FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 45

CARLISLE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Says President Has Exercised the Power of Assessing Duties.

STATUS OF TERRITORIES.

Constitution to be Construed as a Whole-International Law Could Not Govern Agent of This Govt.

Washington, Jan. 11.-Attorney-Genra Griggs resumed his argument bere the United States Supreme court oday, continuing his statement of the postilon of the government as to the ule of uniformity in tariff and internal

Hon, John G. Carlisle, chief attorney r the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs, began by saying that he would not scuss questions of policy, as they beaged to another forum. The quesing were to be settled only on the nstitution. He said he had as yet n unable to form an opinion as to e exact contention of the government. rst, however, he believed the contenn was that the island of Porto Rico not become a part of the United ates either in the signing of the ocol or the ratification of the treaty Paris; that there was a condition exng which placed the islands under general protection and jurisdiction the United States, subject to certain initations; that during a period be-ween the acquisition of the territory and the passage of laws by Congress, is island might be governed by the resident subject to laws of war, and hat the island did not become a part the United States until admitted by oncress and until such time as Contess may legislate for the island, from this it is argued, he said, that not United States, subject to certain on this it is argued, he said, that not ng a part of the United States, Con-

ay be levied and collected.
Mr. Carlisis first took up the condions which led to the taking of the
land and read from proclamations of ens. Miles and Olson to show that the cupation was meant to be permanent, be cession of the Island by Spain, he id, was complete and had been ac-

lowledged by all nations. Justice White asked if the President peace obtained after the signing the protocol. That there was then war, and that the President could create a de facto government and previous year.
It governed. While the Constitution The chief inc. gning of the peace protocol the Presi-nt, he said, has exercised the powers assessing duties and carrying out all eduties of Congress

Mr. Carlisle said the real question as not whether the Constitution exceeds to the inhabitants of Porto co, but whether it extends over the magress, the President and the cabi-The contention is that the Consti on protects every person in the land his personal and property rights of ecitizen. When a government takes one man more than it should. not taxation, but is taking his propy without due process of law and ing him no compensation for it. ere not a part of the United States, Carlisle read a history of the fram. of the Constitution, showing that it was the intention that "all acts treaties" should be the supreme of the land. This was before the

"constitution" had been intros the intention to have the Constitu n apply to all parts of the country ether in the States or simply in ter-

Mr. Carlisle argued that the Constitumust be interpreted as a whole i must enable the government to ac plish all the purposes for which it framed. It must be considered as entirety, to which all the agents of government must look for power, ernational law, he said, could not tern any agent of this government, the court could look to it for definwhat the Constitution means, There d be two constitutions, he said, it interpretation of the counsel on the er side; one for the States and de ng the powers and caring for the his of citizens, and the other for the ories, giving no rights. Upon the stitution there had been constructed mprehensive system of laws govfrom the first Congress has made te sitting courts outside the United tes in a Territory granting citizen-th in the United States to a resident a five years inhabitation of a Terrioutside the United States.

Carlisle undertook to show that direct and indirect taxes had been upon States and Territories alike, duties had been laid upon imports Territories as well as States. Uncontention of the government Territories were not part of the del States, it might be taken that is could go free from Porto Rico for saine duties are charged on goods Territory going to Porto Rice ma State. That the tax levied in ocal tax was denied, but it was de-

in the was defined, but it was defined an installed for local purposes.

It. Carlisle read the portions of the sto Rican act establishing the rates, duty and disposition of the moneys d as a basis for his complete and said the court that on all goods from the United es to Porto Rico there should be ith the internal revenue of co added and that goods from ich to the United States enter ayment of 15 per cent of cusinternal revenue only added goods are of Porto Rico manwhile goods from other counmay come into this country any internal revenue tax. Import duty. We object to the under which the government ander which the government four goods and held them on their al at Porto Rico until we paid tribute in the form of a tax,"

import is something, he said, comm a foreign country, Porto Rico not be a foreign country, for its its send appeals to this body. This therefore not an import tax, but an

export tax upon goods sent out of these States, and there are two specifications against such export duties.

