AND MAP SHOWING BRITISH ADVANCE.

For the first time the British war balloons are proving of great value in spying out the positions and movements of the Boers. One balloon is with General Lyttleton's brigade. The map shows how the British advance is threatening the Boers' lines of communication through Van Reenan's and other passes with the Orange Free State. These passes are in the Drakenberg mountains, which divide the Orange Free State from Natal, and are doubtless held by small bodies of Boers. ·····

newed laughter.) Mr. Roberts gave notice that he should appropriate the arguments of the majority against expulsion, and those of the minority against exclusion. His constitutional qualifications were admitted by both the majority and minority of the committee, and he de-clared that the members of the House, if they had regard for the Constitution of their country, would call him back to the bar from which he had been improperly turned away.

He warned the House that nations

fell because they departed from their traditions. If a nation indulged in 'constitutional immorality," it died as did the individual who was guilty of physical immorality. He beseeched the House not to yield to the clamor of unthinking people What was the emergency for this

proposed departure from the Constitu-tion? A man who had married in the wives had been elected to Congress. The cry had gone up that the American home was endangered, and these extraordinary proceedings had been inaugurated against him.
"For a few moments," said Mr. Roberts, "I want to pay attention to the

nature of this crime, not with a view of showing that the American people have not the right to establish monogamy as a system of marriage that shall prevail, and not for the purpose of defending polygamy either, for in the early debate that took place with reference to this case on the floor of the House I then declared that I was not here to represent polygamy, nor to de-

"We have long ago passed that stage. and the thing is out of the reach of discussion. I do not wish my remarks construed as a defense of polygamy, but I do want to call attention to the nature of this crime, in order that we may ascertain whether it is so awful in its aspect as to warrant a more lawless act than polygamy itself, in order to rebuke a man who has been elected to the House of Representatives.
"Take the Jewish people, who were

made the repository of God's revelation to humanity. You shall not find the crime of polygamy referred to among ple as of the character it is described here in the report of the committee. Evidently it is malum prohibitum. It is not mala in se. were you would not find the Jewish stances, regulating it under other circumstances, and men after God's own heart sustaining those relations which are now supposed to justify you in closing the doors against the from Utah. If you go to the teaching of the Great Master, whom I take it we all revere, although He denounced every crime, every sin that man can commit, demnation of the conduct of the patriarchs or the law as it was given to Moses and ancient Israel.

"Last week, when taking a walk in the resident portion of your city, I passed a magnificent heroic statue of stern old Martin Luther, whom the nations of western Europe and America owe no man more than they do him for the religious and civil liberty that they now express—the founder of Protestant Christendom, And that man, upon this And that man, upon this subject that is here so much denounced, declared in the early days of Protestant Christendom, when he was informed that his disciple Carlstadt was teaching polygamy, 'I indeed must confess that

substantial justice will be done." (Re- | I cannot protest when one takes many | country not to be too hard on the peo wives, for it does not contradict the pie of Utah. Scriptures. He describ

"And again in his letter to Philip, landgrave of Hesse, remarking upon isted in Utah in 1885 as a reign of the fact that Philip had taken a second wife, his first wife being still living, he said: 'In matter of matrimony the laws court. go to prison if he would give up polyg-amy. "But then," said Mr. Roberts, dramatically, "I felt it would have been deserting the cause of God to have of Moses are not revoked or contradicted by the gospels."
"Yet we build monuments to Luther,

notwithstanding his toleration and defense of that form of marriage. Now, I say all these things not for the purpose of arguing here upon the rights of polygamy, but I do say what I have here remarked for the purpose of fixing it in the minds of members that it is merely a crime because prohibited by law. say that the United States had the right to make that law if they wished to. The States have the right to make it. Utah had the right to make it the law of that State, and has done so. Consequently it on? A man who had married in the is outside of the realm of discussion further than in this incidental way."

ives had been elected to Congress. Mr. Roberts then explained the Mormon belief in polygamy and said the Church thought their creed on this point came within the constitutional inhibi-

of religious belief. He then 'In 1876, desiring to put the matter to a test and not to be under the odium of violating the Constitution or the laws of the country, and being confident that the courts would sustain the views that they had held, the Mormon Church themselves furnished a case, furnished the evidence and witnesses, and brought that case before the courts, carrying from one court to another until in 1879 the law against this form of marriage

"It has been recited as the chief offense both of the people and of the member from Utah that, notwithstanding this decision, the people still con tinued to maintain the rightfulness of that institution. The inference seems to be that as soon as the decision of the Supreme court was rendered, they should have dropped their hands and instantly conformed to the law of the land. Limited, indeed, must have been the reading of that man who would suppose that controversies of this character would be so instantly disposed of, and that a great religious conviction would be immediately given upon the decision of a court.