Opinions of the court were read to show that the tribunal had held that no duty might be laid on exports from one State to another, as to a foreign country. Argument was made that the tax was an export tax and as such in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. This tax, Mr. Carlisle said, which under this law is just as general as a tariff law, is said to be a local tax. It is collected everywhere, in every State and Territory. How can it be called local? Is the fact that the proceeds of this tax are to be used for certain purposes of more consequence than that the tax is laid first and appropriated afterward in proving that this is a local tax? More than half the general duties are, he said, collected at New York, yet it is not a local tax, but a tax the proceeds of which may be used everywhere.

"We deny," he went on, "that Con-

which may be used everywhere.
"We deny," he went on, "that Congress has any right to impose any such tax upon the trade between the States iax upon the trade between the States and Territories, Congress may regulate commerce and may govern the Territory, but under the guise of governing that Territory may not govern the States of New York or Pennsylvania. When it places a tax upon the goods taken to Porto Rico, it is governing the State. The limitations must follow every power. The power of Congress to legislate must be subject to all the limitations of the Constitution.

to all the limitations of the Constitution.

"Had it not been that African slavery was involved," Mr. Carilsle said,
in conclusion, "there would have been
no dissent from the decision in the
Dred Scott case. Now we have a case
with the negro eliminated. We have a
case where citizens are taking their
property into a Territory of the United
States, but in which there is no conflicting point like slavery. The conditions are changed. Then the unlimited
power of Congress was urged by the
advocates of slavery; now it is urged
by the advocates of freedom. If it is
true that there lies this arbitrary
power in the Constitution, we should
be delighted that it was not discovered
for more than one hundred years, until
we had a great country made up of
free States and filled with free people."

He did not believe that the framers
of the Constitution ever meant to give

of the Constitution ever meant to give to Congress unlimited power over the to Congress unlimited power over the lives and property of the people.

When Mr. Carlisle concluded, Senator Lindsey of Kentucky, began the argument for the plaintiff in the next Porto Rican case, those of Humas vs the New York and Porto Rico Steamship company. The case is one involving the question of whether or not Congress had the right to make the trade with the islands coasting trade or foreign trade.

COINAGE THE PAST YEAR.

Director of Mint Roberts Shows it Exceeded Any Previous Record.

Washington, Jan. 11 .- George Roberts, director of the mint, in his annual report, shows that the coinage of the past year was in excess of any previous year in the history of the service, aggregat-ing \$141,351,960, as compared with \$136.-\$55,676 in the last fiscal year. The value 927,110, as compared with \$108,177,180. The coinage of silver dollars was 18,244.

The chief increase was in the coupling a imposed the duty upon Congress regulating commerce, yet since the ning of the peace protocol the Presint, he said, has exercised the powers assessing duties and carrying out all throughout the country. The coinage of country of retail trade throughout the country. The coinage of country of retail trade throughout the country. The chief increase was in the output subsidiary silver amounted to pieces, of the value of \$12,876,849, and of minor coins to the extraordinary total of 10.301.753 pieces, of the value of \$2,-243.017. The seignorage or profit on this

coinage was \$5,477,525.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal years ended June 20, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, were of the value of \$133,920,119, against \$143,497,190 reported the previous year. The total deposits of gold were not so great as in the previous year, the deposits of bullion showing a decline, but the deposit of domestic bullion again surpassed all records, amounting to \$87, 458,836, against \$76,252,487.

The seignorage on the coinage of silver dollars, subsidiary and minor coins luring the year was \$10,286,302.

Including silver contained in gold de-posits, the deposits and purchases of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of redeposits, amount-ed to 11,396,137 standard ounces, against 14,073,454 standard ounces reported for The fluctuations in the price of silver

in the twelve months ending June 30, 1900, were not of a wide range, the lowest price being 28% and the highest price 28 9-16d. For the first nine months of the fiscal year the market was sustained mainly by purchases for India and the Straits Settlements, with small demand on continental account, and also for the domestic coinage of England

Early in April, 1900, a demand for silver came from China, which continued for the remainder of the year, and this, with the demand by the Indian govern-ment, caused the price to advance by the end of June to 28 9-16d, the highest of the year.

The average price of silver for the year, based upon dally London quotations, was 27.3750d, equivalent at par of exchange to \$0.60017 per ounce, fine, in United States money.

At the highest market price for silver

At the highest market price for silver during the year the commercial ratio of sliver to gold was as 1 to 33.01 at the lowest price 1 to 35.41; at the average price 1 to 34.44.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Gov't Officers Uncover a Wholesale Plan to Defraud Merchants.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12.-Government officers last night checked the operations of three men who are charged with having by fraud disposed of thousands of dollars' worth of dry goods, overallis, ladies' underwear and similar articles, using the name of a reputable St. Louis firm in ordering the consignments. Menasha or Manasse Lispschitz, Samuel Lipschitz and his son and an employe are charged with being the leaders of the scheme.

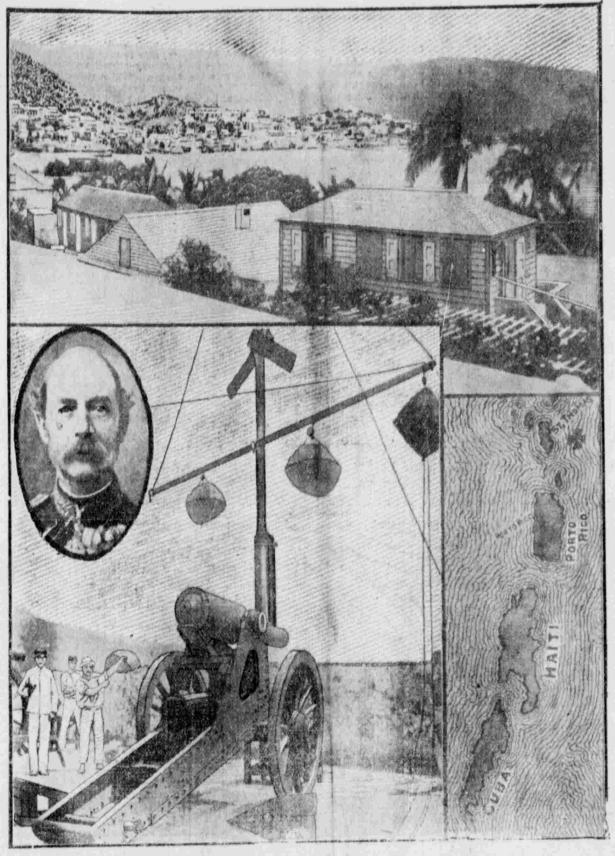
The victims include dozens of eastern firms, all of whom have not as yet been heard from.

M. Lipschitz & Co., which is a reput-

able firm with an excellent rating in the commercial agencies, located on North Seventh street, was the one whose name was used by the trio. It was not until two months had elapsed, after the plot was discovered, that the authorities were able to reach the men

The plan was apparently conceived The plan was apparently conceived last July. Eastern firms, among them B. Chriystal, John Pullman, Max Halpert, M. Weintraub, and the H. H. Skirt company, of New York, and the Star & Crescent Co., of Philadelphia, received orders for goods on sixty and ninety days' time by the firm of "M. M. Linschitz & Co."

M. Lipschitz & Co. After a few days the orders were honored, as the credit of the firm of that name was excellent. Bales, boxes and bundles began coming to St. Louis and were carried to an old building at 1213 UNCLE SAM PREPARES TO ADVANCE HIS PICKET LINE.



The negotiations now in progress between the king of Denmark and this country will, it is believed, soon result in the transfer to our possession of the Danish West Indian Island of St. Thomas, giving to us an important guard post in the Caribbean Sea. The snapshots present a portrait of the king of Denmark, a view of a parapet in the old Danish fort at Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas, and a view of Charlotte Amalia.

BOER INVASION

signed, and, soon after, another wagon would haul the stuff away. These mys-terious operations were kept up from July 28 to October 10. United States Commissioner James R. Gray charges the men with using the mails in the furtherance of a fraudulent scheme. Investigation developed that a stenographer was employed in the

pondence between the trio and the east-ern firms, and an effort is being made to locate her, as she will be a leading witness.

The men were taken into custody last night by federal officers.

FEARS FOR PROF. GARNER.

Friends Apprehensive that He Has Perished in African Wilds.

Boston, Jan. 12.-Friends of Prof. F. G. Garner, the famous explorer, scientist and author, are anxious over his possible fate in the wilds of Africa. Grave fears as to the possibility of his death are entertained. Among those concerned over the professor are the Rev. E. E. Hale, Prof. Putman of Dar-

vard and others.
Prof. Garner sailed from New York on or about July 19, 1900, en route to Africa. His avowed object was to further study the monkey language and the interest and approbation of many eminent scholars and scientists, including the men above mentioned were enlisted in his object. On August 1, he arrived in Lisbon, where he remained until the 21st, making full preparations and gathering equipments for his intended expedition. On August 21 Prof. Garner left Lisbon, arriving in the first week of September in San Thorme, in the

While in this place, on the eve of his departure for the interior, he suddenly was stricken with jungle fever, although his two previous explorations to the same place, had in his own judg-ment, made him immune.