"Worthy of all respect as the Supreme court of the United States unquestionably is, and held in high esteem amounting almost to veneration by my people, still we could not forget the fact the court was still human liable to fallibilities. We could not forget the fact that this court of ours, high and exalted as it is, frequently reverses We remember that it had susained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law and that its decisions had been overturned by the people by revolutions in tenets as well as revolutions

'I see upon the floor of this House a man belonging to a race who, if absolute submissiveness to the decisio the Supreme court was to be the last of controversy, would have been but a piece of goods and chattels in this cour try instead of being a member of the House of Representatives."

"So we thought," said Mr. Roberts, "believing as we did in the righteous ness of our doctrine. We hoped there might spring up a sentiment which would lead to a reversal of opinion, But it did not come," and Mr. Roberts with



THE LATE JOHN RUSKIN.

## **BRITISH ARMY** HAS BEEN CHECKED

Gen. Buller Says Situation is Same as Two Days Ago.

TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT.

Attempt to Storm Spionkop-General Warren is Cautions-Roers Know What the British are Doing.

London, Jan. 24 .- Contrary to the announcement made shortly before midnight by the war office that nothing further would be issued before Wednesday forenoon, the following dispatch from Gen. Buller, dated Spearman's January 23rd, 6:50 p. m., has just been posted at 2:50 o'clock this (Wednesday) "Warren holds the position he gained

two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position, west of Spionkop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly. "It can be approached only over bare,

open slopes, and the ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them. But we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery, placed on lower ground behind infantry. "The enemy is replying with Creusot

and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenenes and his artillery fire is not causing us much 'An attempt will be made to selze

Spionkop, the salient of which forms the enemy's position facing Trichard's drift and which divides it from the position facing Potgieter's drift. It has considerable command over all the enemy's intrenchments." Gen. Buller's great turning movement, of which so much is expected, has come to a standstill. His carefully-

worded message to the war office telling this, after a silence of two days, reads like an apology and an explana-Gen. Warren holds the ridges but the enemy's positions are higher. The British artillery is playing on the Boer po-sitions, and the Boers are replying. The

British infantry is separated by only 1,400 yards from the enemy, but an approach to the steep slopes, across the bare open, would expose the British to a fatal rifle fire. Gen. Buller's plans have reached their development. He declines to send the infantry across this zone against formidable positions by daylight, and discloses his purpose to assault the

Spionkop heights during the night. This appears to be the key to the Loer defenses. If he takes it and thus commands the adjacent country, an importtant and possibly decisive step will be accomplished It seems that Gen. Buller's dispatch reached the war office rather early in the night and was the subject of prolonged conference between Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour and several staff officials. A determination appears to have been reached not to give out the message during the night,

arrived too late for extended comment The Daily Chronicle publishes the following heliographed message Ladysmith, dated January 22nd, by way of Swartkop, January 23rd: Yesterday we could see British shells bursting close to the Boer camp on the plateau this side of Potgleter's drift,

but towards 2 a. m. copies of the dis-

among the newspaper offices. These

were made for distribution

camp still remains in position there today.
"We heard heavy firing all this morn-The bombardment here is slack, but the Boer's big gun on Mount Bulwana is still firing.

The Morning Post and the Standard touch lightly upon the unpleasant features of the dispatch and take hope from the projected night attack, but altogether considered, the dispatch ooks like preparation for worse news. Parliament will meet in five days The cabinet has been hoping for one rallying British success to cheer the country and to command generous supfresh revenue measures Among these will be probably an increase of the income to a shilling in the pound, but this would only provide the cost of five weeks' hostilities. The duties on tobacco, alcohol, tea and coffee are likely to be raised. The cabinet will meet at the end of the week and dis-

cuss the situation.

Political censiderations, both foreign resolution on the case of Senator Quay. and domestic, press upon the military "That the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is authorities the necessity of speedily accomplishing something. These authorities may have been persuading Gen. Ruller to attempt his great operation without adequate preparation. This impression, whether true or not, is

Apparently Lord Roberts has nothing whatever to do with Gen. Buller's operations. Gen. Buller and the war office communicate with each other direct. Buller's scheme was conceived before Lord Roberts arrived at Capetown, and its execution was begun on the day he landed. The fact that the judgment of Lord Roberts has not been brought to bear upon the movement does not add to public confidence.