The exorbitant rates levied upon him for transportation and the money already laid out on his really inadequate equipment, had by this time made him almost penniless and when his funds entirely failed his faithless hirelings fled, leaving him to fight the grim spectra place.

On November 27 he wrote urgent letters to Messrs. Hale, Putnam, Furber and Merrill, apprising them of his ex-hausted financial and physical condition and urging aid be immediately sent to him. These were the last messages from him and none of the letters was received until the last of Devember, Efforts at once were made to cable money to him, but cable communication

could not be had with any bank in the vicinity of the place from where the letters had been posted. All efforts to lo-cate him also falled. On last Tuesday S. A. Merrill of the Mechanics National bank, was informed that all efforts to communicate with Garner had falled. Mr. Merrill then sent a cable to San Thorme in the hope of discovering Garner's whereabouts. No reply to this message has been re-

Porch Climbers Get Five Thousand. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12.-Porch climbers tonight broke open a private safe at the residence of Aaron Kohn, an at-torney, and robbed it of \$5,000 worth of

jewelry and money. Gymnast is Paralyzed.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.-William F. Cooper, a young athlete of this city, while performing a simple acrobatic feat at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium tonight fell accidentally and now lies in the Central hospital completely lyzed from his shoulders down. He fell on the back of his neck and it is thought that he has either dislocated or broke his spine about the first dorsal vertebra. Physicians who are attending the case are are regimed to a control of the case are are regimed. Chestnut street. This was the head-quarters of the conspirators. As soon as the wagons reached the place, they were quickly unloaded, the dray bills formed today. OF CAPE COLONY

People of Great Britain in the Dark About it.

BRITISH ARMY WASTING.

Troops are Becoming Stale-Exasperstion at Home Recoming Acute-Competency of Govt. Doubted.

London, Jan. 12 .- History falls to furnish a parallel to the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. A whole month has elapsed since the Republicans crossed the Orange river and still Great Britain knows next to nothing of their numbers, whereabouts or doings and still less of the objects of the inroad. The only thing known with tolerable certainty is that they are progressing southward, over some sparsely inhabited tracts, where they escape observation. Other large bodies are traversing the very heart of the colony. The only logical explanation seems to be the largely accepted idea that the invasion forms part of a great, organized scheme of that Napoleon of war, Gen. Dewet, to strike terror in the British colony which, unquestionably, is nearly denuded of troops, and trust to the chapter of accidents to achieve such success as will enable the Boers to almost dictate the terms of peace. The halting policy of the invaders, however, seems to threaten to defeat their aims and has enabled the hastily enrolled levies of volunteers to occupy vital, strategic points, while there are some signs that the gathering of troops in the rear of the burghers is beginning to press them southward into the arms of the British moving from the seaboard instead of attempting to drive them back again across the Orange river where they might be enabled to rejoin Gen. Dewet. In the meantime disquieting hints are

arriving of the alarming rapidity with which the British army is wasting away, The long lists of dead, wounded and diseased bear out these stories. while there are abundant signs that the troops at the front are becoming stale and discontented the general exasperation at home is becoming more acute and the public is becoming quite skep-tical of the competency of the governget the country out of the

NORFOLK'S UTTERANCES CON-DEMNED.

wretched tangle.

Seldom has there been such a universal condemnation of the utterances of a public man as greeted the recent address of the Duke of Norfolk to the pope, expressing hope of the restoration of temporal in-dependence of the pontiff. Bit-ter as have been the denunciations of

austic. "Nothing could be more contemptible than the Duke of Norfolk' behavior," says the Dally News. "If the Italian government had known he was visiting Rome for the purpose of testing against their presence in their own capital, they would have been perfeetly justified in stopping him at the frontier. Not content with insulting the king of Italy and the people of Rome, his despicable address also condemned the toleration of Italian Protestants by the Italian government.

> lower." DUKE OF ORLEANS' INTENTIONS. Movements at York House, Swickenham, indicate that it is the intention of the Duke of Orleans to return to England, whence he had been ostra-cized since he congratulated Willette, the limner, on the caricatures grossly insuiting to Queen Victoria, which ap-peared in Paris comic papers. The duke's mother, the Countess of Paris, is said to have been in communication with the queen and Prince of Wales in the hope of patching up the matter.

> difficult for an English Catholic to sink

The newspapers devote much space to the late Philip D. Armour. Columns of stories have been printed, mostly apocryphal, as can be judged from a sample from the Daily Chronicle, as

'Mr. Armour usually took six weeks each year for driving in a coach through England."

"It costs me, the writer quotes him as saying, a fraction under two pounds a day per head for myself and guests for coach hire."

The writer adds that Mr. Armour was a careful but not a mean man, and this low estimate of the cost of the coaching was due to the fact that Mr. Armour and the guests he was likely to invite drank water at their

GORDON HIGHT ANDERS' MEMOR-LAL

The memorial to be used as an institute by the Gordon Highlanders Aberdeen, which Mrs. Forbes-Leith, formerly of New York, intends at a cost of £4,000 to erect in memory of her son, Lieut, Percy F. Forbes-Leith, of the First (Royal) dragons, who died of fever recently at Newcastle, Natal, recalls the fact that Fyvie Castle (Mrs. Forbes-Leith's residence) is one of the many mysterious places in Scotland said to have a curse which invariably falls on the cidest son of the house. For many generations the property has failed to descend in a direct line, and when Duff-Gordon sold Fyvic Castle to Mr. Forbes-Leith, it was argued that the curse could root be transferred. that the curse could not be transferred to another family. But the death of the young subaltern, at the age of 20, has revived the superstitions of all Aberdeenshire. Mrs. Forbes-Leith was formerly Miss January of St.

FINDS A HORNET'S NEST,

United States Consul Church Howe of Palermo, who has just exchanged posts with Mr. G. M. Johnstone, of Sheffield, has found a hornet's nest awaiting him, which he has since been busily engaged in combatting. During the interregnum, the vice consul, who is a British subject, had undertaken to construe the consular rules in such a manner that he imposed additional fees on exporters for affidavits, not heretofore demanded. In a fortnight the vice consul created so much irrita-tion that the chamber of commerce had to draw up a protest to Lord Salisbury, requesting that it be forwarded to Washington. Mr. Howe immediately countermanded the vice consul's rulbe forwarded to ings, and a speedy reorganization of the

consulate is anticipated. "In spite of the large increase of American manufacture of cutlery," sald Mr. Howe to a representative of the Associated Press, "there are some Sheffield articles we demand, and our ter as have been the denunciations of the Italian press the comments of the London newspapers have been quite as a way facilitate the export trade. Shef-

field has been a point of more or less friction for years. But I trust to make it reciprocally more pleasant for both exporters and consul."

Want Travel Pay from Manila.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—A committee has been appointed by the Washington veterans of the Spanish-American war veterans of the Spanish-American war to take steps to secure from Congress travel pay for the journey from Manila to San francisco. It is contended that other regiments were paid travel pay from the points named but the rule was changed before the Washington boys were ordered home. The travel pay amounts to about \$300 per man with a proportionate advance for the officers and non-come.

N. J. CORPORATION TAXES. Last Year They Amounted to Over

Two Million Dollars. New York, Jan. 12.-In the annual report of the state board of assessors, which has just been submitted to the New Jersey legislature, it is stated that 6,065 corporations organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey have pai into the treasury during the last year the sum of \$2,051,209.

year the sum of \$2,051,209.

As the corporation tax rate in this State is one-tenth of one per cent on the paid in capital stick, or \$1 tax for every \$5,000 capital paid in the 6.065 corporations must have | \$11 tax upon \$2,051,209,000 paid-in capital stock.

The State corporation department estimates that the 6.065 corporations as-

The State corporation department estimates that the 6.065 corporations assessed have paid in capital stock of 20 per cent of the authorized capital stock. If the tax of \$2.051.209, which represents \$2.051.209,000 pain-in capital stock is 20 per cent of the authorized capital stock, the authorized capital st.cs must be five times \$2,051,209,000, or the sum of \$19,256,047,000.

the sum of \$10,256 047,000.

The increase in the number of miscellaneous corporations assessed during the year over that of 1899, is 1.135, although in reality, 1.807 new companies were added to the list in 1900.