The Times, commenting editorially upon Gen. Buller's dispatch, says; "It cannot be the aim to increase the severe strain from which the nation suffering. We must await the result of his attempt to seize the formidable Boer position with courage and cool-ness. His success may be decisive, but the danger of the attempt is evidently great. The intense excitement of the be sieged in Ladysmith may be imagined. Gen. Warren is moving with com-

mendable caution, but it must not be forgotten that delay, however caused, nust tell in many respects in favor of the enemy. The Boers have, it is true, back when hard pressed, but they have gained time to bring up men guns, ammunition and supplies to the position they have selected for their principal stand and to intrench it in thorough fashion, the fashion they un-derstand so well. Until that position has been taken, and its defenders routed and badly cut up, the relief of Ladysmith cannot be considered here." From Vienna comes the statement that the idea of intervention of European powers is gaining adherents in influential quarters. The Daily Mail's correspondent regards the signs as unmistakable, and mentions especially suggestions printed in the Austro-Hungarian foreign office journals.

Dispatches from Boer sources de-scribe the renewal of the bombardment of Ladysmith as more heavy than any previous firing, and as intended to dis-courage a sortie, symptoms of preparations for egress from the town having been observed from the Boer positions Special dispatches heliographed from Ladysmith on Monday say that th vestment has not been relaxed and that the garrison has ceased to speculate relieutenants: Charles B. Drake, Fifth cavalry; Charles McK. Saltzman, first The position of the British forces out-side of Natal is unchanged. The for-



ward movement elsewhere appears to be waiting for reinforcements.

Boer Camp, Upper Tugela River, Sunday, Jan. 21.—After Commandant Botha checked the British advance yesterday morning it was expected that there would be no further action until tomorrow. However, signs were liscerned of an intended movement in the British northern camp. When the heat, which was more frightful than any yet experienced, had worn off, the British cannon started, in full force, and the infantry advanced in extended

Gens. Boths and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passed. When the Mauser fire opened a pandemonium of sound filled the air. The vindictive crash of lyddite shells, the sharp volley of Lee-Metfords and the whip-like crack of Mausers were interspersed with the boom of the Boer Maxims. The battle ended with darkness, but not without evidences of exe-cution among the British that were manifest at sunrise.

First Cornet Ernst Emilio was killed Nor did the generals escape unscathed. At the central position, Swartkop, where the other road to Ladysmith crosses the hills, the British advanced from low koples on the banks of the Tugela unmolested. Then they entered the zone of Mauser fire, and although their naval guns kept up the usual ter-rible racket, the advance was stopped and the British had to count out their dead and wounded.
Commandant Villoen and two bur-

ghers were knocked senseless by an ex-plosion of lyddite, but Commandant Viljoen recovered. Field Cornet Helibron was wounded, and on refusing to surrender, was shot. The British loss was probably insignificant. They complain that expansive bullets

in Mausers were fired in the field and soft-nosed bullets with Lee-Metfords. The Boers admit that sporting Mausers were occasionally found, but they deny the charge respecting expansive bullets. Not a shot was fired by the Boers with cannon or rifle at the Swartkop position this side of the river. One thousand infantry and a battery advanced into the second row of low hills between the repulbicans and the river. Heavy cannonading proceeded at a range of 2,000 yards, but Boers maintained the silence of death This must have staggered the British, as the advance was stopped and this norning they retired to their old posi-

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 22.-A battle has been rag-ing along the Oliviers Hoek road since Saturday between the Boers under Pretorius and 6,000 British. The fighting is in full swing at Spierkop. Boers under Botha and Cronje been sent thither. The British else-where are only making a reconnois-

sance of the Boer positions.

President Steyn was under fire at the foremost position of the Free Staters.

Orders to Gen. Wade.

Washington, Jan. 22.-Brig. James F. Wade, commanding the department of the Dakota, has been directed to assume command of the de-partment of the lakes upon the retirement from active service on January 21st, of Brig, Gen, Thomas M. Ander-

RAN AWAY FROM COWROYS. Iwo Horsethleves in Chicago Get Away from Parsuers.

Chicago, Jan. 24.-With the stock yard yell, "Hip hip, hip!" fourteen cowboys had an exciting chase after two horse thieves last evening. Before the chase ended the thoroughfares of Union and Emerald avenues, Halstead street from Root street to Garfield boulevard, were lined with excited people who had rushed out of their houses to see what was causing so much commotion. Then, to add to the excitement, the patrol wagon, filled with policemen, was sent out to assist the capture.

Just at dusk two boys, both wearing caps, blouses and overalls, entered the main gate to the yards and walked directly to the office of Nelson Morris. In front stood the horse of Siegel Hess, one of the head buyers for Mr. Morris. The animal was tied with a strap. The boys oosened this, and both mounted. moment later they passed out of the main gate without being challenged. When they reached Dexter Park avenue By this time Lee they turned south. Hess, son of Siegel Hese, had discovcovered the horse was not in its ac-customed place, and immediately started a search for the missing animal. The alarm was sounded and Lee Hess lowed by fourteen cowboys, started in pursuit of the horse thieves. mounted on swift ponies and all carried

At Halstead street the party divided into three sections, one taking Union avenue, one Emerald avenue, and the third Halstead street. Then began a wild chase. But the thieves were on one of the fleetest horses in the yards, But the thieves were on and their pursuers were soon left far behind. When the thieves passed Pauina street, Park Policeman Gallagher tried to check their flight, but could not. barely escaped being trampled un-

## **BOERS REPORT** THEIR LOSSES.

Up to the Battle of Colenso These Aggregated 1,094.

RESPECT FOR GEN. WARREN

Boers Dread Him Much More Than Buller-Plan of Present Battle-Macrum in Paris.

New York, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch to the Herald from Brussels says: "Since the beginning of the war to the battle of Colenso, the Boers say they have lost 212 killed, 682 wounded, eighty of whom have recovered, and 200 prisoners."

New York, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

General Buller found it difficult on Sunday night to claim any marked success in the British assault upon the Boer westernmost stronghold, and Pretoria dispatches indicate that the Dutch were satisfied with their own work.

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The only satisfactory feature was the proof offered by the light casualty lists that the British soldiers were content under prudent leadership to remain under cover and to check reckless charges. These tests were not large in proportion to the number of troops engaged and a considerable percentage of the offi-cers and men included in them were slightly wounded. British soldlers were learning to fight among the kopjes and to take shelter behind the bould-

An English South African, almost unrivalled in experience and knowledge, says that his hopes are centered in General Warren rather than in General Buller. He says that Warren has long been known among the Dutch as "The general." For example, a friend accom-panying Cecil Rhodes through the Barkley West district, during his election tour in August, 1898, heard con-stant references to "the general," and asked who he was. "Sir Charles War-ren, of course," was the invariable re-Before Mr. Rhodes had foreseen and carried out the great scheme of expansion northward, General Warren had been preaching it to deaf ears. His expedition through Bechuanaland in 1885, expedition through because when the Boers were disputing over the board was bloodless. This war northward, was bloodless. This was due to the dread which his name inspired among the Transvaal Dutch. He has had a greater experience in South Africa than any other British general, and his column is the only one that has attacked the enemy in the Boer way among the boulders and kopjes, and taken advantage of the cover offered by the rocks.

The plan on which the British troops

are now operating was not heard of un til Warren's arrival and the compil-ments so freely bestowed upon the theoretical brilliancy of Gen. Buller's turning movement have been earned in reality by the general who is carrying out the new method of operations with wariness and deliberation. Gen. Warren is described as a man of milltary genius, and as profoundly religious. resembling in many respects General Gordon, and having a far-seeing mind. He has no social qualities, and it is probable that his aversion for drawing coms and the dislike of the Lord Wolesley gang for a stern, mysticallyminded soldier of the Gordon type, have stood in the way of his promotion.

If Warren succeeds it will be the most

brilliant feat of arms since the peninsular campaign, and Gen. Buller's vic-tory will be followed by the complete caving in of the Dutch forces, and the war will virtually be ended; if the movement fails the fault will not be Warren's, but the collapse of Buller's campaign will be most disastrous.

New York, Jan. 24 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says:

Mr. Macrum continues to take particular pains not to dispel the mystery which the Paris papers attach to his journey. Dr. Leyds, President Kruger's diplomatic representative in Europe, who has arrived in Brussels, says he mission which had been intrusted to Mr. Macrum. He said he had met the ex-consul at Pretoria, but had not seen him here in Paris.

The Paris papers publish the statement cabled from Washington, that Mr. Macrum, being no longer in the consular service, has received no instructions from the government regulating his attitude toward newspaper correspondents. When pressed by inquiries, he said:

"I am still in the United States consular service; I certainly have received

no intimation to the contrary."

When urged to give explicit information as to the nature of his instructions, and to say from whom they emanated, Mr. Macrum finally admitted that he had received no such instructions from Washington, but said that "under the circumstances, silence is dictated to me by common sense.

He said that all funds received at the United States consulate at Pretoria up to the time of his departure, which had been sent from London to British prisoners, had been distributed to them. When he was asked why, assuming that his mission to Washington was of such urgency, he did not take passage on the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which will leave Southampton on Wednesday evening, instead of waiting until Saturday to sail on the St. Paul from Cherbourg, Mr. Macrum replied that, coming from the hot African climate, he wished to get warm winter clothes for himself and his family be-

fore going to New York. He wears a miniature South African Republic flag in his buttonhole and still maintains a sphynx like stlence in regard to the reasons for his repeated requests to be relieved of his duties Pretoria. It is obvious that if Mr. Macrum really has any extraordinary message for President McKinley such a message has already been cabled in state department cipher from the embassy at Rome or Paris.