The difference of 671 companies represents those whose charters were forfeited by the proclamation of Gov. Voorhees in May last for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Kruger Dangerously Ill. Chicago, Jan. 12 .- A dispatch to the

Tribune from Paris says:

Private advices received here say that a German physician who recent-ly examined President Kruger, pronounced him dangerously ill, scarcely likely to live more than a fortnight longer. The president was prostrated by an attack of bronchitis two weeks ago, and the severe climate has facilitated the progress of the disease.

When President Kruger was first attacked by his present illness, his con-

ty. Two days later, however, it was announced that he was improving and had been able to leave his bed.

The unusual severity of the present weather, together with the damp atmosphere of the Netherlands, has ag-

gravated the aged executive's condition until now his friends are alarmed.

MINDANAO CAMPAIGN.

Col. Birkheimer Sweeping Country Around Santa Ana. Manila, Jan. 11.-The campaign in northern Mindanao is conducted personally by Brig.-Gen. Kobbe, with headquarters at Caygayan. Col. Birkheimer, with five companies of the Twenty-eighth regiment, has swept the ountry and destroyed Filipino strongholds in the vicinity of Santa Ana.

Maj. Case of the Fortieth regiment is operating in the mountainous region of southwest Caygayan. He has des-troyed several strongholds and cap-tured some prisoners. Minor captures

and surrenders continue in Luzon.

The civil officers of several towns in Zambales province met at San Antonio recently and signed an ultimatum to send to the insurgent leaders, notifying the insurgents that they will be paid 30 pesos apiece for rifles and liberated if they agree to keep quiet, set-ting forth that since Gen. MacArthur's proclamation it is impossible to any longer contribute assistance, and asserting that if the insurgents do not return to their homes by January 30th they will be considered enemies of their people, who will then assist the Americans to pursue them.

Catholics Cheer Boer Priest.

Paris Jan. 11,-La Liberte publishes this evening a dispatch from Rome describing a farewell meeting of missionaries yesterday in the college of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, in the presence of a number of car-dinals. Each missionary spoke, but Cardinal Vaughan, archbishop of West-minster, according to the dispatches, left the hall, followed by several Eng-lishmen. Those remaining, however, are said to have cheered the Boer priest enthusiastically.

Small Blaze in Cudahy's Home. Omaha, Neb., Jan, 11 .- A small blaze

occurred in the E. A. Cudahy house tonight. The fire was insignificant in money loss. The threats received by Mr. Cudahy through the mails since the abduction of his son several weeks ago are the basis of a belief that the

fire was incendiary.

The policeman who has been stationed at the Cudahy mansion ever since the kidnapping positively refuses to relate any of the incidents of the fire. The record of the fire chief is merely "Spontaneous combustion" and "fire out in fifteen minutes." Members of the neighboring fire company which was first on the scene say they knew nothing of the cause of the blaze and that it was practically out when they

The fire was in the basement and one of the servants, a female, says it was caused by the lighting of a lamp and throwing down of the match.

Food Shortage at Dawson City.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12.-According to telegrams which reached Skugway pri-or to the sailing of the steamer Danube there is a food shortage at Circle City, and on the lower Yukon, amounting almost to famine in certain commodities. Flour is held at \$45 per sack, and is purchaseable only from men with outfits, stores having run out. Butter, bacon, sugar and rice are not obtain able at any price.

Elsie French's Marriage Settlement, New York, Jan, 12 .- A special to the

World from Newport, R. I., says: It has been given out unofficially by

a close friend of the Vanderbilt and French familles that Aifred Vander-bilt has settled on Elsie French as her marriage portion, one-tenth of his en-ormous fortune-namely, \$3,700,000. This great dowery is given to her, according to this authority, not in cash, but in selected bonds and stock from that part of the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt which was apportioned to Alfred, the chosen son

and chief helr.

As the late Cornellus Vanderbilt's fortune was invested in securities pay-ing 4 per cent interest, the bride will

CONSOLATION FOR ENGLISHMEN

The Cause is That War in Philippines is Not Yet Ended,

MISERY - LOVES COMPANY.

English Humiliation Miligated by Evidence that Americans Are Far-From End of Hostilities,

New York, Jan. 12 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The chief source of consolation for the bewildered public, which cannot understand what is going on in South Africa. is an occasional disputch from America indicating that the Philippine war is still in progress. No attempt is made to explain the fact that the two branch. es of the English speaking race are simultaneously barassed with the drugging operations of apparently endless and profitless compaigns. But English humiliation is mitigated by evidence that the Americans are still for from the end of hostilities in the Philippine Islands.

Gen, Kitchener is so reticent that pro-Boer journals like the Manchestea Guardian and alarmist sheets like the Daily Mail, are convinced that the sltm. ation is critical and the British army, virtually on the defensive and in need reinforcements. Gen. Kitchener takes the situation so cooly that mill-tary men are disposed to ridicule the idea that any descent upon Worcester

or Capetown is possible.

An officer in touch with the best sources of information informs me that there is no intention on the part of the war office of sending out a large body of reinforcements. Drafts have been going out for several weeks in small detachments but the military authorities are not convinced that urgent measures are required. Lord Roberts is believed to have recommended before he left South Africa the shipment of 50,000 regulars to replace the same number of militia and reservists, but the cabinet objected on the score of expenses. Military men assert that this was a mistake, since the British army after the protracted hardship of an unprecedented campaign, has grown stale, dispirited and unfit for duty, and a large portion of it needs to

leteran officers who have the war closely at every stage laugh at the absurd estimates of the strength of the Boers still in the field-eight thous-and with Botha, four thousand with Delarey, three thousand with Dewet, five thousand in Griqualand, five thousand in Cape Colony and five thousand scattered here and there. As there are seventeen thousand Boer prisoners, at least eight thousand and possibly ten thousand, have died from wounds or disease, these estimates make up an aggregate which is utterly irreconcilable

with the census. KITCHENER HOLDS RAILROAD LINES,

London, Jan. 12, 4:50 a.m.-It is understood that Lord Kitchener now holds securely all the railroad lines in South the Delagoa bay line, which had been

out January 7th. According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mall, Lord Kitchener is now organizing a force of 30,000 irregular horse which will occupy some weeks. When this force is ready, he will resume offensive operations.

Meanwhile the invasion of Cape Col-ony locks more threatening. The news that Commandant Hartzog has two guns is rather startling, as it was firm-ly asserted that the invaders had no guns. The defenses of Capetown, in-cluding two 4.2 naval guns, are now completed and the recruiting of volunteers is active throughout the colony. According to dispatches to the Daily Express, the admiral of the Cape Beet is prepared, in an emergency, to land a naval brigade of 2,900 men with six

Hotchkiss guns. A Murrayaburg telegram this morning says the Dutch there received the Brit-ish troops sullenly, and it reports that there are rumors that the colonial rebeis of the neighborhood are joining the in-

The Pretoria correspondent of the Morning Post wires that a member of the burgher peace committee, whem he there was no hope of many burghers

ENGLISH RULE IN CANADA. Ultra Catholie French Organ Pub-

surrendering.

lishes Article Against England. Montreal, Jan. 12.-La Verite, the recognized organ of the ultra Catholic French Canadians, publishes a threat-

Prench Canadians, publishes a threatening article against English rule in Canada. The article rays.

"There is a limit to human patience. It is said that England will always guard Quebec. We say that she will guard Quebec just as long as the French Canadians wish her to and not an instant longer, and if the fanatics of Ontario and elsewhere were not blinded by passion, they would comprehend it also.

prehend it also.

"If the insults of which we have been made the constant object on the part of the English element of this country do not soon come to an end, and if they continue to reward our loyally toward the English throne by covering us with injuries and flooding us with threats, there will be an explosion of anger among the French Canadians which will astenish those who are accustomed to regard us as good sheep.

"And what will be the inevitable result of a series of riots, of serious troubles between the French Canadians and the English? The French Canadians have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam

have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam, and in tifteen days an American acmy would occupy Quebes, Montreal and Toronto. We certainly do not hope to see these things, but they will come if the campaign of insult does not

cease." City of Topeka Raised.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12.-The steamer City of Topeka was successfully raised on Jan, 3. The steamer Danube, which has arrived from Skagway, with a hole has arrived from Skagway, with a three feet square in her bow, two plates broken and two ribs fractured as a re-sult of her collision with floating ice, suit of here on the morning of the 7th passed here on the morning of in Berners Bay, being towed to Juneau to be placed on the beach for repairs. after which she will be brought fown to